



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Ethiopia Country Brief, June 2019

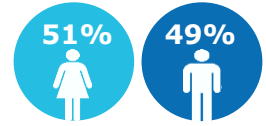


In Numbers

34,000 mt of food distributed

US\$ 310 m (Jul-Dec 2019) net funding requirements

3 m people assisted in June 2019

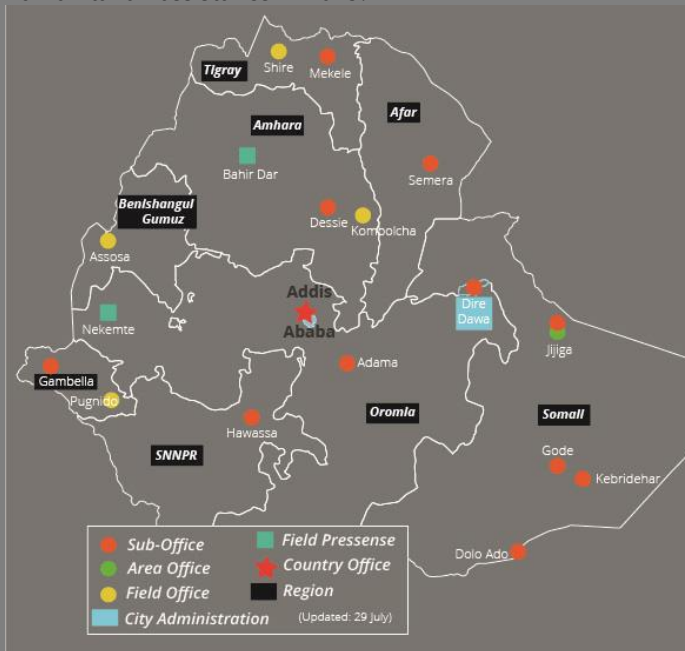


Operational Updates

- The delayed, erratically distributed and below-average cumulative rains this year may result in “Crisis” Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 outcomes persisting in some parts of the country. In Oromia and Somali regions, Level 3 classification is expected to remain through to January 2020. If WFP’s assistance is interrupted, 20 percent of the poorest households in the region (including IDPs) could be pushed into level 4 IPC Classification (“Emergency”), leading to an increase in malnutrition levels. The insufficient rains will also impact food security in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ Region and Tigray, as it will impact *belg* harvest. (Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network June-December 2019).
- The average year-on-year nominal prices of maize, sorghum, wheat, and *sergeegna* (mixed white-red *teff*) saw a significant and sudden increase over the past three months: 22, 25, 17, and 22 percent respectively for the months of March, April and May. The continued depreciation of the Birr against the United States dollar in parallel markets has made staple food (e.g. pasta, rice, wheat) imports in Somali Region more expensive, constraining availability and access to food for a significant proportion of pastoralists and urban residents (Source: WFP Market Watch, June 2019).
- In June, WFP assisted 3.1 million beneficiaries, 88 percent of the monthly planned beneficiaries.
- Activity one (relief) of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) has two sub-activities. The first is implemented in “rounds” (duration of around six weeks) to correspond to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in Somali Region. In June, under round two (June to mid-July), unconditional food transfers were provided to one million HRP-identified beneficiaries (100 percent of the planned figure for June). A memorandum of understanding was signed with Jijiga University to provide capacity strengthening training to the Disaster Risk Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPBP) in 80 *woredas* (districts). The university will also conduct post-distribution monitoring. Discussions are underway with the federal and regional government to digitalise HRP beneficiary registration and management through SCOPE, WFP’s web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

Operational Context

Ethiopia has achieved notable progress over the past decade, from economic growth averaging ten percent per annum (from 2007-2017), to a reduction in extreme poverty and hunger rates by half (61 to 31 percent). The Government’s Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) envisions Ethiopia as a middle-income country by 2025. The GTP II prioritizes support to the agricultural sector to enhance food and nutrition security and build resilience. WFP’s portfolio is designed to support and complement national efforts, with key support areas focused on disaster risk management, basic social services and resilience building. The Government-led Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 identified 8.3 million people in Ethiopia requiring humanitarian assistance in 2019.



Population: 105 million

2018 Human Development Index: 173 out of 189

Income Level: Low

Chronic malnutrition: 38 percent of children between 6-59 months

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Photo: WFP/Photolibrary

WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
871 m	78.9 m	310

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.

Activities:

- Unconditional cash and food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations.
- Nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and anti-retroviral treatment /tuberculosis – daily observed treatment clients.
- Unconditional cash and food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees, and livelihood support to refugees and host populations.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods.

Activities:

- Safe and reliable food to primary-school children, and support to the Ministries of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive school-feeding programmes.
- Conditional food assistance to chronically food-insecure households, disaster risk-management solutions, economic empowerment to women, and technical support to government for the implementation of PSNP.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition.

Activities:

- Cash- or voucher-based transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, jointly with social behaviour and change communication, training for outreach workers, and government capacity-strengthening to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Strategic Outcome 4: Government institutions and the private sector benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, the design and implementation of safety net programmes, and supply chain management.

Activities:

- Advisory and technical services to Government and private sector for strengthening delivery platforms and national systems, including early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme management, and supply chain management.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to, and benefit from, effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains.

Activities:

- Aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners.
- Supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners.

- Under the second sub-activity of ICSP Activity one, 338,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were assisted approximately 90 percent of those planned, in East and West Hararghe, Oromia Region in June. Post-distribution monitoring for this sub-activity is underway. To meet the full needs (July-December) under ICSP Activity one, USD 79 million is required, with a pipeline break expected from August.
- A total of 444,500 malnourished pregnant and nursing mothers and children aged 6-59 months (80 percent of planned figure for June) received specialised nutritious foods to help them recover from malnutrition through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) under ICSP Activity two (nutrition). Due to funding constraints, an implementation plan was developed that prioritised assistance to the most vulnerable *woredas*, revising the planning number from 1.2 to 0.6 million for June. To meet the full needs (July-December), USD 49 million is required, with a pipeline break expected from August.
- Under ICSP Activity three, 673,000 refugees in camps (92 - percent of the planned) were assisted through food and cash transfers. This included specialised assistance to mothers and children under treatment and prevent of MAM, and school feeding activities. Refugee and host community livelihood interventions began in some camps. To meet the full needs (July- December), USD 22 million is required, with a pipeline break expected in November.
- Under the School Feeding (ICSP Activity four), only 18 percent of the planned children (Ethiopians) received daily meals (62,000), due to funding constraints. To meet the full needs (July-December), USD five million is required.
- Under ICSP Activity five, the Productive Safety Net Programme, WFP assisted 442,000 core beneficiaries (85 percent of those planned) together with the Government in Somali Region. To meet the full needs (July-December), USD one million is required.

Monitoring

- WFP Ethiopia is in the process of hiring 186 field monitors (via a third-party recruitment company), who will be responsible for monitoring ICSP Activity one and two (relief and nutrition) in Somali region. The first phase will deploy 50 field monitors in priority *woredas* in August.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

- Through United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, WFP served 427 passengers from 29 organizations.

Cross-border assistance to South Sudan

- As part of the cross-border operation, 740 mt of food was airdropped into hard-to-reach areas in South Sudan.

Challenges

- Obtaining up-to-date numbers of IDPs returnees.
- Funding shortfalls are expected across all activities, with major pipeline breaks expected from September/October.

Donors: (in alphabetical order): Austria, BASF Stiftung, Canada, China, Denmark, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (EU ECHO), France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (OCHA/EHF), United States of America.