

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

The World Food Programme (WFP) assisted 6.4 million beneficiaries in 2019 (84 percent of the plan) with food and cash transfers, designed to address both acute and chronic food insecurity while contributing towards treatment of malnutrition and its prevention. WFP demonstrated its agility addressing the impacts of funding constraints, restricted access and climate and conflict-related shocks throughout the year.

In 2019, WFP transitioned to an Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) with nine activities, of which six included direct food and cash support, designed to complement national efforts. The largest was Activity 1, through which WFP worked with the Government and partners to assist 2 million people under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).[1] Similarly, WFP complemented national efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focused on ensuring productive and sustainable food systems and the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.[2] Using its purchasing power, WFP procured over 53,000 mt from local food markets, injecting almost USD 19 million into the local economy.

A cash pilot in Somali Region using governmental systems and structures was scaled up during the last quarter of 2019, reaching over half a million beneficiaries. The pilot bridged the humanitarian-development nexus by providing cash to the most vulnerable groups under two of the largest national social safety nets: the HRP and the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Mobile telephone-based cash transfers through the Fresh Food Voucher activity provided greater choices for households with pregnant and nursing women and young children in Amhara Region. It also provided a substantial injection of cash into the local economy. The increased use of cash was driven by an ambition to enhance choice and dignity of vulnerable populations. In 2019, WFP transferred about USD 29 million through cash-based transfers in Ethiopia.

In 2019, WFP expanded assistance to refugees beyond the provision of unconditional food assistance to include complementary livelihood activities aimed at enhancing self-reliance. Both refugees and community members were supported through various resilience and self-reliance pathways, including crop production, livestock breeding, sustainable natural resource management, local market systems strengthening, and financial training.

WFP responded to emerging needs in 2019, demonstrated through the provision of food assistance to half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) following floods after above-average *deyr* rains (October-December).

A key and complementary element to WFP's direct food assistance was an increase in hands-on capacity strengthening activities to government partners from national to regional and district levels. To enhance accountability, transparency and risk management in Somali Region, WFP deployed 150 field monitors in 93 districts to support local structures in charge of relief and nutrition assistance, improving beneficiary targeting and registration processes, food assistance planning and distribution, as well as performance reporting. In addition, WFP implemented the Last Mile Solution (LMS) in Somali Region to help streamline recording of real-time food movements as well as improving accountability and accuracy of food delivery information.

Furthermore, WFP provided logistics services to eight United Nations, non-governmental organization (NGO) and government partners in 2019, including end-to-end supply chain services (procurement, ocean transport, customs clearance and transport) of 200,000 mt of wheat for the Government's HRP and PSNP responses. WFP's UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided air passage to humanitarian partners and cargo to locations where land transportation was inefficient or unsafe.

6,408,951

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 54,984 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (27,240 Female, 27,744 Male)

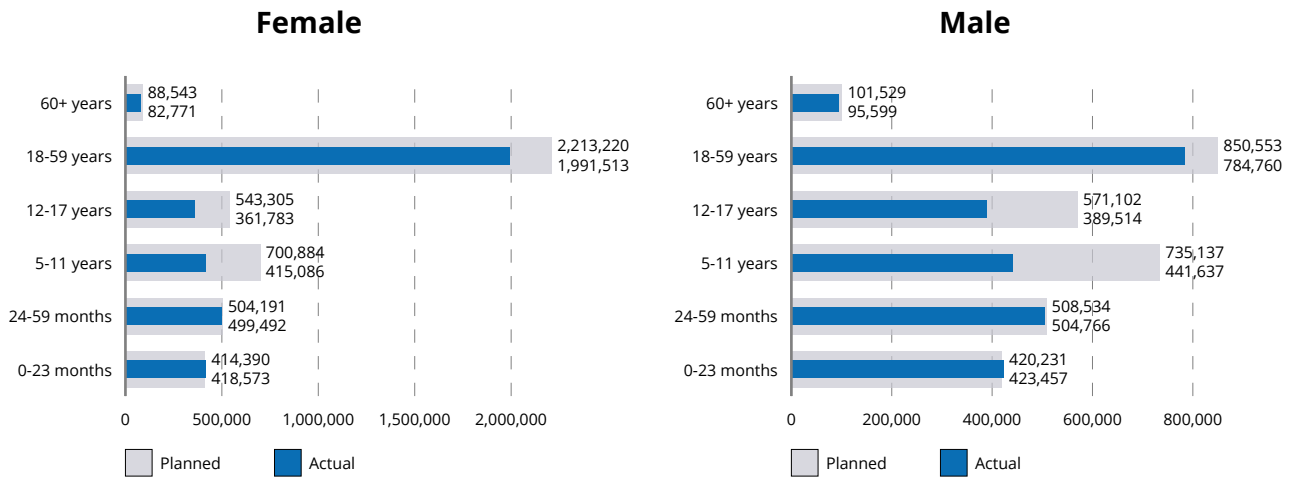


59% female

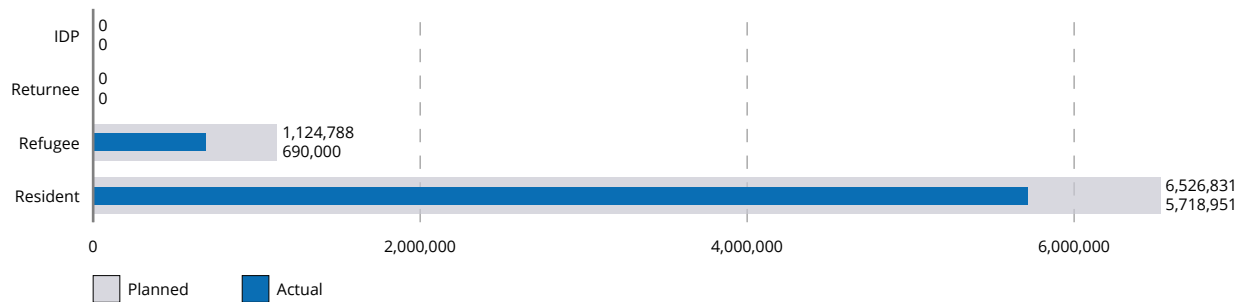


41% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



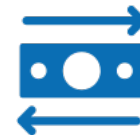
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

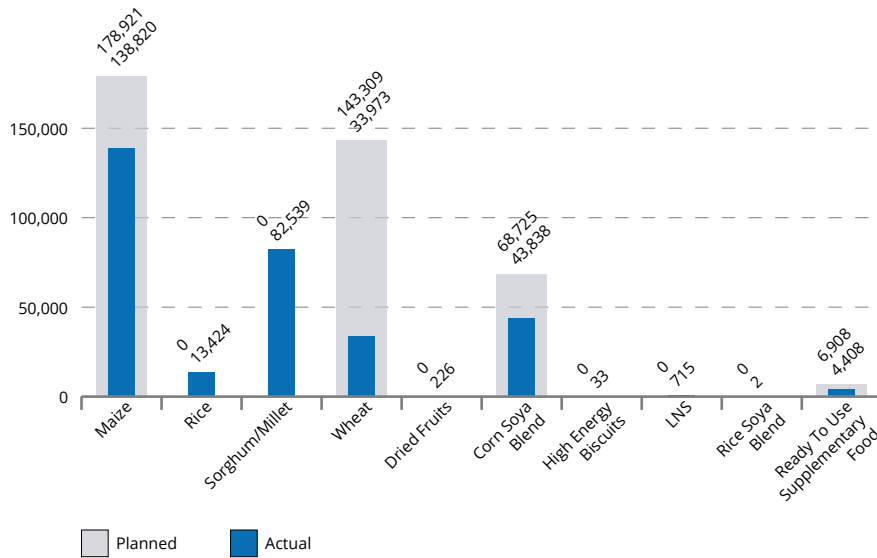


362,597 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 450,609 mt total planned

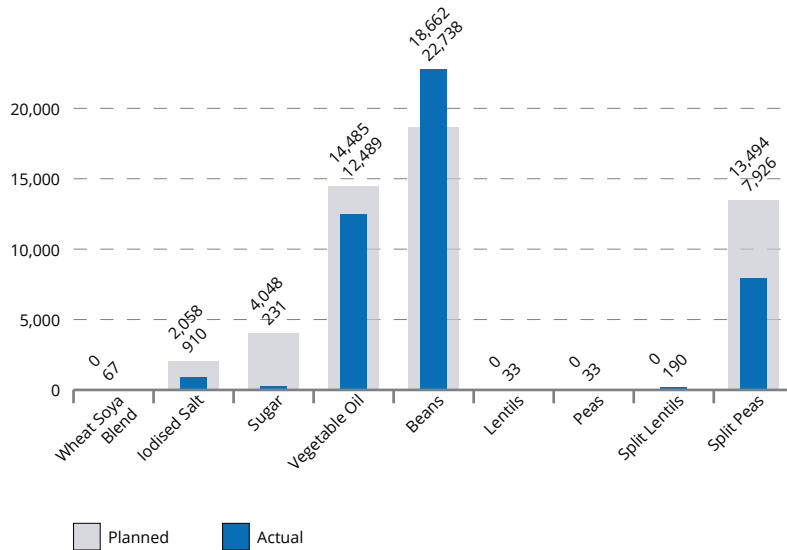


US\$ 28,745,066
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 135,549,164 total planned

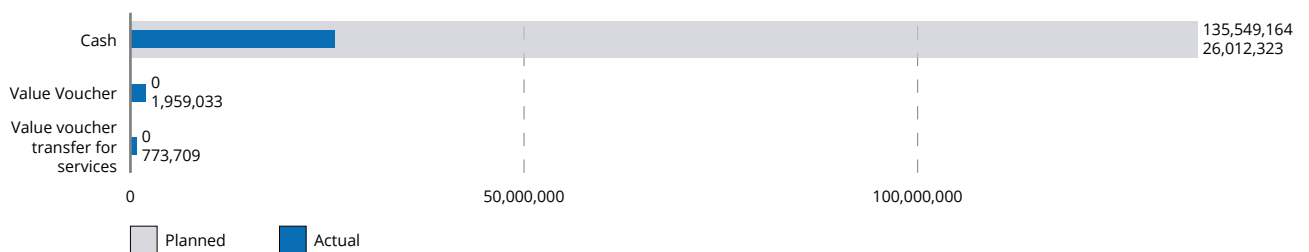
Annual Food Transfer



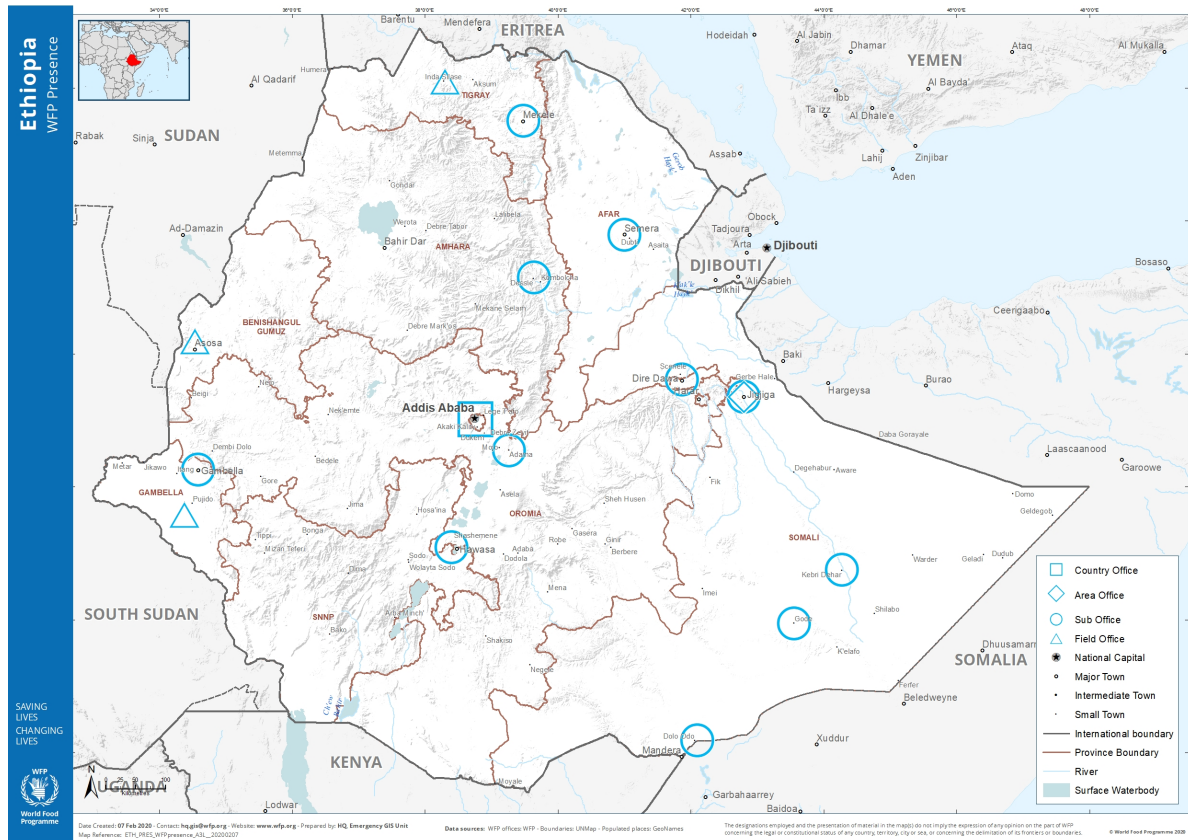
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



As Ethiopia's goal of middle-income status continues to shape policies, institutional arrangements, and investment strategies, some macro-level economic, environmental and political perspectives have shifted or intensified, opening new areas for attention and action. Humanitarian needs are high and expected to remain so over the medium term due to chronic hunger and food insecurity, vulnerability to climate shocks, potential conflict, persistent inequalities, and large refugee populations. Ethiopia's impressive development gains are at risk if these substantial humanitarian requirements are not adequately addressed along with the underlying drivers of vulnerability. The Government continues to cover a large proportion of humanitarian and social protection needs[1] but requires partners to share the burden.

Ethiopia ranks 173 of 189 countries on the Human Development Index. Poverty is falling but remains high and widespread, with one-in-four households falling below the poverty line, making them vulnerable to seasonal climate shocks and food insecurity.[2] Poverty is highest in pastoral lowlands such as Somali Region. While Ethiopia has made progress towards SDG 2 targets, chronic challenges remain.

Addressing food insecurity remains a major challenge. Thirty-one percent of households have inadequate caloric consumption,[3] meaning that over 30 million people are unable to meet their food energy requirements[4] In 2018, with 8 million people in need of relief assistance due to drought, flooding and conflict-induced displacement, Ethiopia faced one of the world's most severe food crises.[5] Since the inception of the Government-led Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in 2005,[6] an average aggregate of 14 million people required food assistance every year under the PSNP and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).[7] Consecutive severe droughts between 2015-2018 and intermittent intercommunal conflict rendered millions of people destitute or displaced, with inadequate access to food.

Undernutrition is falling but remains high overall; ten percent of children under 5 are wasted, with the highest prevalence in Afar (18 percent) and Somali (23 percent) regions. Stunting among children under 5 decreased from 57 percent to 38 percent from 1990 to 2016, standing at 41 percent for boys and 35 percent for girls, and reaching 46 percent in Amhara Region. Twenty-four percent of women and girls of reproductive age are anemic, compared with 15 percent of men and boys in the same age group.

While net primary school enrolment is increasing, 2.5 million children still do not attend school. Primary education dropouts are high and rising, and progression and graduation across the primary education cycle remain low, with only 58 percent of children completing a full eight years of schooling.[8]

Within the context of high malnutrition rates, and food insecurity, 2019 saw an upsurge of both climate and conflict shocks. Food security analysis conducted between July and September in six regions[9] classified over 6 million people[10] as severely food insecure or within Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 level (indicative of an ongoing crisis). An additional 2 million people were classified under IPC 4 (emergency).[11] These findings were expected considering the multiple shocks in 2019. There was the triple challenge of drought in the east and south-east, localised

flooding and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning IDPs.[12] Some areas experienced compounding effects of multiple shocks through the year, such as Somali Region, which experienced floods, drought and conflict-induced displacements. Despite ongoing assistance, 1.5 million people in Somali Region were classified under IPC level 3, and 2.4 million in Oromia Region, which saw the largest numbers of conflict-induced IDPs in 2019.

WFP's activities in Ethiopia cover the focus areas of crisis response, resilience-building and addressing the root causes of food insecurity, in line with the key objectives of providing relief to conflict-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability. Structured around five Strategic Objectives, activities were designed to contribute to SDG 2.1 (access to food), SDG 2.2. (end malnutrition), SDG 17.9 (capacity strengthening) and SDG 17.16 (enhance global partnerships). The outcomes are also linked to the HRP, the PSNP, the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Government's Growth and Transformation Plan. WFP's five strategic outcomes are:

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

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

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

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.

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.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP transitioned from two Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations, one Country Programme, a Special Operation, and a Trust Fund, to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP, 2019-2020). The annual needs-based plan for the ICSP of USD 623 million was funded at 81 percent. Of this, over 11 percent was for the service delivery to the Government of Ethiopia to assist in meeting its commitments to the 2019 HRP. During the migration period, WFP maintained operations using advance-financing against expected resources. Most of the funding (96 percent) was earmarked to specific activities while multilateral flexible funding was only 4 percent. In early 2019, WFP took out a large corporate loan without collateral to cover critical gaps in the pipeline from the refugee activity, which faced large resource shortfalls in the first and second quarters; most of the flexible funding was therefore utilised to repay this outstanding loan.

WFP continued mobilising resources to fulfil its role as the principal partner of the Government for emergency response (Strategic Outcomes 1, 4, and 5); simultaneously, WFP sought flexible, multi-year funding for longer term, resilience interventions (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3), integrating gender, disability, and protection considerations. Considerable efforts have gone into diversification of the donor base to reduce WFP's reliance on a few donors.

Strategic Outcome 1 focusing on refugees and crisis-affected populations was 63 percent funded, representing 75 percent of the total portfolio budget. Strategic Outcome 2 was poorly funded at 8 percent. The anticipated contribution for school feeding was expected to be confirmed by early 2019; unfortunately, it was not confirmed until end-2019 hence the planned activities for school meals were not implemented apart from the support to homegrown school feeding. There was little donor support for the PSNP 'core' sub-activity: only 11 percent of the funding was received; thus, WFP was able to only implement 1.5 months of distributions out of the planned 6 months. The other sub-activities, Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) and Rural Resilience (R4) were well funded at 100 percent of the needs-based requirement. The grant for SIPE and R4 covers a five-year period so the 2019 allocation distorts coverage for this outcome and represents 6 percent of the overall resources received. Strategic outcomes 3 and 4 were poorly funded: 29 percent against the needs-based plan and together they represented 3 percent of the overall resources in the ICSP. Strategic Outcome 5, which includes the on-demand service delivery, was well-funded at 95 percent and about 16 percent of the total funding received.

WFP received contributions in-kind and in cash, with cash contributions 72 percent of the total. Cash contributions provided the flexibility in programming and utilisation, contributing to cost efficiencies and programme efficiencies. Due to time taken to confirm contributions, WFP relied heavily on WFP's internal strategic financing mechanisms to mitigate operational and financial risks. WFP Ethiopia was able access loans worth USD 108 million, using forecasted contributions as collateral. This allowed WFP Ethiopia to purchase commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Using the corporate inventory WFP Ethiopia purchased from stocks sourced at the right time, contributing to overall programme efficiency and an optimal supply line; 91 percent of the cash-funded purchases were sourced through GCMF through which WFP benefited from and 84 percent reduction in lead time.

In 2019, WFP revised the budget to include the service delivery for the transport and delivery of 200,000 mt wheat to the Government. This increased the budget plan by 14 percent.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$414,621,397	\$326,736,952	\$340,687,363	\$268,556,857

Under Strategic Outcome 1 – the largest portfolio under the ICSP – WFP Ethiopia utilized almost USD 270 million and assisted 5 million people in 2019. Activities focused on addressing the needs of communities affected by recent droughts, which were struggling to recover from and remained highly vulnerable to climate shocks, while basic needs spiked due to conflicts which led to a high number of IDPs. As vulnerable Ethiopians struggled to cope, national resources were further stretched as the country hosted 700,000 refugees. These factors contributed to over 4 million children under 5 and pregnant and nursing women requiring treatment for acute malnutrition. The Government and its partners, including WFP, adopted the HRP, designed to address the multi-faceted and immense needs in the country.

Under Activity 1 (HRP relief), WFP provided unconditional food assistance to over 2 million[1] beneficiaries (50 percent women) in Oromia and Somali regions while an additional 6 million people were assisted by the Government and partners in the rest of Ethiopia. WFP reached almost 80 percent[2] of the planned beneficiaries in 2019. Almost 200,000 mt of food and USD 7 million of cash were transferred to HRP beneficiaries in 2019. [3]

The needs-based plan budget (USD 209 million) was based on the projected needs under the HRP whereas the implementation plan budget was revised during the year to reflect available resources and the capacity of government partners to implement activities on the ground; this resulted in fewer distributions cycles that has been initially planned in 2019.[4] WFP made use of corporate mechanisms such as procurement through the GCMF and taking loans from internal lending mechanisms, which mitigated delays in funding and prepositioned food in advance.

Consistently, WFP proved its ability to respond rapidly to emerging food needs stemming from climate and conflict-shocks. Some examples include *ad-hoc* emergency flood responses[5] and the flexible response to conflict-affected IDPs in Oromia Region, where many IDPs returned in 2019. In December 2019, the Government announced that around 1 million IDPs had returned to their areas of origin, including about 500,000 in Oromia Region and 200,000 in Somali Region.[6]

Efforts to enhance accountability were strengthened to reflect operational challenges on the ground, especially in Somali Region, through focused training on food and cash-based transfer (CBT) management, including on beneficiary registration through SCOPE and regional/zonal monitoring and reporting, complemented by the hiring of extra field monitors.[7] Additionally, the LMS pilot enabled WFP to receive real-time receipt confirmations of WFP food reaching distribution points via a mobile telephone application, something that would previously have taken several weeks.

HRP monitoring data shows that while people struggled to cope with reoccurring shocks, sustained food assistance kept food insecurity within an acceptable range. The majority (75 percent) of actual beneficiaries reported to be eating enough food,[8] while the diet diversity (nutrition) remained stable and within the target value of 4. Consumption-based coping strategy index (C-CSI) scores increased by one percentage point to 9 percent, with women being less impacted than men.[9] Emergency livelihood-based CSI[10] (coping strategies that are more severe as they affect productivity and are difficult to reverse) reduced from 40 percent to 33 percent; a quarter of the population continued avoiding livelihood-based coping strategies, which meant they were able to manage during shocks.

HRP relief assistance was provided to fulfill households' basic food needs, while also recognising intra-household dynamics and specific needs. Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) for Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) and children can be provided to the same households.

Under **Activity 2 (TSF)**, WFP assisted 2.3 million beneficiaries (1.1 million PLW/G and 1.2 million children 6-59 months) with specialised nutritious foods to treat malnutrition. A government-led prioritisation assessment identified 316 districts with high moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in January 2019. However, resources constraints in March forced the Government and WFP to reduce the targeted districts and assisted health centres. WFP, the nutrition cluster, and the Government prioritised 205 districts for WFP assistance that translated to 65 percent of the total requirement though 110 percent of the initial ICSP planning figure. National requirements increased substantially due the realignment of National Guidelines for Management of Acute Malnutrition to global World Health Organization (WHO) standards, which expanded the categorisation threshold for inclusion of MAM patients. WFP will increase the beneficiary planning figures to reflect the higher numbers in 2020.

WFP provided extensive support in the alignment process of the National Guidelines for Management of Acute Malnutrition. Joint advocacy with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was intensified, calling for the integration of MAM rehabilitation with severe acute malnutrition and its indicators into the national monitoring and evaluation system, while providing training at national and sub-national levels.[11] WFP incorporated the new guidelines into its own programming and recruited and trained 50 local monitors to strengthen output field-level capacity in districts with the highest MAM levels. WFP's portfolio used both Activity 2 (TSF) to focus on treating MAM cases and Activity 6 (Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) to minimise a further malnutrition increase in parts of Amhara Region, where the highest stunting rates are found.

WFP measured the TSF impact through nutrition indicators, all of which exceeded annual targets: 84 percent of malnourished cases were reached;[12] 95 percent of those treated with fortified foods showed signs of recovery from malnutrition;[13] and less than 3 percent defaulted, i.e. did not complete the full course of treatment[14] – all of which were within the SPHERE guidelines.[15]

Activity 3 (Refugees): WFP provided general food assistance through food and cash transfers, using a hybrid approach in 13 camps, to 690,000 **refugees** (73 percent of the initial plans)[16] in 26 camps in six regions. In addition, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months, PLW/G, and other nutritionally vulnerable refugees with special nutrition needs (such as antiretroviral treatment and TB-DOT clients) in all camps. Furthermore, pre- and primary school children received a daily porridge to contribute to equitable and improved educational outcomes for all refugees.

After improvements in most camps in 2018, global acute malnutrition (GAM) increased in 2019 in some areas.[17] This in part can be attributed to WFP only providing 82 percent of the daily kcal due to funding constraints. However, as these reduced rations were in place before the deterioration in GAM, the coverage of TSF (which was below the global Sphere standard) could be another factor, coupled with high food prices in the same areas. However, there were positive recovery rates of over 90 percent and mortality and default rates under one percent, which were within target values.

WFP supported refugees with livelihood opportunities after the launch of the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework which allowed refugees to obtain work permits.[18] WFP targeted both refugees[19] and host communities in areas with high concentrations of refugees, specifically in Gambella and Somali regions. Key achievements in 2019 included the establishment of voluntary saving and loan associations and rural saving and credit cooperatives.[20] Livelihood assistance was provided in addition to unconditional food assistance to refugees under Activity 3 and to host communities under Activities 1 and 5, addressing both humanitarian and development needs.

Fewer refugee households receiving unconditional food assistance had acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS), decreasing from 65 to 54 percent, while dietary diversity increased slightly but fell short of the target of five. Livelihood-based coping strategies showed similar trends, with over half reporting stress-coping strategies and 30 percent adopting none. These food insecurity trends can partially be explained by WFP's ration cut of 16 percent of the daily caloric needs, corresponding refugee assistance only receiving 80 percent of the funds required in 2019. Additional issues, including drought, had a severe impact resulting from limited food availability and high food prices.

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$35,129,737	\$22,543,766	\$30,456,535	\$7,146,285

While Activities 1 to 3 aimed to address more urgent acute food and nutrition security needs, Activities 4 and 5 under Strategic Outcome 2 are designed to simultaneously address chronic food needs and enhance resilience in the face of climate change. Collectively, Strategic Outcome 2 reached over 1 million people through in-kind food and cash-based assistance.

Activity 4 had a dual objective of ensuring primary school children received adequate food which acted as an incentive for parents to send them to school, contributing to national education goals. In 2019, 83,000[1] pre and primary school children were assisted with school feeding and Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF), which was less than 30 percent of the plan due to funding shortfalls. Through HGSF, WFP supported over 6,000 farmers (of whom 400 were women) from vulnerable communities by sourcing 300 mt (mainly wheat, maize, salt, red haricot beans and vegetable oil) of food

worth USD 300,000. On average, multi-fortified foods or food from at least four food groups were provided for 22 days.

Despite being 9 percent funded, WFP advocated for national budget funds to fill the gaps with impressive results. By the end of 2019, nine regional governments allocated over USD 60 million to feed 800,000 primary school children, indicating high national investment in the HGFSF modality, which simultaneously contributes to primary education needs, child food security and small-holder support. Building on the impressive national interest in HGFSF, it will be scaled up in 2020 before a national handover from 2021.

With Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP provided hands-on training on operationalizing HGFSF across national implementation structures[2] while building on a corporate global private partnership by contextualizing guidelines on a healthy kitchen model with the aim of improving the supply chain, reducing costs and enhancing efficiency. At a policy level, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to draft a national school feeding policy, again demonstrating the national commitment.

HGFSF outcome data in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) showed declining attendance and pass rates while retention and drop-out rates fell short of targets. These trends can be partially explained by WFP being unable to reach all schools due to funding constraints, compounded by recurring natural shocks and conflict-induced displacements that forced parents to withdraw children from school.[3] Positively, the Gender Parity Index was almost equal at 0.84:1. Take-home rations were not provided due to resource constraints. Gender parity is likely to improve in 2020 as WFP plans to start distributing take-home rations targeting girls especially.

Activity 5 had three sub-components (i) PSNP core transfers; (ii) Joint Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment Programme (JP RWEE); and (iii) climate risk management.[4] Climate risk management activities were fully funded, while PSNP was only 22 percent funded.

PSNP core transfers: The PSNP is a safety net led by the Ministry of Agriculture for 8 million people with funding from the Government and donors, with implementation supported by NGOs and WFP. WFP aims to cover part of the requirements in Somali Region. WFP provided 311,000 chronically food-insecure rural people with food assistance to rehabilitate and build public assets, complementing government efforts.[5] Major public work activities included soil and water conservation, rangeland development,[6] forestry and agro-forestry development, water harvesting structures[7] and social services expansion.[8] WFP provided assistance for one-and-a-half months (April to May) rather than the full six-months of core transfers due to the limited funding. Coordination with the Government ensured the remaining needs were met using national resources. Besides direct assistance, WFP provided additional technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, mainly PSNP government staff in Afar and Somali regions, through training and tools.

Linking development and humanitarian efforts, WFP distributed USD 6,656,000 to 616,000 beneficiaries (305,000 females and 311,000 males, of which 374,000 were for public works, 68,000 received direct support[9] and 174,000 were HRP beneficiaries) through the Government payment system. All beneficiaries were also registered through PASS, the Government's digital registration system, with WFP's technical and financial support. PSNP beneficiary households with PLW/G or a young child showing signs of malnutrition also received fortified foods under Activity 2. In some regions, PSNP beneficiaries received complementary assistance from WFP: (i) in some districts in Amhara Region, fresh food vouchers to diversify household diets; in parts of Amhara and Tigray regions, crop insurance; (iii) in some districts of Somali Region, livestock insurance.

The impact of the PSNP assistance was mixed, with households having sufficient quantity of food to eat, but the diet quality decreasing slightly.[10] Considering both these indicators were within the target values, the findings are positive as they indicate that despite reoccurring shocks such as droughts, floods and conflict, WFP's assistance enabled PSNP beneficiary households to still maintain sufficient quantity and quality of food.

The JP RWEE programme brought together WFP, FAO and UN Women to focus on women's empowerment in rural settings. WFP provided business skills, basic literacy training and the formation of village saving and loan groups and focused on identifying seasonal entrepreneurship opportunities to over 730 women in Amhara and Oromia regions. The same beneficiaries received support from FAO on enhancing agriculture support, while UN Women focused on advocacy measures focused on women's land rights and access to employment opportunities. The impact of the JP RWEE was deemed positive, with income levels increasing from USD 336 at baseline to USD 744 by 2019.[11]

Climate Risk Management: With the aim of supporting rural and vulnerable households prone to climate-related drought risks and transferring risks, WFP implemented climate adaptation activities using the PSNP as the platform, targeting public works beneficiaries through an insurance-for-work concept. Almost 172,000 people[12] [13] benefited from weather index-based insurance in 2019, receiving payouts equivalent to USD 500,000.[14]

Under R4 and in partnership with Columbia University, WFP established a local index design team for crop insurance[15] and a two-year capacity strengthening training strategy with the objective of handing over crop insurance

processes to local insurance partners. Picture-based insurance was piloted jointly with IFPRI for reducing the basis risks in the R4 project.

In addition to the crop insurance provided under R4 and SIPE in Amhara and Tigray regions, training was provided on farming and income-generation activities to 11,500 households, early warning and disaster preparedness to 11,000 households, and health and nutrition education sessions to 350 households. Over 173,200 assets were created or rehabilitated with a focus on soil, water conservation and home gardening. Complementary support was also provided to over 6,500 farmers on business skills and links to agro-input dealers and financial providers, while 1,500 farmers subscribed to market price and meteorological information services.

A SIPE impact evaluation found that climate adaptation activities improved the awareness of insurance among pastoralists and fostered willingness to pay for livestock insurance. Communities reported clear benefits from the additional public works activities required for insurance coverage. Outcome monitoring to track the impact will be undertaken from 2020.

Strategic outcome 03

Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$18,745,496	\$16,667,700	\$5,743,652	\$1,211,239

Activity 6: Food Vouchers (FFV) complement the goals of (i) preventing stunting and the long-term consequences of short-term food inaccessibility; and (ii) promoting market development. Vouchers provide more choice to beneficiaries and support rural markets. Food distributions have limitations in terms of the diversity of fresh foods that can be provided. The activity involves both financial and behavioural approaches. Participants in selected districts of Amhara Region received a voucher to buy fruit, vegetables, and animal protein to enhance micronutrient intake - especially Vitamin A and iron. The voucher approach can be understood as a price-subsidy, where nutritious items are subsidised up to the FFV value. Amhara Region has the highest stunting rates in the country: 46 percent of children in the region have impaired growth and development due to poor nutrition, repeated infection and inadequate psycho-social stimulation.[1]

WFP provided FFVs to almost 59,000 beneficiaries, of whom 12,000 were PLW/G and 5,000 were children aged 6-23 months.[2] Recognising that resources are shared within households, the voucher value was calculated to be enough for all household members to procure nutrient-dense food. The vouchers, which were transferred via mobile telephones, were restricted to fresh items at 240 selected rural market retailers, who benefited from predictable cash injections. Support and training were provided to retailers, focusing on how to procure, stock and market nutrient-dense foods.

Only 30 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached due to bottlenecks and implementation setbacks. FFV was designed to complement PSNP assistance. However, during FFV targeting and registration in November, WFP and local authorities found that the PSNP was only assisting 20 percent of vulnerable households. Therefore, FFV registration was expanded to include non-PSNP beneficiaries; Expanding to new districts involved more negotiations than expected, aligning districts with those prioritised by the Government. This process delayed registrations to the last quarter of 2019; training for the Ministry of Health and Ethiopian Public Health Institute to estimate the transfer value also delayed the registration process.

As WFP expanded targeting beyond PSNP, SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, was used to ensure registrations were transparent. Twelve percent less cash was transferred than planned because PSNP beneficiaries were lower than originally assumed. Furthermore, during the activity's design, the transfer value was not determined by the cost of a nutritious diet. From August to November, a joint Ministry of Health and WFP Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis found that the cost of a monthly nutritious diet for the poorest quintile was USD 80 while household resources only fulfilled USD 28. Even after much of this gap was filled with PSNP and FFV transfers, a portion of the poorest households (13 percent) remained unable to cover the full nutrient gap. A joint mid-term evaluation of the FFV project with the Ministry of Health is planned in 2020. The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis will contribute also for advocacy of the integration of nutrition-sensitive outcomes across WFP and partner activities in the coming years.

Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities which complement direct food assistance were designed with the objectives of: (i) improving knowledge and awareness on nutritional choices and the positive impact of good nutrition on health and personal development; (ii) increasing number of mothers and pregnant women to believe that fresh food is also for people like them; (iii) improving cooking skills of mothers and caretakers of children under 2; and (iv) increasing the number of mothers and children consuming fresh foods.

WFP reached 102,000 beneficiaries through face-to-face counselling sessions and media channels. Community awareness sessions were provided by over 160 health extension workers, through 15 market theatre performances with an audience of 29,000 people, six radio broadcasts and over 50 community 'coffee conversations' led by 100 community workers attended by 1,500 mothers. Some 4,000 people also attended nutrient-rich cooking demonstrations.

The outcome data showed positive results, with children 6-23 months having a minimum acceptable diet or a diet rich in enough nutrients to prevent stunting increasing from 22 percent to 93 percent. Women with a minimum acceptable diet diversity increased from 3 percent to 93 percent while household diet diversity increased from 7 to 10 percent. Micro-nutrient specific indicators also showed a positive impact with almost all beneficiaries consuming protein or Vitamin A rich food by the end of the year.

The FFV impact evaluation struggled to determine the differential impact of the intervention on diet diversity for the different voucher values or determine the cost effectiveness of transfer values. A key reason was that SBCC activities had not been rolled out by the end-line survey. However, monitoring data collected after the SBCC suggested that FFV improved access to and availability of fresh foods.

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$11,797,004	\$3,978,788	\$4,740,401	\$1,550,581

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on government and partner capacity strengthening. Eighteen partners were supported under **Activity 7** including resources invested to strengthen three national coordination systems. Capacity strengthening efforts focused on: (i) emergency preparedness and response; (ii) federal and regional health and nutrition systems and institutions; (iii) social protection systems and programmers; (iv) supply chain management systems; and (v) gender mainstreaming.

Under emergency preparedness and response, it was found that Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) (Activities 1 and 2) implementation required additional support, both in terms of technical know-how for government partners and additional manpower. In line with these findings, WFP's support to strengthen Somali Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) focused on the following areas: (i) human and institutional capacity; (ii) emergency relief food assistance targeting; (iii) emergency preparedness and early warning; (iv) emergency supply chain management; (v) relief food planning and distribution and commodity management; and (vi) overall coordination, performance and risk management and accountability to affected populations.

A memorandum of understanding to strengthen accountability and transparency was signed with DRMB, WFP's main government partner for the HRP response. WFP started capacity strengthening initiatives for DRMB's regional and zonal officers through training on targeting, registration, food distribution and management, monitoring and reporting, gender, protection and accountability to affected persons. The training will be cascaded to district and village levels. A field-level agreement was signed with Jijiga University on conducting post-distribution monitoring data collection; data collected included beneficiaries' perceptions regarding cross-cutting issues such as gender, protection and accountability to affected populations, which contributes to process monitoring, outcome level monitoring and output monitoring. WFP trained and deployed 150 field monitoring assistants in Somali Region.

WFP provided technical support to the Somali Region Government as it piloted a biometric registration system built on SCOPE. It helped ensure targeting processes are more accurate and inclusion and exclusion errors are minimised. WFP also provided training for 70 government staff involved in CBT planning and implementation. WFP also provided technical support to other regional Disaster Risk Management Bureaus on beneficiaries and targeting of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Warehouses and storage units were made available to the Government for its IDP response.

TSF (Activity 2) was designed around the Government's health extension worker network. They help identify and treat MAM cases while undertaking village-to-village SBCC activities. Under Activity 7, WFP established a field office in Nekemte, western Oromia Region, to provide technical and financial support to the regional Ministry of Health and NGOs implementing MAM targeting for IDPs and host populations. Health workers in Beneshangul Gumuz and Oromia regions received training on TSF implementation including supply chain management and action-based monitoring and documentation of nutrition outcomes at health posts. In Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Region, joint field missions with health staff helped map food distribution centres in newly identified priority one[1] districts. In the same region, technical services were provided to the Regional Bureau of Education on conducting homegrown school

feeding market assessments.

Under PSNP (activity 5), capacity strengthening needs were identified, and tailored training provided to the Ministry of Agriculture and Somali and Afar regional Bureaux of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Trainings focused on enhancing the capacity of frontline PSNP implementers for improving quality of public works planning, oversight and monitoring.

Activity 7 included advocacy support on gender equality through technical and financial support provided to the Network of Ethiopian Women Association (NEWA) to celebrate the International Women's Day, with the motto *'Think Equal, Build Smart, Innovate for Change'* in collaboration with various civil society organizations and United Nations agencies.

The largest component under Activity 7 was supply chain capacity strengthening for the Government to improve systems for emergency response and development purposes, with a special focus on food management and critical supply chain functions. It was designed for cost savings for both WFP and the Government in future emergencies. WFP provided continuous support to key ministries of the logistics sector, namely the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority (EMAA), Federal Transport Authority (FTA) and National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC).

WFP supported and funded the first Ethiopian Logistics Community of practice gathering with the private sector and the implementation of the National Logistics Strategy through the secondment of two logistics specialists. WFP also served as technical adviser to EMAA within national coordination forums and in providing technical information to address up-coming import increases. WFP held a port operation training in Djibouti in collaboration with Kuehne Foundation for both Government and private sector logistics practitioners. WFP implemented the Last Mile Solution (LMS) to streamline the use of the application in recording real time movement of food; this improved accuracy of food delivery information while increasing accountability and efficiency through the real time recording of goods receipt at the final delivery point. The Bag Marking pilot, implemented in Jijiga and Gode, printed essential information on almost 20,000 units of food, making it possible to trace back single units to where it was sent from, its intended use and recipient partner – in case the food ended up in markets. The printout also bears the WFP complaints-and-feedback mechanism in local languages to inform beneficiaries how to contact WFP in case of any irregularities.

WFP supported the transport sector through a partnership with the FTA and provided a fleet management training. 900 drivers were trained on road safety. WFP will maintain a strategic positioning with the Government by supporting the implementation of targeted areas of the National Logistics Strategy in order to improve corridor performance, upstream planning and, most importantly, reduce inefficiencies of Djibouti's corridor through increased transport sector capacities and reduced customs lead-times.

In collaboration with the NGO North Star Alliance, WFP supported the FTA to foster healthy and safe supply chains through HIV prevention activities among truck drivers, commercial sex workers and community members around Ethiopia's dry port in Modjo. The activities included peer educators training where 59 people were trained. The trained peer educators were port workers, truck drivers and commercial sex workers. A series of outreach activities were conducted at the hotspots, including truck parks, bars, lodges and marketplaces. The peers offered HIV and sexually transmitted infections testing, counselling and referrals, substance abuse, condom demonstration and distributions, and awareness raising for the general public. Some 712 (509 truck drivers, 86, sex workers and 117 community members) received counselling and testing. While supporting the national HIV response, the project strengthened the capacity of the FTA while improving the professionalization of the transport sector: healthy supply chains foster sustainable transport corridors and a professional workforce directly enhances the overall performance and cost efficiency of the country's transport industry.

WFP also collaborated with National Network of Networks of Ethiopia HIV Positives (NEP+) to work on awareness-raising in Gambella for refugee host communities and in Afar for adolescent girls. This enabled 820 host community members and 650 adolescent girls to gain the necessary knowledge to protect themselves from HIV, while being aware of the existing health services available for referrals, testing, and counselling. WFP also worked with regional Bureaux of Labour and the Social Affairs Offices in Gambella and Somali regions, where capacity building training was conducted on establishing community care coalitions, management and support.[2]

Strategic outcome 05

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$77,557,200	\$3,357,987	\$77,178,681	\$69,481,162

Strategic Objective 5 aims to enhance complementary services for direct humanitarian and development assistance to WFP, the Government and partners. Under Activity 8, WFP provided regular flights to hard-to-reach areas for the humanitarian community. Activity 9 focused on service provision to partners, including the Government.

Under Activity 8, the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported almost 5,000 passengers, moved 23 mt of cargo and completed 45 medical evacuations. In July, UNHAS organised an air-bridge from Mekele to Jijiga to relocate almost 700 Somali refugees who fled Eritrea. 70 organizations benefited from UNHAS services in 2019 (45 percent were United Nations entities, 35 percent were NGOs and 20 percent were donors and diplomats). UNHAS Ethiopia facilitated the relocation of more than 300 United Nations staff and dependants from Khartoum, Sudan in June 2019, chartering two Ethiopian Airlines flights and organising and coordinating arrivals and transfers at Bole international airport.

UNHAS signed a memorandum of understanding with INSA (Information Network Security Agency) on the use of light drones in humanitarian contexts, followed by drone trainings for 13 federal agencies. Light drones can aid in mapping and monitoring food security, early warning, climate solutions and emergency preparedness activities. This training could help in the future for the transportation of cargo by drones to remote areas.

UNHAS also supported food airdrops from Gambella to South Sudan by processing overflight and landing clearances every fifteen days, handing protocol and processing cross-border operations into South Sudan.

Activity 9 focused on supply chain services for the humanitarian community on a full cost-recovery basis. WFP's logistics and supply chain services ensured that the significant support partners needed was provided effectively and efficiently. In 2019, WFP provided logistics services to eight partners, namely FAO,[1] International Organization for Migration, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), People in Need (PIN), UNFPA, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, and WHO. Those services included transport assistance, warehouse management and technical assistance for mobile storage units.

WFP supported the Government, particularly NDRMC, in its humanitarian assistance provision through supply chain services and expertise, allowing the Government to respond more efficiently and effectively to those in need. WFP provided end-to-end supply chain services including procurement, ocean transport, customs clearances and transport of 200,000 mt of wheat for the Government's HRP and PSNP responses from logistics hubs in Adama, Dire Dawa, Kombolcha, and Mekele . WFP also provided logistical support to the Government's flood response in Somali Region by providing vehicles to deliver rice and maize from Gode warehouses. These services exceeded WFP's initial planning and required a budget revision in the ICSP.

WFP was selected as the pilot country for the digitalisation of services through the roll-out of a platform that allows partners to digitally request services and feedback. The platform will be launched in 2020, allowing WFP to reduce inefficiencies in customer's exchanges, maximize service efficiency and enhance customer experience.

WFP Ethiopia continued food deliveries to support WFP South Sudan. Over 15,000 mt was dispatched from Gambella to South Sudan in 2019. Almost 11,000 mt were airdropped by aircraft, 1,200 mt were delivered by road, and almost 3,000 mt were delivered by river. As the situation in South Sudan remained unstable, intermittent security challenges affected road and river dispatches supporting the cross-border operation. Despite this, the volume of road and river transport increased during the year as access became possible. The volume of airdrops decreased due to the diversification of delivery modalities and enhanced prepositioning of commodities; however, airdrops were still required, especially in the face of unprecedented flooding during the second half of 2019.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender is mainstreamed in key national development plans and within sector-specific plans education[1] with budgetary commitment through gender responsive budgeting, and the strengthening of institutional structures for the coordination and monitoring of gender mainstreaming actions.[2] Yet, Ethiopia is ranked 117 out of 129 countries assessed using the global SDG Gender Index.

The WFP Ethiopia Gender Action Plan (2017-2020) helped integrate gender in the design and implementation of the ICSP; 66 percent of WFP's 5.8 million beneficiaries in 2019 were female. Training and technical support on accountability to affected populations (AAP), disability inclusion, gender and protection were provided to WFP staff and government partners. Disaggregated data collected by sex and age inform inclusive needs-based programming.

The receipt and use of mobile money transfers by PLW/G under FFVs (Activity 6) created a sense of empowerment and autonomy. With access to mobile technology, more women used the feedback. SBCC activities included messages focused on transforming gender and social norms and encouraging male engagement as influencers of household nutrition and child-care decisions.

Under school feeding (Activity 4), 37 percent of women were engaged in food management committees and 34 percent participated in leadership roles. Process monitoring further confirmed that the activity contributed to retention of children in schools: 86 percent of students (84 percent boys and 89 percent girls). The attendance rate for boys and girls stabilised at 91 percent and 90 percent. Government-led community awareness campaigns to combat cultural barriers for girls' education in pastoralist areas resulted in a gender parity index of 0.84:1 (girls: boys).

The PSNP (Activity 5) design enhanced women's participation in productive work by identifying assets close to their homes, given their time poverty[3] while voluntary savings and loans associations and climate risk management interventions also enhanced financial inclusion for women and improved their status in the community.

The RWEE activity increased agricultural production, incomes and savings for women farmers and improved their decision-making potential in cooperatives. Over 15 percent of women reached reported having a decision-making role in the rural institutions including in women's associations.

Under Activity 3, refugee support, efforts continued to enhance women's decision-making in community structures and their participation in livelihood projects. Almost 50 percent of women were part of food management committees with 38 percent taking leadership roles. Overall, 40 percent of decisions on the use of food assistance were made by women, 39 percent by women and men together. Joint decision-making was highest for cash transfers, while women predominantly made decisions relating to food and mixed modality transfers.

WFP committed to enhance gender parity by reducing barriers to employment opportunities for women, notably through internships and the 'connect us to her' referral roster. WFP partnered with United Nations agencies, international NGOs and the Government to champion gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes. WFP contributed to the Common Country Analysis and preparation of the UNSDCF by participating in the Gender Thematic Group and in the United Nations Country Team Gender Scorecard exercise that measures gender mainstreaming in UN programming processes across eight dimensions.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Conflict and natural disasters resulted in population displacements in many parts of Ethiopia. IDPs and returning IDPs peaked at 3.19 million in March 2019, 30 percent of whom were in acute need of humanitarian assistance.[1] UNHCR reported that there were 700,000 [2] registered refugees and asylum seekers, with Gambella, Somali and Tigray hosting the majority.[3] Insecurity created access barriers to humanitarian assistance[4] and other protection concerns included gender-based violence, family separation, loss of personal documentation and resource-based disputes with host communities. Assessments by WFP and other agencies found that delays in food/cash deliveries resulting from insecurity, pipeline breaks and poor road access during rainy seasons contributed to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms by poor households.

To maximize protection outcomes and mitigate against potential protection risks in programme design and implementation, WFP strengthened links with the humanitarian protection cluster. This forum facilitated access to qualitative monitoring information on food assistance. Participation in the inter-agency coordination mechanisms not only contributed to strategic protection outcomes, but also strengthened bilateral engagement, especially in establishing inter-agency referral pathways for complaints-and-feedback mechanisms on protection concerns.

WFP piloted biometric registration of PSNP beneficiaries using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform in 2019. Personal data privacy and protection considerations were strengthened by conducting a baseline privacy impact assessment for biometric registration. WFP ran analyses on the terms of use and extent of sharing beneficiaries' personal data. Recommendations were made on proper safeguards that will guide the limits of information shared with United Nations agencies, partners and the Government, and how to obtain beneficiary consent in the event of information being requested by third parties in future.

WFP conducted gender and protection assessments in Gambella refugee camps and Gedeo and West Guji IDP settings. Findings indicated that distributions were safe and dignified. However, there is a need to enhance crowd control during distributions and information sessions. Resource-based tensions between host community and displaced persons presented safety risks, especially for women collecting firewood. Limited livelihood alternatives led to food sales to meet costs of basic services and non-food items. Sensitisation, inter-agency collaboration, and advocacy efforts on peace and security were promoted.

In partnership with the Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation, 61 WFP staff were trained on disability inclusion. Participants are more empowered and shared views on how to improve services. A systematic action plan will be developed in 2020 and aligned with WFP's disability inclusion strategy two-year road map. Training in gender and protection mainstreaming in food assistance was conducted in Assosa and Dollo Ado sub-offices, targeting staff, partners and regional government representatives. Monthly reports regarding safe and dignified services improved.

WFP co-chairs an inter-agency task-force that provides oversight on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The task-force facilitated an assessment on prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse in Somali region. Recommendations included: establishment of cultural and gender-sensitive community-based complaint mechanism; advocacy for the Government to strengthen services to survivors, especially legally; and the establishment of a one-stop centre for comprehensive services to survivors of gender-based violence.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In adherence with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Commitment on Accountability to Affected Populations, WFP focused on consultations, information provision and complaints-and-feedback mechanisms (CFM). The CFM has three channels: (i) a free SMS and voice hotline; (ii) trained volunteer community outreach workers who collect feedback from households before, during and after distributions; and (iii) helpdesks at distribution. The phone line is available in Amharic, English, Oromifa, and Somali languages.

The CFM was designed in consultation with beneficiaries, community members, government stakeholders, local authorities, NGOs and United Nations agencies. It uses a dedicated database which uses SugarCRM[1], to log, categorise and route complaints and feedback. A cross-functional CFM committee was established and remains responsible for regular system reviews and for addressing the complaints and feedback received.

In 2019, 345 cases were recorded, of which 95 percent were resolved. 34 percent of cases came from women, most of whom called about FFV activity. Some highlighted cases led to food diversion cessation, preventing further damage to stored food after heavy rains, and facilitated access to correct entitlements. Other ongoing CFM efforts included the establishment and strengthening of case referral pathways. WFP produced a CFM dashboard each month detailing the range of cases.

In 2019, WFP conducted a data privacy impact assessment, upgraded the client relations management system, and reviewed of the CFM standard operating procedures. In 2020, the focus will be to enhance community outreach activities aimed at increasing the uptake of CFM services.

In addition to participating in the Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group (IAAWG), WFP consulted beneficiaries through focus group discussions, pre-distribution talks, monitoring exercises and assessment exercises. During pre-distribution talks, beneficiaries were also informed about transfer modalities, eligibility criteria, feedback channels and their rights and entitlements. Sensitisation on CFM and protection was conducted in over 50 locations across Amhara and Somali regions using posters, stickers and community discussions. However, the number of people informed about the initiatives was lower than targeted (78 percent rather than 80 percent), due to the frequent movement of internally displaced persons.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



The Ethiopian economy has traditionally been heavily dependent on agriculture and forest resources, but unsatisfactory resource management has resulted in widespread and severe environmental degradation. In addition to climate change, major environmental issues affecting the country are soil erosion and land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and various types of pollution to air, water and land. Research indicates that the impacts of agriculture and deforestation, on soils in particular, increase the vulnerability of many people to food and water insecurity[1]

WFP's resilience activities in Ethiopia are designed to respond to some of the most challenging environmental issues in areas where WFP operates. Interventions to improve natural resource management include: (i) soil and water conservation, rangeland regeneration, forestry and agro-forestry development and construction of water harvesting infrastructure through the PSNP; (ii) tree-planting, training on agricultural and irrigation practices to boost crop production and reduce soil erosion and deforestation through the R4 project; and (iii) new livelihood initiatives with refugee and host communities that involve training on resource management, agricultural and irrigation practices, as well as on the use and production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves.

Through these initiatives, more than 150 m³ of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures were built to prevent erosion and sedimentation; 10 km of stone dikes and bunds were created to retain water for crop production and avoid topsoil runoff; 100 hectares of community woodlots/forests were planted, maintained or protected; and almost 150 hectares of the invasive *prosopis* tree species were cleared to allow regrowth of indigenous vegetation and promote biodiversity.

On the supply chain perspective, support to the Government's National Logistics Strategy to improve corridor efficiency should ultimately lead to reduced emissions per tonne/km of goods moved. Meanwhile, increased volumes of road and river transport from Ethiopia into South Sudan, along with strategic prepositioning, greatly reduced the need for carbon-intensive airdrops in 2019.

WFP Ethiopia launched an Environmental Management System in May 2019 to help systematically identify, manage and reduce environmental impacts from in-house operations. Site assessments were carried out in seven locations, and initial focus areas include solid and hazardous waste management, energy efficiency and staff awareness. Progress to date includes the recycling of 2,500 broken plastic pallets in Addis Ababa, and an ongoing carton/paper recycling initiative with an NGO, providing employment and income opportunities for local communities. Efforts will continue in 2020 to establish agreements with additional companies to recycle other waste streams, currently being collected and sorted at sub-offices and logistics hubs.

Extra section

Satellites restore smiles in Ethiopia: Weather index-based insurance is allowing rural families to look after themselves while keeping their livestock healthy

The braying donkeys staring into the distance, criss-crossing cart tracks and shuffling sheep and goats are clues that the inhabitants of the sandy Shambal village really depend on their livestock.

Shambal is 15 kilometers — or half a day's walk — from Dollo Ado town on the Ethiopia's border with Somalia. The 170 families living there have few employment opportunities. They rely on incomes from subsistence farming, transporting goods on carts and collecting firewood to sell or barter with.

But though the land is so important, the community has been unable to use it to its full potential after two bad rainy seasons resulted in poor harvests.

The residents of Shambal face a daily struggle.

The combination of a brutal climate, limited employment opportunities and a volatile security context means that the residents of Shambal depend on food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) for survival. Seasonal rainfall shortages and droughts have severely impacted their lives and livelihoods by limiting sources of food and income.

Searching for technology solutions to climate shocks, WFP developed SIPE, which effectively provides access to insurance against poor rainfall for vulnerable households in exchange for contributing to the construction and rehabilitation of community assets.

Those assets, such as terracing and other soil and water conservation activities, are designed with local authorities and have the tangible benefit of decreasing entire communities' vulnerability to climate shocks over time.

Additionally, livestock insurance provides cash compensation in case of drought. This helps the families protect their core breeding animals and avoid distress sales. In addition, they receive training on financial literacy, income diversification, access to veterinary services and seed and fodder provision in order to build their longer-term resilience to drought-related shocks.

In 2019, the innovative climate risk management project benefited 8,000 families in 32 villages. All are in places identified as being particularly vulnerable and prone to climate shocks.

The system uses 'normalised difference vegetative index' technology to measure photosynthesis in vegetation and the level of productivity and growth of plants — essentially the greenness of an area. After identifying vegetation that is below the average growth thresholds, SIPE then automatically triggers insurance payouts.

Shambal residents like Ibrahim rely on their herds of donkeys as economic assets. The animals can only lug carts laden with goods along the dusty roads if they are well-nourished. In Ethiopia, saving livestock is increasingly an imperative for WFP.

Many households are in debt, forced to borrow from friends, neighbours, shopkeepers — anyone who has spare cash to buy tools, seeds and fodder. The SIPE cash is used by some to repay agricultural debts but is mostly channeled towards core items with the hope their use will pay off and debts can be repaid.

In 2019, SIPE triggered payouts for two seasons in four districts. Following confirmation of rainfall shortage by the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia, insurance companies delivered cash to families through a mobile telephone platform. Participants without telephones access cash with plastic identification cards. So far, SIPE has delivered USD 500,000 to almost 5,000 families, each receiving between USD 20 to USD 185.

SIPE is a partnership with the Somali Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Development, Somali Regional Bureau of Livestock and Pastoralists Development, National Meteorological Agency, Somali Micro Finance Institution, a pool of four Ethiopian insurance companies, and Mercy Corps.

Summary

[1] Collectively, WFP, the Government and partners reached 8 million people, of which WFP assisted 2 million.

[2] WFP's contributions to SDG goals included:

- Assisting 5.8 million people to improving their food security (SDG 2.1.2: prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES [data from Meher assessment]).
- Assisting 2.5 million people to prevent and treat malnutrition (SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition [weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards] among children under 5 years of age, by type [wasting and overweight]). Data from EDHS.
- Assisting 60,000 people with stunting prevention interventions (SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting [height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards] among children under 5 years of age).
- Assisting 500,000 with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture).
- Assisting with the rehabilitation of 506 hectares of land (SDG 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture); and
- Assisting 28,000 smallholder farmers with interventions to improve their incomes (SDG 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status).

Data Note: on Strategic Outcome 2, the "actual" voucher distributions refer to insurance premiums paid out under Activity 5 (Climate Solutions i.e. SIPE and R4). The lack of a planning number is due to a data error during the planning stage.

Data Note: on overall refugee planned and actual numbers: The planning and actual refugee numbers reflected are due to an error at the planning stage. The current figures are: 690,000 refugees assisted and 750,000 planned for 2019.

Data Note: Due to delay in the national assessment process that identified the people who required assistance beyond six months of Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) core transfer, WFP was not able to assist almost 1.5 million PSNP transitory beneficiaries in 2019. WFP now plans to assist these people in early 2020. This figure includes 270,000 food-for-assets beneficiaries which was a activity tagging error, as it should have been Unrestricted Resource Transfer.

Context and operations

[1] Two of the largest social safety nets in Ethiopia include the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which aims to address acute food needs and the Productive Social Safety Net Programme (PSNP) which addresses chronic food needs.

[2] WFP and CSA. CFSVA: Ethiopia 2019.

[3] <2,550 kcal per adult equivalent per day.

[4] 24 percent in urban areas and 33 percent in rural areas. Source: WFP & CSA (2019). CFSVA: Ethiopia 2019.

[5] Global Report on Food Crises, 2019. Food security Information Network.

[6] The Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) targets 8 million chronically food-insecure people, seeking to meet their food needs while spurring rural economic growth and halting environmental degradation. It is supported by several donors. The 2019 Donor Working Group comprises: DFID, EU, Ireland, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and WFP.

[7] 8 percent under 2; 47 percent between 2-18 years; 40 percent between 18-59 years and 5 percent over 60 years.

[8] Ministry of Education, Education Sector Development Programme V, Mid-term Review 2019.

[9] Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, SNNPR and Tigray

[10] 27 percent of the 28.7 million people analyzed.

[11] IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, July 2019 – June 2020 Issued November 2019.

[12] National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Humanitarian Country Team and partners. Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, Mid-year review, October 2019.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Figure from Round 1 (mid-March-mid-May). Beneficiary numbers fluctuated monthly depending on needs. Under the HRP, collectively between WFP, the NDRMC, and other NGO partners, 7.8 million people were assisted through food and/or cash transfers: 275,000 mt of food (36 percent by WFP) and USD 12 million in cash (28 percent by WFP). Of the total reached by WFP, 10 percent of the households had at least one person living with a disability (HRP estimates).

[2] The 20 percent difference can largely be explained by WFP being unable to fully achieve two planned sub-activities:

- (i) PSNP transitory: WFP was not able to assist almost 1.5 million PSNP transitory beneficiaries in 2019 due to delays in the national assessment process that identified the people who need assistance beyond the six months of PSNP core transfers. The delays meant that those people will be assisted in early 2020. The figure includes 270,000 food-for-assets beneficiaries which was a activity tagging error, as it should have been GFD.

(ii) Emergency school feeding: 290,000 children under the emergency school feeding were not assisted due to a lack of funds. Despite this, WFP provided technical capacity support to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Education, resulting in the Government spending USD 2 million to provide school feeding to 297,000 children (156,000 boys, 137,000 girls). WFP worked closely to fill capacity gaps within the Education in Emergency cluster and helped government-led multi-agency seasonal emergency assessments, which resulted in emergency school feeding being reflected in the 2019 HRP as an intervention for 1.5 million school children.

[3] 390,000 people received food for some months and cash for others. The cash beneficiaries are not double-counted with the food beneficiaries.

[4] Although the number of people in need under the HRP (under Activity 1) did not change substantially in 2019, the planned implementation rounds were reduced from 9 to 6. This revision was based on the availability of resources (both for WFP and the Government) and the assessed needs as per seasonal assessments, by a prioritization committee led by NDRMC. Although the confirmed contributions in 2019 (USD 340 million) exceeded the implementation-based plan, rounds 5 and 6 were pushed into 2020, which is the reason for discrepancies between the two budget lines. Additionally, the emergency school feeding, part of Strategic Outcome 1 - activity was not funded in 2019.

[5] In May and November.

[6] Ethiopia HRP 2020.

[7] Covered under Activity 7.

[8] The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is associated with household food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. Acceptable food consumption: Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.

[9] At baseline, 8 percent of the women were adopting C-CSI, which decreased to 7 percent by the end of the year. When faced with reoccurring shocks, poor households tend to adopt consumption-based coping strategies (C-CS) to make ends meet, which entails reducing the number of meals or forgoing on the quality of the diet, which often impacts women disproportionately. The reasons why women were less impacted than men are unclear.

[10] Emergency CSIs include more extreme strategies adopted by vulnerable households during times of shock, such as selling of productive assets that can make them more vulnerable in the long run.

[11] Training sessions provided were less than planned (17 percent) due to the MoH's decision to mainstream them into the national training plan. Discussions with the MoH delayed the implementation of the training plan from June until November 2019. Therefore, training sessions will continue into 2020.

[12] Measured by the nutrition "coverage indicator".

[13] Measured by the nutrition "recovery rate indicator".

[14] Measured by the nutrition "default rate indicator".

[15] SPHERE voluntary standards 2018: <3% mortality rate, >75% recovery rate, <15% defaulting rate.

[16] The number of refugees assisted reduced following the UNHCR and WFP's Level 3 biometric registration mid-year, and then increased again due to new arrivals, especially from Eritrea. Refugees were living in 26 camps and 4 sites in the regions of Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, SNNPR and Tigray. While WFP addressed the food needs, non-food assistance was coordinated by UNHCR, and INGOs are engaged in nutrition activities, health, shelter, water supply and provision of non-food items.

[17] From 12 percent to 17 percent in Dollo Ado and 11 percent to 13 percent in Gambella.

[18] The project has five components: (i) crop production and livestock support, (ii) sustainable natural resources management, (iii) local markets strengthening, (iv) financial inclusion for rural poor households, and (v) refugees and host communities' social cohesion.

[19] While the refugees who received resilience support also benefited from complementary support through food and targeted assistance to PLW/G and children, host community households were also assisted under Activity 1 and 5.

[20] Key achievements included:

- A total of 8,441 beneficiaries assisted (26 percent men and 74 percent women) through CBT.
- Establishment of 100 voluntary saving and loan associations with almost 2,000 members (40 percent from host communities and 60 percent refugees) with cumulative savings of USD 21,000.
- Five new rural saving and credit cooperatives established with 1,300 female participants. Of these, 655 women joined revolving funds and received seed money for income-generating activities.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] On-site school feeding reached 39,000 primary school children using 2018 carry-over funds. HGSP was implemented in SNNPR and regular school feeding covered parts in Afar and Oromia regions.

[2] Training was provided on food safety, handling and hygiene trainings to school and district officials in SNNPR.

[3] To improve the outcomes, WFP will ensure timely procurement and delivery of food to the schools. WFP will also undertake a fresh food market assessment in 2020 to explore opportunities for provision of fresh and diversified meals to the children. In addition, WFP is exploring partnership opportunities with UNICEF and FAO to work jointly to improve

the school infrastructure particularly the cooking facilities, feeding shelters and WASH.

[4] Out these sub-activities SIPE & R4 are well-funded. A contribution was received cover five years' requirements, but the grant required to be registered in 2018, not as a multi-year contribution. This explains the difference between the implementation and needs-based plans on the one hand and available resources expenditures on the other for the Strategic Objective.

[5] While labour-poor households such elderly households receive unconditional food transfers.

[6] Such as bush clearing, diversion of water to grazing lands, area closure.

[7] Such as pond construction, shallow well construction and rehabilitation, reservoir construction.

[8] Such as schools, health posts, pastoralist training centres construction and maintenance.

[9] Direct support refers to cash or food transfers provided to PSNP client households who are unable to participate in public works.

[10] Acceptable FCSs increased from 48 percent to 59 percent, while diet diversity worsened (though within target values).

[11] End Evaluation Report of the Joint Programme on Rural Women's economic empowerment (JP RWEE) in Ethiopia.

[12] SIPE: 39,000 beneficiaries were reached in 2019 with livestock insurance after 7,816 household heads participated in activities (WFP estimates a household size of five people). 52 percent were female-headed households. R4: 132,505 beneficiaries (26,501 household heads) were reached in Amhara and Tigray regions with crop insurance activities. 40 percent were female-headed households.

[13] Households who received insurance support also benefited from savings schemes (benefiting 9,150, with 40 percent women), while they also received unconditional food assistance (Activity 1) in Somali region, while PLW/G and young children with signs of malnutrition were given fortified foods (Activity 2).

[14] Not all of the of the 172,000 received payouts because the weather index was not triggered in all districts. Under SIPE in Somali Region, the livestock index insurance was only triggered in three of four districts. Out of 7,816 household heads, 4,673 received pay-outs in Somali Region (23,365 beneficiaries). Average payouts differed per district because of different degrees of exposure. The average payout was ETB 2,629 (USD 82) per household head for SIPE (Somali Region). Under R4 (Amhara and Tigray regions), about USD 300,000 was paid to insurance companies in premiums. This amount comprised the total amount paid by WFP to the insurance companies (USD 213,000), which was 70 percent of the total insurance premium with remainder contributed as direct cash contributions to the insurers by beneficiaries. Payouts were only triggered in Tigray in 2019: USD 80,000 was paid out to 6,157 household heads, amounting to an average of USD 13 per household head. No payouts were triggered in 2019 in Amhara Region.

[15] The local index design team comprised government offices, research institutions and private sector representatives from the insurance sector brought together to be trained to design weather index insurance so it can eventually design using Ethiopia's own expertise. Two rounds of training were carried out in 2019 by Columbia University's International Research Institute and all the R4 data collection for building the 2020 index was collected by the local index design team.

- Cash-based transfers for WFP's homegrown school feeding was not implemented due to funding challenges.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Demographic and Health Survey, DHS 2016.

[2] The total is the sum of PLW/G (11,987), with children (4,849) and remaining household members (42,453). Because FFVs were targeted at PLW/G, only PLW/G values were entered at the planning level. However, because the FFV targets the all HH members with PLW/G and/or children, the total reflects all household members.

- Food transfers, as specialized nutritious foods, had initially been planned, as well as voucher assistance. However, following discussions with the Government, it was decided to only use vouchers. Vouchers are considered to provide more choice to beneficiaries and also more beneficial in terms of supporting rural markets.

- Cash-based transfer achievement was only at 22 percent. Only 30 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached due to bottlenecks and implementation setbacks. Twelve percent less cash was transferred than planned because PSNP beneficiaries were lower than originally assumed (details explained in the SO).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Priority one districts are nationally recognized areas where malnutrition rates are extremely high and require response.

[2] Community care coalitions are community-based organizations established at village levels where they are legal entities with steering committees from government sector offices and the community leaders. These mobilize local resources, register vulnerable groups (such as orphans and other vulnerable children, disabled people, elders, HIV positives) so that they can get the necessary support.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] WFP supported FAO by transporting approximately 8,000 mt of animal feed to distribution centers.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] such as the Growth and Transformation Plan and within the Education Sector and the Health Sector Development Plans, and the Industrial Strategic Plan.

[2] To strengthen accountability, the government also issued proclamation No. 1097/2018 that requires all government institutions to address women's issues in policies, laws, and development programs and projects. This has also been accompanied by the institutionalization of gender-responsive budgeting through the promulgation of Proclamation No.970/2016. The Government established institutional structure, the national machinery and the National Policy on Ethiopian Women, dedicated for the advancement of women 1993. The Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs has been accorded a clear mandate to promote the rights of women through various mechanisms including follow up and evaluation of the integration of women's concerns/issues in policies and programmes at all levels of government. The Ministry has powers and duties towards advocacy, monitoring, coordinating and implementing programmes aimed at empowering women and girls.

A significant increase in the number of women in higher government positions is one of the remarkable achievements in the recent years. 2018 saw the appointment of a female president and gender parity in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed. Women's representation in the Federal Parliament (the House of Peoples' Representatives-HPR) showed a significant increase from 28 percent in 2010 to 39 percent in 2015. However, for most women, inequalities remain, notably relating to income, education, health, voice, access to technology and exposure to shocks.

[3] Women, given their gendered triple roles, often work long hours and have little choice to do otherwise
<https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1813-9450-4961>

Protection

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-humanitarian-needs-overview-2019>

[2] October 2019.

[3] <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>

[4] Ethiopia Humanitarian Access Situation Report October – December 2019

Accountability to affected populations


[1] A customer relationship management software.

Environment

[1] Daley, B. Environmental issues in Ethiopia and links to the Ethiopian economy. Evidence on Demand, UK (2015) iii, 28 p https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/57dc1353e5274a34fb00004d/EoD_HDYr3_52_Sept_2015_Environment_Economy_Ethiopia__2_.pdf

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	37	37	37	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	2,841,908	2,957,904	5,799,812	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	338,100	351,900	690,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,247,872	1,298,806	2,546,678	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	37	37	37	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	41,028	18,259	59,287	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	13,570	14,124	27,694	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			506	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	239,788	249,576	489,364	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,187,086	2,639,733	83%
	female	4,464,533	3,769,218	84%
	total	7,651,619	6,408,951	84%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	420,231	423,457	101%
	female	414,390	418,573	101%
	total	834,621	842,030	101%
24-59 months	male	508,534	504,766	99%
	female	504,191	499,492	99%
	total	1,012,725	1,004,258	99%
5-11 years	male	735,137	441,637	60%
	female	700,884	415,086	59%
	total	1,436,021	856,723	60%
12-17 years	male	571,102	389,514	68%
	female	543,305	361,783	67%
	total	1,114,407	751,297	67%
18-59 years	male	850,553	784,760	92%
	female	2,213,220	1,991,513	90%
	total	3,063,773	2,776,273	91%
60+ years	male	101,529	95,599	94%
	female	88,543	82,771	93%
	total	190,072	178,370	94%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	6,526,831	5,718,951	88%
Refugee	1,124,788	690,000	61%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	178,921	138,820	78%
Rice	0	13,424	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	0	82,539	-
Wheat	112,977	28,240	25%
Dried Fruits	0	226	-
Corn Soya Blend	62,439	43,451	70%
High Energy Biscuits	0	33	-
LNS	0	715	-
Rice Soya Blend	0	2	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,377	4,408	69%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	67	-
Iodised Salt	1,992	877	44%
Sugar	4,048	231	6%
Vegetable Oil	14,243	12,469	88%
Beans	17,892	22,738	127%
Lentils	0	33	-
Peas	0	33	-
Split Lentils	0	190	-
Split Peas	13,494	7,926	59%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat	30,332	5,733	19%
Corn Soya Blend	2,200	387	18%
Iodised Salt	66	33	51%
Vegetable Oil	242	20	8%
Beans	770	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	4,086	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	530	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	119,483,805	15,377,536	13%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	773,709	-
Cash	7,143,600	10,634,787	149%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	0	1,959,033	-
Cash	8,921,759	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected vulnerable, food-insecure people and transitory clients ³¹ of the productive safety net programme receive unconditional cash-based or in-kind food assistance that meets their basic food needs (linked to SDGs 6 and 13 and 15)							
Output A	Crisis-affected primary school children receive a daily meal at school that supports their attendance and learning outcomes (linked to SDG 4)							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	611,987 623,352 1,235,339	1,047,384 1,066,833 2,114,217		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	133,758 136,242 270,000			
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	142,097 147,898 289,995			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	831,103 846,537 1,677,640	251,369 256,034 507,403		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	207,273	198,889		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	96,395,040	7,073,961		
Activity 02	Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls suffering from moderate acute malnutrition receive specialized nutritious foods that support nutrition recovery (linked to SDGs 3).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	521,600 521,600 1,043,200	603,693 603,692 1,207,385		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,119,420 0 1,119,420	1,156,453 0 1,156,453		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	37,590	32,784		

A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	4,720	797		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	2,189	1,492		
Activity 03	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Refugees receive cash-based and in-kind food assistance that meet their basic food needs (linked to SDG 3).							
Output A, B	Refugee children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receive specialized nutritious food and social behaviour change communication aimed at preventing malnutrition (linked to SDG 3).							
Output A, N*	Refugee primary school children receive a fortified daily meal at school that contributes to their basic nutrition needs and improves attendance (linked to SDG 4).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	61,200 58,800 120,000	58,205 68,326 126,531		
		All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	375,750 374,250 750,000	247,423 246,437 493,860		
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	4,903 4,709 9,612	5,279 5,279 10,558		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	51,000 49,000 100,000	38,146 38,145 76,291		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,000 0 6,000	3,021 0 3,021		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	35,000 0 35,000	33,947 0 33,947		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	100,200 99,800 200,000	98,267 97,873 196,140		

			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	24,770 25,230 50,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	167,520	124,748		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	23,088,765	8,303,576		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	site	26	26		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	26	26		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	1,444	396		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	14,580	5,600		
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	90	90		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.14 8.95 8.42	<8.14 <8.95 <8.42	<8.14 <8.95 <8.42	6.82 9.43 8.76	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23 26 24	<25 <25 <25	<25 <25 <25	26.70 22.70 23.70	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.50 20 18	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	5 26.70 21.20	

Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	40	<30	<30	51.70
			Male	40	<30	<30	26.70
			Overall	40	<30	<30	33.10
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	19.40	<15	<15	16.70
			Male	14.10	<15	<15	23.90
			Overall	18	<15	<15	22
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	69.44	<65	<65	67
			Male	68.70	<65	<65	67
			Overall	69.19	<65	<65	67
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	4.30	≥4.50	≥4.50	4.02
			Male	4.30	≥4.50	≥4.50	4.10
			Overall	4.30	≥4.50	≥4.50	4.08
All; Ethiopia; Food							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 02: Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	63	>50	>50	84
			Male	63	>50	>50	84
			Overall	63	>50	>50	84
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	92.80	>75	>75	95.10
			Male	92.80	>75	>75	95.10
			Overall	92.80	>75	>75	95.10
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0
			Male	0	<3	<3	0
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							

	Act 02: Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.85 1.85 1.85	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	2 2 2
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	5.35 5.35 5.35	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	2.90 2.90 2.90
Refugees; Ethiopia; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	62.80 67.30 64.80	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	48.90 67.30 56.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27.30 23.40 25.50	≤21 ≤20 ≤21	≤21 ≤20 ≤21	47.40 29 39.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.10 9.30 9.70	≤9 ≤10 ≤9	≤9 ≤10 ≤9	3.60 3.70 3.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.20 6.60 8.10	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	10.10 7.80 9.10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30 30 30	<30 <30 <30	<30 <30 <30	26.80 36.80 30.90

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	5	<5	<5	6.30
			Male	5	<5	<5	6.80
			Overall	5	<5	<5	6.50
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	5	<5	<5	8.90
			Male	5	<5	<5	6.70
			Overall	5	<5	<5	8
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	60	<60	<60	58.10
			Male	60	<60	<60	49.70
			Overall	60	<60	<60	54.70

Food Expenditure Share

Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	77	>70	>70	78.50
		Male	75	>70	>70	78.60
		Overall	76	>70	>70	78.60

Dietary Diversity Score

Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	4.50	≥5	≥5	4.76
		Male	4.60	≥5	≥5	4.73
		Overall	4.50	≥5	≥5	4.75

Refugees; Ethiopia; Food

Enrolment rate

Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	7	=9	=9	9
		Male	9	=7	=7	7
		Overall	8	=8	=8	7

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	78	>90	>90	77
		Male	78	>90	>90	77
		Overall	78	>90	>90	77
	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	66	>75	>75	71
		Male	66	>75	>75	71
		Overall	66	>75	>75	71

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	91	>91	>91	94
			Male	91	>91	>91	94
			Overall	91	>91	>91	94
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	92.30	>75	>75	92
			Male	92.30	>75	>75	92
			Overall	92.30	>75	>75	92
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.20	<3	<3	0
			Male	0.20	<3	<3	0
			Overall	0.20	<3	<3	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.50	<15	<15	0.02
			Male	2.50	<15	<15	0.02
			Overall	2.50	<15	<15	0.02
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.50	<15	<15	0.05
			Male	2.50	<15	<15	0.05
			Overall	2.50	<15	<15	0.05
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	8	<8	<8	16
			Male	8	<8	<8	16
			Overall	8	<8	<8	16
Retention rate	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	92	>92	>92	74
			Male	92	>92	>92	74
			Overall	92	>92	>92	74
Relief ben; Ethiopia; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution (GD)	Female Male Overall	56.20 57.60 56.70	>86.90 >86.90 >86.90	≥86.90 ≥86.90 ≥86.90	75 72.70 73.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution (GD)	Female Male Overall	41.90 40 41.20	<11.20 <10.70 <11.10	≤11.20 ≤10.70 ≤11.10	23.30 24.41 24.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution (GD)	Female Male Overall	1.90 2.40 2	<1.90 <2.40 <2	≤1.90 ≤2.40 ≤2	1.70 2.80 2.50

Strategic Outcome 02		Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building				
Activity 04	Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B, F	Targeted schoolchildren benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and home-grown), including take-home rations, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (Strategic Result 1) and increase school enrolment and attendance (SDGs 3, 4 and 5).							
Output C	Vulnerable people benefit from the increased capacity of Government institutions in the scale up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	98,000 102,000 200,000	19,130 19,910 39,040		
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	1,862 1,938 3,800			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	68,600 71,400 140,000	20,759 23,410 44,169		
			School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0 0 0			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,620	440		

A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,217,600	458,929		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	55,000	55,000		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	200	131		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	200	131		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	4,700	441		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	500	121		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	5	20		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	100,000	6,700		
Activity 05	Provide 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Chronically food-insecure people (productive safety net programme core clients), including anti-retroviral treatment and tuberculosis-directly observed treatment clients, receive conditional and unconditional food assistance in order to meet their food and nutrition needs.							
Output A, D, F, G, K	Smallholder farmers and pastoralists who are vulnerable to climate shocks and food-insecure women smallholder farmers who are clients of the rural women's economic empowerment project ³² receive technical support and access to microinsurance, credit and saving services aimed at protecting their food security and livelihoods in the face of shocks (SDGs 5, 6, 10 and 13).							
Output A, G	Food-insecure households that are vulnerable to climate shocks and living in degraded areas receive conditional food assistance for their engagement in improved natural resource management activities that support livelihoods and reduce disaster risks (SDGs 5, 6, 10 and 13).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	154,069 156,931 311,000	154,030 156,889 310,919		

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	104,034 105,966 210,000	85,793 85,792 171,585		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	49,540 50,460 100,000	305,114 310,780 615,894		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	27,990	5,733		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,926,000	10,949,567		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	350	347		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	11,469	11,217		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	11,570	12,983		
A.10*	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers							
	Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Food assistance for asset	US\$	120,000	110,270		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	42	42		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	m3	213	151		

	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	106,371	177,232	
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	meter	55,150	10,500	
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	86,554	171,118	
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5	3	
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	200	100	
	Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	142	145	
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained						
	Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	3	5	
	Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	800	307	
	Number of cooperatives societies supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	3	5	
	Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,000	1,536	
	Number of farmers linked to financial institutions		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	400	466	

	Average value of cash transferred by WFP assisted schools or communities to smallholder farmers (value per SHF)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	4,783	4,783		
	Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	instance	3	3		
	Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,220	5,922		
	Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	farmer org anization	1,635	3,042		
G.1	Number of people insured through risk management interventions							
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (male)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	100,911	100,911		
	Number of people insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	4,000	2,980		
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	70,674	70,674		
G.3	Total sum insured through risk management interventions							
	Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	6,243,452	6,243,452		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Food assistance for asset	partner	1	1		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	partner	4	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food



Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.30	>3.53	>3.53	3.75
			Male	4.30	>3.53	>3.53	3.73
			Overall	4.30	>3.53	>3.53	3.73
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.80	>91.12	>91.12	54.20
			Male	47.80	>91.12	>91.12	61.30
			Overall	47.80	>91.12	>91.12	59.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.60	<5.74	<5.74	41.70
			Male	33.60	<5.74	<5.74	34.90
			Overall	33.30	<5.74	<5.74	37
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	18.60	<3.14	<3.14	4.20
			Male	18.60	<3.14	<3.14	3.80
			Overall	18.60	<3.14	<3.14	3.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.43	<10.43	<10.43	7.19
			Male	10.43	<10.43	<10.43	9.52
			Overall	10.43	<10.43	<10.43	8.79
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	17	>40	>40	22.90
			Male	28	>40	>40	27.40
			Overall	23	>40	>40	26

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	20	<15	<5	15
			Male	16	<15	<15	15
			Overall	17	<15	<15	15
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	<30	<30	58.30
			Male	27	<30	<30	39.60
			Overall	35	<30	<30	45
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	21	<15	<15	4.20
			Male	29	<15	<15	17.90
			Overall	25	<15	<15	14

Food Expenditure Share

Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	67.83	<65	<65	66
		Male	72.87	<65	<65	65
		Overall	70.22	<65	<65	65

All; Ethiopia; Food

Enrolment rate

Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.70	>6.70	>6.70	5
		Male	6.70	>6.70	>6.70	5
		Overall	6.70	>6.70	>6.70	5

Attendance rate (new)

Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96	>80	>80	90
		Male	96	>80	>80	91
		Overall	96	>80	>80	90.50

Gender ratio

	Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.87	=1	=1	0.84
Pass rate							
	Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92.30	>92.30	>92.30	87
			Male	92.30	>92.30	>92.30	93
			Overall	92.30	>92.30	>92.30	90
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39	<20	<20	37
			Male	39	<20	<20	37
			Overall	39	<20	<20	37
Retention rate	Act 04: Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61	>80	>80	63
			Male	61	>80	>80	63
			Overall	61	>80	>80	63

Strategic Outcome 03	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition	- Root Causes						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 06	Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition							
Output A	Children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, including those affected by HIV, in targeted areas receive support in the form of restricted Cash-based transfers or specialized nutritious foods.							
Output E*	Nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted areas,33 including those affected by HIV, receive support in the form of social and behaviour change communication that contributes to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	14,735 14,735 29,470			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	56,755 0 56,755			

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		21,031 21,422 42,453		
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		2,424 2,425 4,849		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	215,000 0 215,000	11,987 0 11,987		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	4,616	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,921,759	1,959,034		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of stunting	individual	116,100	70,044		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	49,000	25,194		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	51,000	26,223		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Prevention of stunting	individual	5,000	1,500		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall		90 90 90	>95 >95 >95	>95 >95 >95	95 95 95
All; Ethiopia; Value Voucher								
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	22.30	>42.30	>42.30	93.30
			Male	22.30	>42.30	>42.30	93.30
			Overall	22.30	>42.30	>42.30	93.30
PLW CH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	89	<50	<50	98
			Male	89	<50	<50	98
			Overall	89	<50	<50	98
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	7	<7	<7	8
			Male	7	<7	<7	8
			Overall	7	<7	<7	8
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female	66.70	<5	<5	5
			Male	66.70	<5	<5	5
			Overall	66.70	<5	<5	5
Food Consumption Score							

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	96.70 96.70 96.70		>96.70 >96.70 >96.70	95 95 95
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	2 2 2		<2 <2 <2	5 5 5
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	1.30 1.30 1.30		<1.30 <1.30 <1.30	0 0 0

PLW; Ethiopia; Value Voucher

Dietary Diversity Score

	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	6.80 6.80 6.80	>5 >5 >5	>5 >5 >5	9.52 9.52 9.52
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Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 06: Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	Prevention of stunting	Overall	3	=50	=50	93	
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Strategic Outcome 04		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		- Crisis Response				
Activity 07	Provide 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output K	Chronically food-insecure people benefit from enhanced government capacity to design, review and implement gender-responsive safety nets, including the productive safety net programme, by receiving adequate assistance and services (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 13).							
Output M	Crisis-affected people benefit from strengthened national systems for early warning and emergency preparedness that facilitate early humanitarian action (SDG 13).							
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	5	5		
M.1	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	1	1		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)

	Act 07: Provide 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	General Distribution	Overall	0	>2	>2	2	
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Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
	Act 07: Provide 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	General Distribution	Overall		0	=100	=100	100

Strategic Outcome 05		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						
		- Crisis Response						
Activity 08	Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Vulnerable people benefit from WFP medical and security evacuation services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance							
Output H	Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.							
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported							
	Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	20	23		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	89		
	Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	100	100		
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	5,400	4,781		
	Average cost per passenger transported (USD)		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	200	200		
	Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	7	7		
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	90		
Activity 09	Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Vulnerable people benefit from WFP common services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance.							
Output H	Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP light cargo services provided to the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	service	30	24		

	Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	%	100	89		
	Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	6	6		
	Total storage space made available (mt)		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	5,400	4,550		
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported							
	Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	8,000	208,150		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 08: Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	84.21	=100	=100	82	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female		>90	>90	86.70	
			Male		>90	>90	91.50	
			Overall		>90	>90	90.30	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female		>90	>90	95.90	
			Male		>90	>90	96.10	
			Overall		>90	>90	96	
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female		>90	>90	87.50	
			Male		>90	>90	85.80	
			Overall		>90	>90	86.40	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	78.10	>90	>90	98.30	
			Male	84.70	>90	>90	99.40	
			Overall	80	>90	>90	99.20	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	92.40	>96	>96	96.90	
			Male	95.90	>96	>96	98	
			Overall	93.40	>96	>96	97.30	
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female	78.10	>90.10	>90.10	97.90	
			Male	84.70	>90.10	>90.10	98.10	
			Overall	80.40	>90.10	>90.10	98.10	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female		>90	>90	61.70	
			Male		>90	>90	62.50	
			Overall		>90	>90	62.30	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female		>90	>90	57	
			Male		>90	>90	81.30	
			Overall		>90	>90	67	
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female		>90	>90	58.30	
			Male		>90	>90	59.40	
			Overall		>90	>90	59.10	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall		>50	>50	40	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution		Overall		=50	=50	48	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	18	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	29	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	52
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	35.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	21
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	43.70
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	45	=20	=30	32
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20	=20	=20	24
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35	=50	=50	44
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	62	=30	=30	68
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.30	=20	=20	12
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	29.70	=50	=50	21
All; Ethiopia; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	45
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	19

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=40	=50	36.40	
	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	49	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	16	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	35	

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Food	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset		Female		=50	=50	49	
				Male		=50	=50	51	
				Overall		=100	=100	100	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	61.90	>80	>80	68	
			Male	52.90	>80	>80	74	
			Overall	58.80	>80	>80	72	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	General Distribution	Female	93.60	>95.30	>95.30	90.70	
			Male	95.30	>95.30	>95.30	89.60	
			Overall	94.40	>95.30	>95.30	90.20	

	Act 05: Provide 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.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	89.50 67.50 79.10	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	67 76 74	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food			Overall		=100	=100	90	

World Food Programme

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WFP in Ethiopia

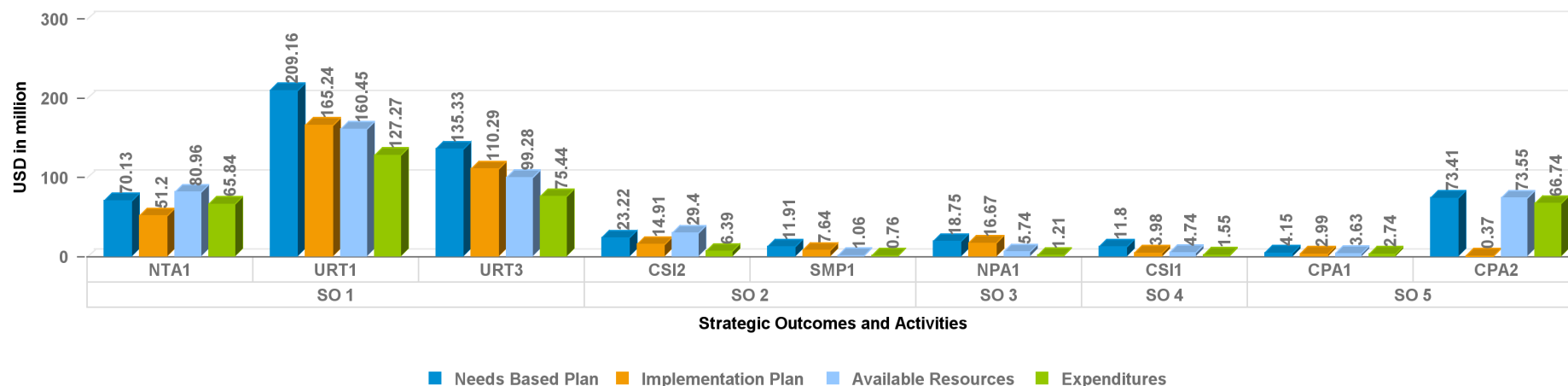
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia>

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition
SO 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
SO 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
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners
CSi1	Provide 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
CSi2	Provide 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.
NPA1	Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition
NTA1	Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.
SMP1	Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes
URT1	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations
URT3	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	70,128,540	51,200,355	80,958,812	65,842,439
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	209,162,768	165,243,281	160,452,675	127,272,045
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	135,330,089	110,293,316	99,275,876	75,442,373
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods	Provide 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.	23,219,988	14,908,714	29,400,198	6,389,823
		Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	11,909,749	7,635,052	1,056,337	756,462
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			449,751,134	349,280,717	371,143,898

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition	Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	18,745,496	16,667,700	5,743,652	1,211,239
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,745,496	16,667,700	5,743,652	1,211,239
5	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	Provide 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	11,797,004	3,978,788	4,740,401	1,550,581
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			11,797,004	3,978,788	4,740,401	1,550,581

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	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	Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners	4,146,709	2,985,602	3,632,300	2,744,188
		Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	73,410,491	372,385	73,546,381	66,736,974
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			77,557,200	3,357,987	77,178,681	69,481,162
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	33,228,827	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	33,228,827	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			557,850,835	373,285,192	492,035,459	347,946,123
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			35,778,941	25,231,122	30,007,130	15,127,433
Total Direct Costs			593,629,776	398,516,314	522,042,588	363,073,556
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			33,949,218	25,903,560	19,540,031	19,540,031
Grand Total			627,578,994	424,419,875	541,582,619	382,613,587



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

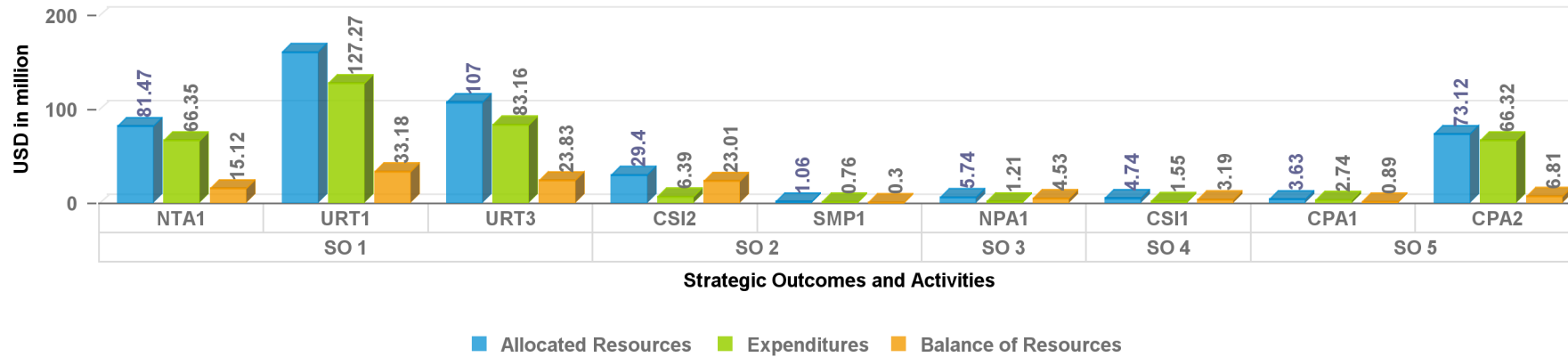
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year
SO 2	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition
SO 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
SO 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
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners
CSI1	Provide 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
CSI2	Provide 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.
NPA1	Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition
NTA1	Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.
SMP1	Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes
URT1	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations
URT3	Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/ TB-DOT clients.	70,128,540	81,470,031	0	81,470,031	66,353,657	15,116,374
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	209,162,768	160,452,675	0	160,452,675	127,272,045	33,180,630
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	135,330,089	106,996,484	0	106,996,484	83,162,981	23,833,503
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods	Provide 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.	23,219,988	29,400,198	0	29,400,198	6,389,823	23,010,375

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods	Provide safe and reliable food to primary school children and support the Ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes	11,909,749	1,056,337	0	1,056,337	756,462	299,875
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			449,751,134	379,375,724	0	379,375,724	283,934,967	95,440,757
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition	Provide cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6–23 months, combined with social and behaviour change communication, training for outreach workers and capacity strengthening for the Government in order to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition	18,745,496	5,743,652	0	5,743,652	1,211,239	4,532,413
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,745,496	5,743,652	0	5,743,652	1,211,239	4,532,413

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	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	Provide 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	11,797,004	4,740,401	0	4,740,401	1,550,581	3,189,821
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			11,797,004	4,740,401	0	4,740,401	1,550,581	3,189,821

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	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	Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners	4,146,709	3,632,300	0	3,632,300	2,744,188	888,113
		Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	73,410,491	73,124,702	0	73,124,702	66,315,296	6,809,407
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			77,557,200	76,757,002	0	76,757,002	69,059,483	7,697,519
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	33,228,827	0	33,228,827	0	33,228,827
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	33,228,827	0	33,228,827	0	33,228,827
Total Direct Operational Cost			557,850,835	499,845,606	0	499,845,606	355,756,270	144,089,336
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			35,778,941	30,007,130	0	30,007,130	15,127,433	14,879,697

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			593,629,776	529,852,736	0	529,852,736	370,883,703	158,969,033
			33,949,218	23,177,551		23,177,551	23,177,551	0
			627,578,994	553,030,287	0	553,030,287	394,061,254	158,969,033

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures