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Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2020

Interim Country Strategic Plan
January - June 2020



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

2020 was a year of significant achievements for United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in Ethiopia, despite multi-layered challenges the country faced, supported by a strong partnership base in assisting vulnerable Ethiopians and refugees.

The combination of drought, floods, displacement, desert locust swarms,[1], refugee influxes and the COVID-19 pandemic heavily impacted food-insecure populations and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in Ethiopia. Furthermore, movement restrictions, access constraints and market volatility hampered WFP's ability to respond with agility. Nevertheless, under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP January-June 2020) to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 "Zero Hunger", WFP assisted 4 million women, men, girls and boys in Ethiopia, including 239,000 persons with disabilities. Beneficiaries received food, cash and vouchers to address acute and chronic food insecurity, and to treat and prevent malnutrition. WFP provided over 177,000 mt of food and almost USD 20.5 million in cash assistance to people in need.

Under the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), WFP remained responsible for delivering relief food assistance to (i) Somali Region; and (ii) to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in eastern Oromia (East Hararghe and West Hararghe). Also under the HRP, WFP remained responsible for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) throughout the country,

WFP maintained food assistance to refugees in camps. To promote self-reliance, WFP expanded livelihood assistance to refugees that also benefitted host communities in Gambella and Somali regions.

Despite COVID-19 related school closures, WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to provide alternative take-home rations to school children.

Social Protection is critical to the Government's long-term development strategy. WFP is among the long-term supporters of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which provides a safety net for chronically food-insecure households, reaching eight million people each year. WFP provided technical advice, operational support, and complementary interventions and WFP enhanced shock responsiveness.

Through climate resilience interventions, including the "R4" Rural Resilience Initiative and Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) project, WFP provided vulnerable farmers and pastoralists access to crop and livestock insurance in Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions.

WFP enhanced gender mainstreaming, with activities promoting women's financial inclusion and access to insurance services (R4 initiative), and diversifying their income (JP RWEE). Through Gender Equality and Social Inclusion analysis of livelihood interventions, WFP contributed to generating gender data, reinforcing equitable evidence-based programming.

WFP maintained its SDG17 "Partnerships to achieve the goals" commitment. This included participation and collaboration through food, nutrition and logistics clusters under the HRP. Other WFP initiatives included: capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Health (MoH); integration of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment within the national framework; development of the MoE national school feeding strategy; implementation of the National Logistics Strategy; and supporting procurement of cereals for the Government. WFP worked with a broad portfolio of United Nations agencies and expanded its collaboration with other local stakeholders, including academic institutions.

WFP Supply Chain continued operations throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. To reduce COVID-19 risks to staff, WFP activated the Business Continuity Plan, limiting the number of staff at warehouses while it continued to meet ongoing food delivery needs. In the first half of 2020, WFP moved 189,000 mt of food through the corridors of Berbera, Djibouti, Moyale and Port Sudan.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) played a crucial role in supporting humanitarian operations in-country. In addition, as part of the global COVID-19 response, the Government and WFP opened a new humanitarian response hub inside Addis Ababa's airport in April 2020 to facilitate cargo movement and fill critical gaps in a reduced commercial domain. The Addis Ababa Global Passenger Air Service hub has been one of the main hubs for the COVID-19 response, transporting over 10,000 passengers. Collaboration with key partners, including the Government, Ethiopian Airlines, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and WHO, enabled an efficient and effective response despite the unique global supply chain challenges.



3,999,631



55% female

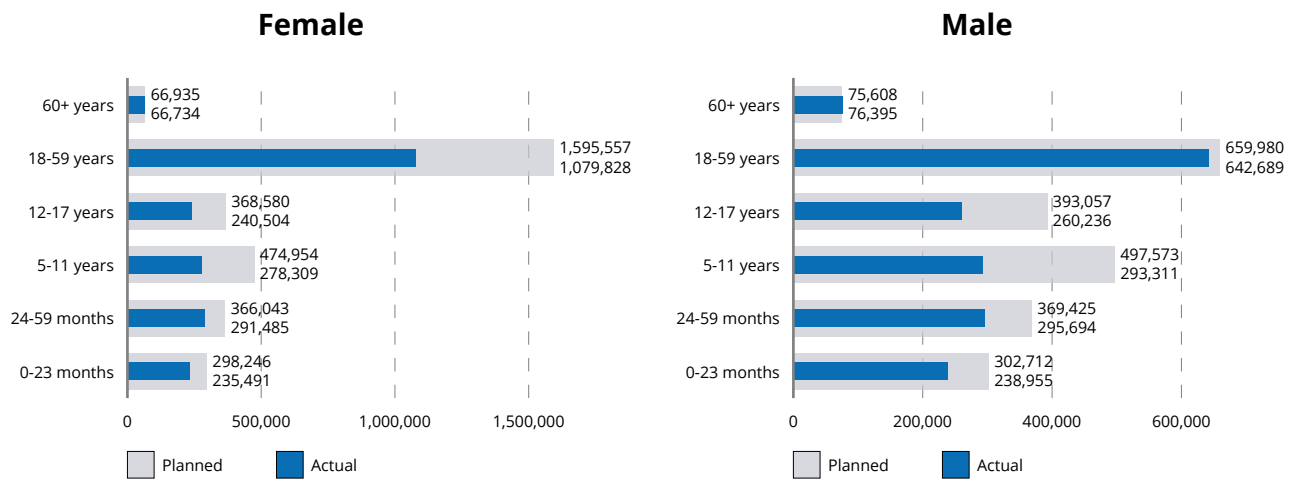


45% male

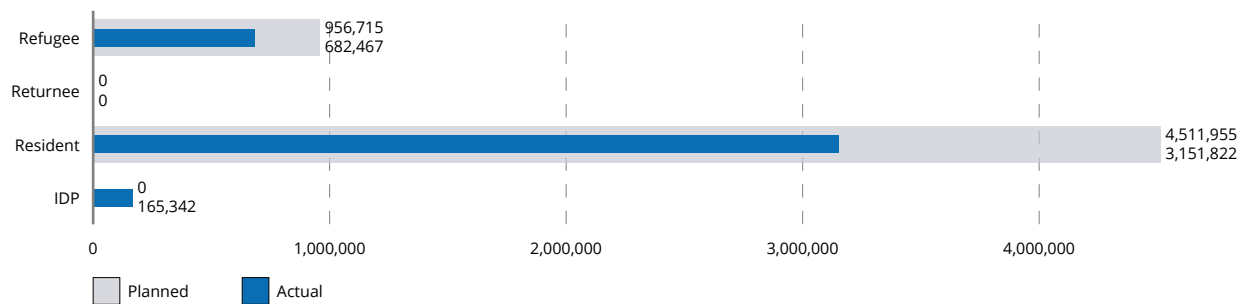
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 239,978 (55% Female, 45% Male)

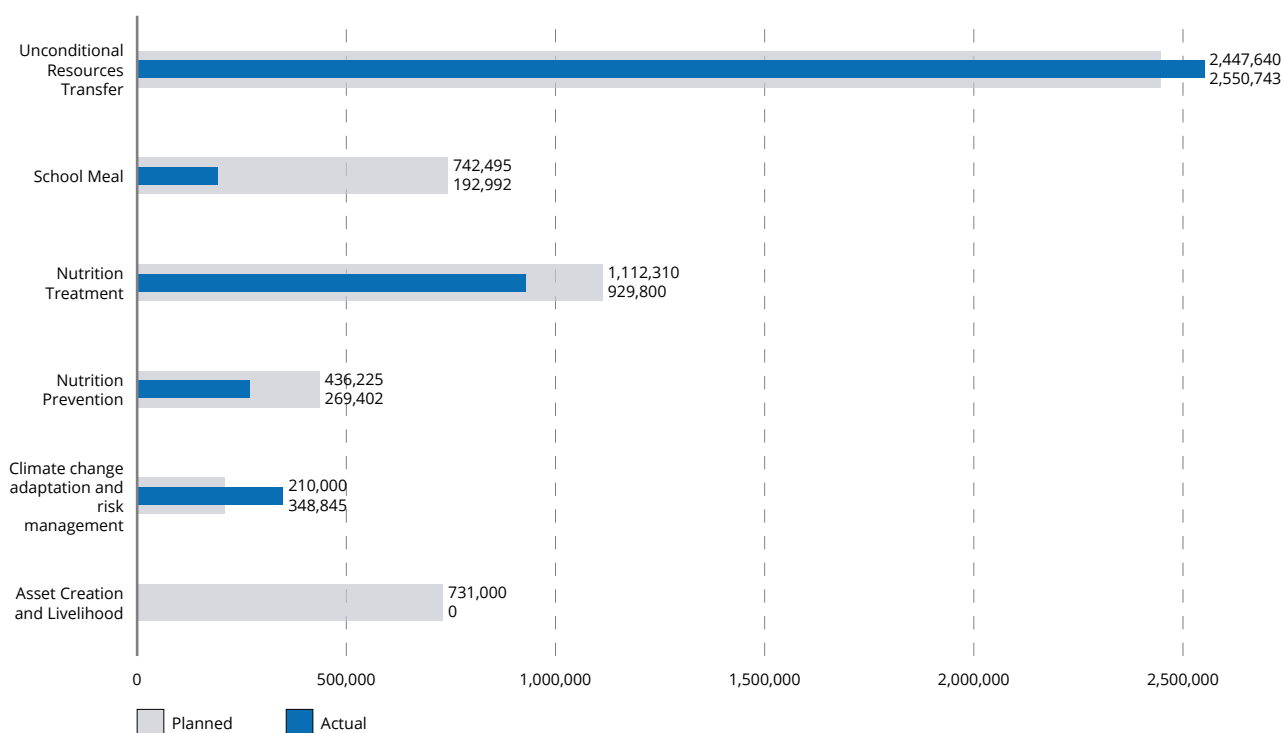
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

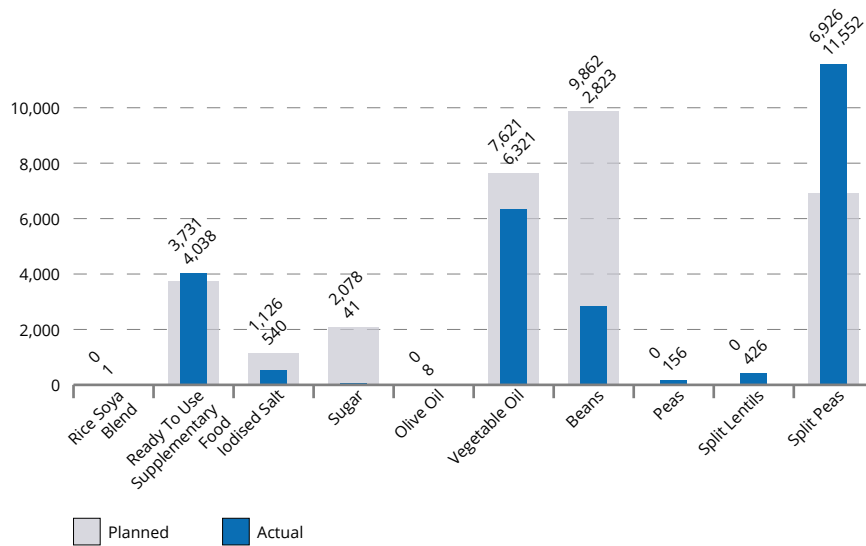
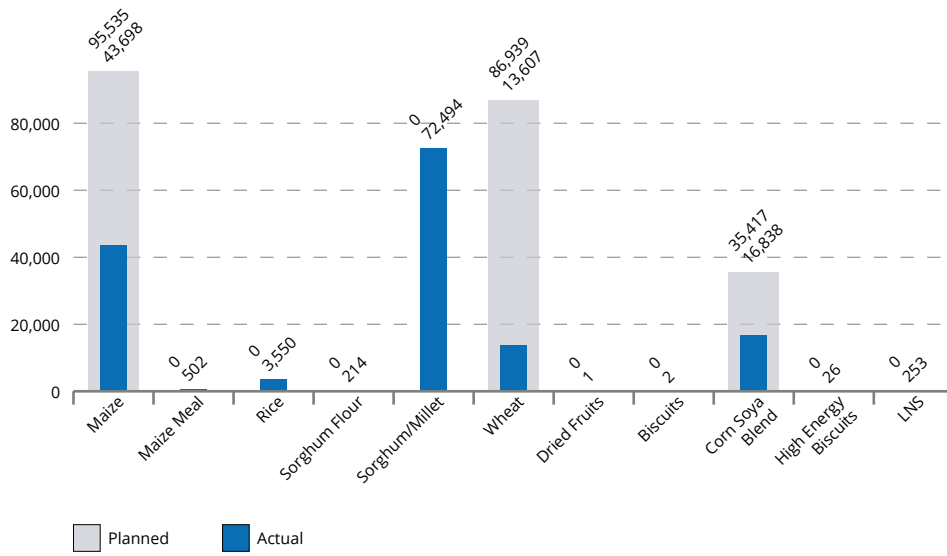


177,090 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 249,234 mt total planned

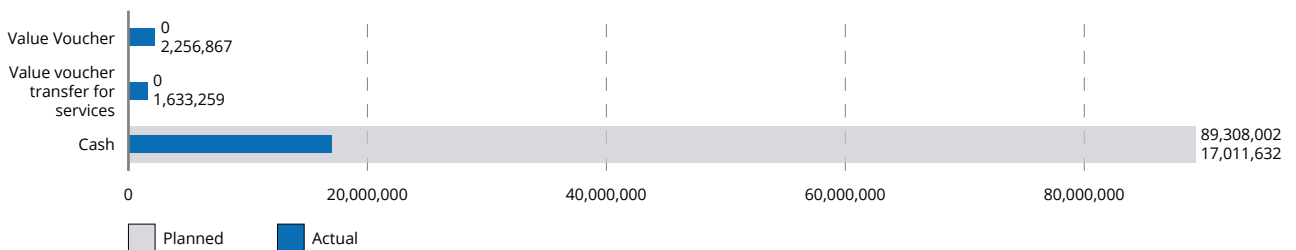


US\$ 20,901,758
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 89,308,002 total planned

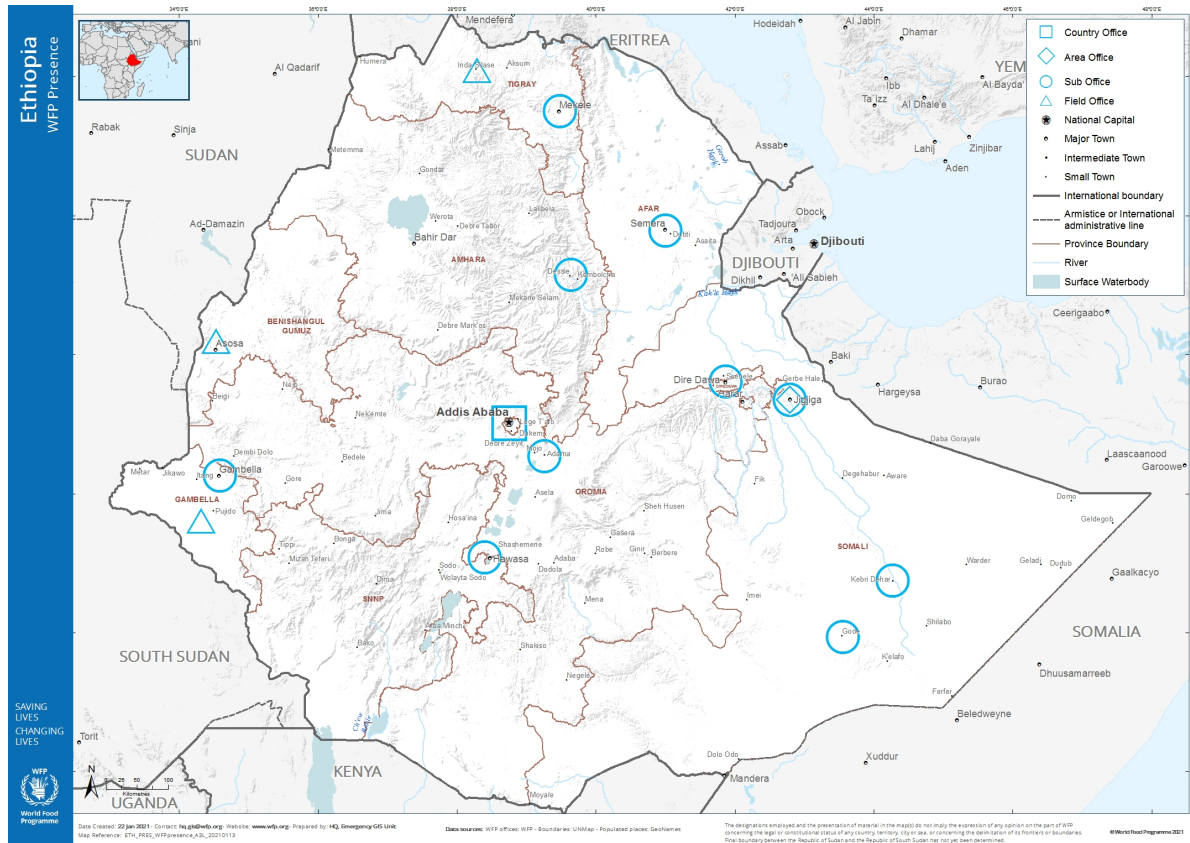
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Home to more than 115 million people (2020), Ethiopia is the second-most populous nation in Africa. Ethiopia has made significant progress over the past two decades, reducing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. However, as identified in the 2020 HRP, acute food insecurity affected 11.8 million people [2], hampering progress toward SDG 2. It is also adversely affected by slow economic transformation, climate shocks, conflict-related displacements and new refugee arrivals from neighbouring countries. Ethiopia hosts the third largest refugee population in Africa; around 750,000 people from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. [3]

Compounding crises of drought, flooding and displacement, the COVID-19 pandemic and desert locust invasions affected areas with high food insecurity the hardest. The desert locust invasion was the worst in Ethiopia in more than 25 years, affecting food and nutrition security particularly in Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions, where the proportion of households resorting to emergency livelihood coping strategies increased from 22 percent in August 2019 to 49 percent in February 2020.[4]

About 7.2 percent children 6 to 59 months are wasted [5] while 22 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years are classified as 'thin' or wasted with BMI less than 18.5.[6] Approximately 670,000 adults and children are living with HIV in Ethiopia.

Although net primary school enrolment is increasing, 2.5 million children did not attend school, with high dropout rates. Progression through primary education remains low, with only 58 percent of children completing the full eight years of schooling. Gender inequalities limit women's health, education and their economic opportunities, constraining their progress in society as a whole; Ethiopia ranks 125 of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.

The Government's Ten-Year Perspective Plan (2020–2030) aims at making Ethiopia a middle-income economy. The PSNP is one of the largest social protection schemes in Africa, serving an average of eight million people annually. The national nutrition programme aims to integrate nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in many sectors through a lifecycle approach to nutrition.

WFP's activities in Ethiopia include crisis response, providing relief to people affected by shocks while building resilience and addressing the root causes of food insecurity in areas of relative stability. Structured around five Strategic Objectives, the 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). WFP also contributed to SDG 4 (education) through school feeding, aiming to increase attendance. The outcomes are linked to the HRP, the PSNP, the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020), the



Government's Ten-Year Perspective Plan (2020–2030) and Home-Grown Economic Reform agenda.

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring refugees and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas can meet their essential food and nutrition needs. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to ensure vulnerable and food-insecure populations meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods. Strategic Outcome 3 intends to provide nutritionally vulnerable populations with support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition. Strategic Outcome 4 supports government institutions and the private sector to 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 focuses on ensuring 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.

COVID-19 Response:

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated existing risks in Ethiopia, with the fifth-highest number of cases in Africa. The pandemic worsened complex security restrictions, access constraints, food price volatilities, market access, partner capacity in remote areas and funding prospects.

COVID-19 mitigation measures such as social distancing, use of personal protective equipment by service providers and beneficiaries and provision of hygiene facilities were employed at food distribution centres to ensure the continuity of WFP's food assistance for relief, the treatment of MAM and refugees, despite the pandemic. Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interaction and remote monitoring to assess food insecurity and to conduct post-distribution monitoring. WFP also constructed additional storage facilities to allow double-distributions (to reduce the frequency of distributions and risks of COVID-19) and prepositioning of contingency stocks.

The MoE closed schools in April, replacing WFP school feeding with take-home-rations. As a result of lockdowns, over 47,000 schools were closed, and 26 million vulnerable children could not access formal learning. Vulnerable populations in urban settings were hard-hit due to lack of income-generation opportunities, reduced remittances and food price increases.

WFP provided technical and advisory support to the Government to plan for WFP-supported vertical top-up payments to the urban PSNP for temporary direct support clients affected by sudden food price rises. The planning for this was undertaken in the first half of the year.

Due to disruption to global transport caused by the pandemic, WFP established the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub in April which ensured humanitarian personnel, personal protective equipment and medical supplies could reach countries in need. Implemented within the framework of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan, the Air Hub was established through common services and WFP Ethiopia's bilateral service provision; it filled critical gaps, transporting passengers to over ten destinations and cargo to more than 50 countries.

Risk Management

Desert locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated risk factors previously identified as significant to WFP operations in Ethiopia, including conflict, natural hazards, funding shortfalls, government and cooperating partners' capacity, food price volatility, shortages of commodities, and supply chain challenges. Risks to health and safety of WFP and partner staff and beneficiaries also increased during this period.

In response, WFP moved to remote working arrangements (including supporting internet connectivity for partners), redesigned monitoring and distribution modalities to allow safe delivery and distribution of commodities, introduced double-distributions to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission amongst beneficiaries and strengthened remote monitoring capabilities. Efforts to diversify funding sources were maintained, coupled with enhanced lobbying of existing donors to meet the increased needs across the ICSP strategic outcomes.

Building on actions to strengthen internal controls, WFP recruited a Risk and Compliance Officer to provide support and guidance in identifying and assessing, responding, monitoring, and reporting risks and related issues. WFP established strategic task forces to address specific high-risk issues, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the Addis Ababa Field Hospital project.

These measures ensured a unified understanding of the various risks involved, alignment, and complementarity of the different units' responses. This resulted in pragmatic risk management supporting operational efficiency. WFP reviewed



the country risk register quarterly and highlighted key issues to senior leaders.

The final internal audit report on WFP Operations in Ethiopia, published in 2020, found that governance arrangements, risk management and controls were established and functioning well, but needed improvement to provide reasonable assurance in cooperating partner management, management of government relations, including risks related to channeling funds through the Government, and monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of the arising recommendations is in progress in line with the agreed timelines.

Partnerships

WFP aligned its role and portfolio with Ethiopia's trajectory towards the achievement of SDG 2 through its commitment to translating stronger partnerships into country capacity strengthening and coordinated humanitarian response. WFP's comparative advantages and expertise, based on existing long-standing partnerships with Government and donors, ensured its recognition as a trusted partner within humanitarian and development spheres.

WFP provided technical support to the Government, including on data collection and exchange, provision of technical assistance and delivery of social protection interventions. Years of relationship building and strategic engagement with Government have strengthened national food supply chains and systems, early warning systems, and the national school feeding programme, predominantly home-grown school feeding (HGFS). WFP also maintained its critical operational and supportive role in providing emergency food and cash assistance, with funds and food channeled through government systems as much as possible to foster government ownership of the response with government institutions being at the forefront in providing assistance.

Thanks to donor partners' generous support, WFP operations meeting urgent humanitarian needs continued in the reporting period (January-June 2020); however, funding to WFP Ethiopia in 2020 decreased compared to 2019. WFP continued to advocate for early and timely contributions through monthly donor meetings and regular virtual calls allowing WFP to present operational plans and strategic visions for 2020 and beyond. Under the ICSP, the tight earmarking at activity level was 79 percent. WFP also received the yearly share of donor's multi-year commitments to resilience building.

To achieve 2020 targets, WFP coordinated with the Government, donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the design, implementation and integration of humanitarian and development interventions. WFP participated in initiatives addressing emergency and chronic food assistance needs through shock-responsive safety nets in lowland pastoral areas and contributed to policy advisory for urban PSNP in coordination with the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP also implemented the United Nations Joint Programme, Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), together with United Nations Women, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Enhanced partnership with UNICEF to prevent maternal and child wasting resulted in the finalization of the plan of action for the Prevention and Treatment of Maternal and Child Wasting and School Health and Nutrition in Ethiopia, containing six outputs. WFP also worked very closely with FAO on desert locust response and monitoring and assessments of food security in the country. Through Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP also benefited from UNAIDS funding, utilized to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on HIV-vulnerable truck drivers and their communities.

WFP partnered with NGOs on nutrition and resilience-building activities and activities planned were tailored to each targeted community's needs. Expansion of the partnership base to NGOs required cost-sharing arrangements from NGO partners, which was difficult due to funding constraints.

Regarding private sector partners, WFP continued to engage with financial service providers for Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) using mobile telephone technologies. WFP's activities for increasing access to insurance for vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists also enhanced partnerships with insurance companies.

During the ICSP, various stakeholders were engaged in the development of the CSP for 2020-2025, including donors, the Government of Ethiopia, United Nations and NGO partners, and the private sector. WFP held four meetings with stakeholders and incorporated feedback to produce the CSP.

Increasing partnerships with development donors and partners will be vital to enhance WFP interventions, given the multi-layered shocks populations have endured in recent years. WFP will continue to identify entry points for engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

CSP Financial Overview

In mid-2020, WFP was funded at USD 170.4 million (47 percent) against its needs-based plan requirement of USD 365 million. At the start of the year, WFP prepared for planned parliamentary elections by purchasing readily available food through its strategic financing platform, the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which also realised savings through purchasing during optimal market conditions. The elections were deferred due to the COVID-19 pandemic and WFP continued to provide uninterrupted assistance.

WFP continued mobilizing resources to fulfil its role as the Government of Ethiopia's principal partner for emergency response (Strategic Outcomes 1, 4 and 5); simultaneously, WFP sought flexible, multi-year funding for longer term, resilience and root causes interventions (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3), integrating gender, disability, and protection considerations. COVID-19 had little impact on funding levels as most contributions were received before the pandemic, i.e. by the end of 2019 and at the start of 2020. In response to increasing needs related to COVID-19, WFP received funding to provide supply chain services to humanitarian actors.

Strategic Outcome 1, focusing on responding to the immediate needs of refugees and crisis-affected populations, represented 73 percent of the total 2020 ICSP portfolio budget and was funded up-to 75 percent of the overall resources received under the ICSP in 2020.

Due to funding constraints, WFP implemented a 16 percent ration cut for refugees, providing only 84 percent of energy requirements. WFP prioritized distributions for moderate and acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) to mitigate risks from the shortfall in funding. Relief distributions continued uninterrupted despite the pandemic.

Strategic Outcome 2 was resourced at 21 percent of the 2020 needs-based plan. The Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) 'core' sub-activity received no funding, and therefore, no distributions were carried out. The sub-activities Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE) and R4 Rural Resilience Initiative were funded at 100 percent of the needs-based requirement. The contract duration for SIIPE and R4 covers a five-year period, therefore the 2020 allocation distorts coverage for this outcome and represents 0.06 percent of the overall resources received. Strategic Outcome 2 received 3 percent of the overall resources received under the ICSP in 2020.


Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 represented 3 and 10 percent of the overall 2020 ICSP and were resourced at 19 and 6 percent respectively against the needs-based plan, hampering the implementation of planned activities under these outcomes. In contrast, Strategic Outcome 5, which included the on-demand service delivery, was fully funded and represented 16 percent of the total funding received.

In-kind contributions were planned for and received in the second half of 2020 (under the CSP). Therefore, all WFP contributions were in cash during the reporting period. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on regional markets, WFP received flexibility in commodity sourcing origin. WFP received USD 10 million in flexible multilateral funding, which was used to cover critical funding gaps for refugee and relief activities. Without these funds, WFP would have had to implement deeper ration cuts.

WFP relied on internal strategic financing mechanisms to mitigate operational and financial risks. WFP accessed loans worth USD 95 million using forecasted contributions as collateral and prepositioned nutritious foods purchased through the GCMF at favourable prices. WFP benefited from sourcing 63 percent of food commodities through GCMF, using cash contributions and reduced procurement lead time by 96 percent. In addition to the conventional purchases, WFP procured 72,000 mt of wheat for service provision to the Government of Ethiopia between January and June 2020.



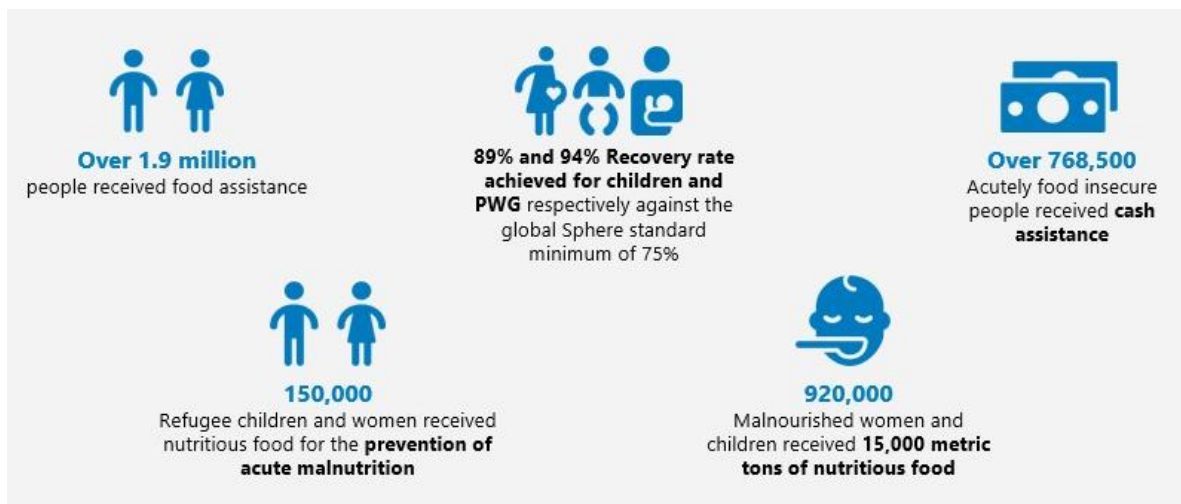
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugee and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year	 237,006,734	 180,294,031	 122,715,896	 115,336,095
02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods	 22,732,559	 10,455,082	 4,838,272	 4,728,958
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition	 9,462,913	 2,519,590	 1,792,172	 1,780,814
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	 33,953,439	 2,506,999	 2,156,551	 2,032,011
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	 22,871,921	 2,384,981	 24,577,408	 24,577,408
Total:	 326,027,566	 198,160,683	 156,080,299	 148,455,286

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



Under Strategic Outcome 1, the largest portfolio under the ICSP, WFP addressed the basic food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected communities.

Under Activity 1 (Relief), and in accordance with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to acutely food-insecure people in Oromia and Somali regions. This included 768,575 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) transitory clients, using PSNP structures, as part of efforts to enhance the scalability of the Government's national safety net. Despite humanitarian efforts, the compounded effects of multiple crises resulted in an increase of households with poor food consumption scores from 2 to 18 percent between December 2019 and July 2020.

From January to June 2020, WFP supported 701,200 acutely food insecure beneficiaries with cash assistance and distributed 99,000 mt in food assistance to 1.2 million HRP beneficiaries including flood-affected beneficiaries and internally displaced people (IDPs). The total beneficiary number reduced from 2.1 million in 2019 to 1.9 million in 2020 as the number of IDPs reduced following the Government's strategy to return people to their original locations. While provision of assistance was maintained without disruptions, adoption of reduced consumption behaviours was notable, catalysed by the impact of the pandemic and other crises which limited access to alternative sources of food.

In responding rapidly to emerging food needs, WFP leveraged its partnerships with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Joint Emergency Operation for Food Assistance in Ethiopia (JEOP), and regional bureaux in Oromia and Somali regions, using WFP-co-led Food Cluster as the platform and complementing overall coordination led by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). As part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP partnered with NDRMC and the Ministry of Peace to assist returnees in quarantine with cooked food.

WFP ensured that gender and protection tenets were integrated into its assistance provision. WFP also worked closely with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to disseminate information on family planning, gender equality and reproductive health services at food distribution points.

Food security, nutrition and gender assessments [1], including HEA (Household Economy Analysis) and IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification), informed the targeting and identification of acutely food-insecure beneficiaries. As part of preparedness, WFP prepositioned two rounds of food allocations to flood-prone areas. WFP implemented cash-based transfers through the Government's PSNP, which in its fifth phase aims to become a robust, scalable shock-responsive safety net and address both chronic and acute food insecurity through harmonized platforms.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, food prices increased significantly, placing the food security of the urban poor at risk. [2] WFP facilitated an emergency digital cash response through the Urban PSNP in 11 cities to respond to vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) who were substantially affected by food price hikes. In the Somali Region, WFP completed a PSNP cash-pilot with an internal and external review commissioned to determine challenges and opportunities to scale up and enhance shock-responsiveness under PSNP phase 5.

Under Activity 2 (targeted supplementary feeding - TSF), WFP provided 918,000 beneficiaries (330,000 PLW/G and 588,000 children aged 6-59 months) with specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to treat malnutrition. Over 4,100 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and 11,000 mt of fortified blended foods were distributed to malnourished people between January and June.

Availability of resources and continued implementation positively impacted performance. For children 6-59 months, WFP achieved a recovery rate of 94 percent, defaulter rate of 4.9 percent, non-responder rate of 1.1 percent with no deaths recorded. For PLW/G, the recovery rate was 93.2 percent, defaulter rate 5.6 percent, non-responder rate 1.2 percent with no deaths reported. This performance met the Sphere standards for recovery (minimum 75 percent), defaulting (below 15 percent) and non-responder (below 10 percent). [6]

While maintaining its response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Nutrition Cluster partners to ensure continued assistance to children with acute malnutrition. WFP engaged NGOs and regional health bureaux to deliver nutrition rehabilitation interventions across regions.

Following the launch of the new National Guidelines for Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in 2019, WFP provided support to MoH through training over 1,600 staff as well as designing, translating and printing over 3 million manuals and reporting tools and working with 9,800 health facilities and monitoring tools. The new IMAM protocol challenged existing technical and warehousing capacity at health facilities. In Somali Region, WFP successfully piloted a survey to identify capacity gaps (technical and storage) in health facilities, which will be extended to other regions in 2021.

Under Activity 3 (Refugees), WFP provided unconditional food assistance through food and cash transfers to almost 682,000 refugees in 26 camps in six regions. In addition, WFP provided 80,000 [1] children aged 6-59 months and 70,000 PLW/G in all camps with nutritious commodities for the prevention of acute malnutrition. WFP treated an additional 7,200 children aged 6-59 months for moderate malnutrition. Approximately 130,000 primary school children were provided with hot meals during their school days, with the goal of stabilizing school attendance and reducing dropouts; however, this stopped due to the COVID-19 pandemic from April. WFP helped keep enrolment rates above baseline values with higher attendance rates reported among girls; boys' attendance was lower as older boys were more engaged in informal daily labour opportunities to support their families.

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP provided a reduced ration: 84 percent of the minimum standard kilocalorie intake, resulting in 63,000 mt of the planned 86,000 mt of food being distributed. Cash transfers originally planned to scale-up to reach 200,000 beneficiaries were set back as the Government agreement was delayed for conducting the cash feasibility study in Gambella. Due to this, only USD 6 million of the planned USD 12 million of cash was distributed. The transfer value covered mainly the cereal portion of the food basket given that prices are generally reasonable at local markets.

WFP worked closely with the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). ARRA operated as the leading implementing partner for general food and cash distribution and for school meals.

During the pandemic, WFP prepositioned food in most camps which enabled the continuation of the life-saving assistance to refugees. In Pagak refugee reception centre, WFP responded to the increased number of new arrivals from South Sudan who were unable to be relocated due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, by substituting hot meals for dry rations. In addition, WFP supported refugees living with HIV/AIDS by distributing personal protective equipment.

Post-distribution monitoring data conducted in July showed that refugees' food security remained relatively stable compared to December 2019: 58 percent of representative beneficiaries reported acceptable food consumption in July 2020 compared to 56 percent in 2019; 34 percent reported borderline consumption compared to 40 percent. However, refugees also adopted more coping strategies due to the reduction of livelihoods opportunities caused by COVID-19. WFP found the overall diet diversity score to be medium, although refugees rarely consumed animal products and fruits.

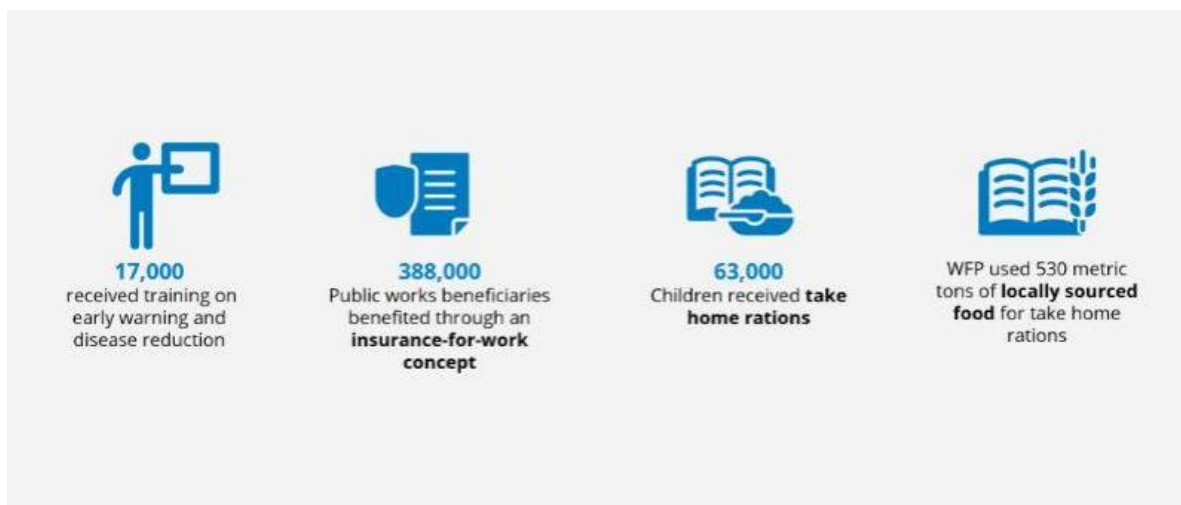


WFP enhanced its accountability by providing hotline and community feedback channels at all food and cash distribution points. Up to 90 percent of households had women as ration cardholders, giving them the power to make decisions on food use. In food management committees, 53 percent were women, with 28 percent in leadership positions.

WFP supported men and women refugee and host community beneficiaries to commence complementary livelihoods activities, with support from ARRA, and in collaboration with partners to build self-reliance and social cohesion amongst refugee and host communities in Gambella and Somali regions, across livelihoods value-chains from production, transformation, market-access to financial inclusion.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritional support and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients.	0
Provide unconditional cash and food assistance, school feeding, and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	3
Provide unconditional cash and food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods



Activities 4 and 5 under Strategic Outcome 2 address chronic food needs and enhance resilience in the face of climate change.

Under Activity 4 (School Feeding), WFP provided safe and reliable food to primary school children and supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding with the aim of improving learning and educational outcomes and enhancing nutrition. To promote national school feeding, WFP contributed towards matching funds by Regional Bureaus of Education for Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) and was involved in preparing the school feeding strategy as well as capacity development in food safety activities with smallholder farmers. While WFP planned to mobilize USD 1.1 million to support regional governments to implement HGSF, the secured funds were USD 0.55 million (49 percent of the planned budget).

To support sustainability and gradual programme handover to the Government, locally sourced products were purchased from smallholder farmers using cash transferred from WFP to the Regional Bureau for Education under the HGSF. The planned food assistance in Afar and Oromia region was postponed for implementation in September due to delays in funding confirmation.

In March, the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted the HGSF programme: over 47,000 schools were closed, and 26 million boys and girls could not access formal learning. Nationally, 541,000 beneficiaries in 680 primary schools missed their school meals. School feeding outcome indicators for the ICSP period have been difficult to report due to school closures. Farmers, including women, were negatively impacted by this closure as HGSF were not implemented.

Despite COVID-19 challenges, in conjunction with humanitarian partners, including WFP, the Government developed a comprehensive COVID-19 response to mobilize resources and reach children at home who had no educational opportunities. The response initiative aimed to mitigate the pandemic's impact on the nutrition and health status of school children as household diets deteriorated due to loss of income, reduced availability of food commodities and increasing food prices.

Alternative take-home rations (THR), given as family ration, served as an invaluable safety net for vulnerable families during the COVID-19 lockdown and as an incentive for families to reattend school once they reopened. With the support of regional governments of the HGSF targeted regions (Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region [SNNPR]), WFP managed to provide alternative THR to over 63,300 school children (27,000 families) between April and June 2020. Outcome monitoring for alternative THR was not conducted due to COVID-19 movement restrictions. WFP distributed 530 mt of locally sourced food commodities, mainly maize, red haricot beans, iodized salt, fortified vegetable oil and wheat.

WFP developed COVID-19 prevention guidelines for THR distribution, focused on measures to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID-19 during general food distribution. This included physical distancing, increasing the number of

distribution points and extending the distribution period.

WFP's expertise in policy and strategy development were leveraged to provide technical support to the MoE to draft the National School Feeding Strategy, which is expected to be endorsed in early 2021. In partnership with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP continued to support regional bureaus to scale-up nutrition-sensitive HGSF by creating synergies with smallholder farmers and complement ongoing programmes while supporting the development of food safety and quality standard guidelines and training.

Under Activity 5, WFP aimed to strengthen the achievement of the objectives of the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) by providing operational support to the delivery of (conditional) assistance to core PSNP beneficiaries in the Somali Region participating in public works. However, between January and June 2020, this sub activity did not receive funding and so support was not carried out as planned. As the outcome monitoring indicators were linked to the PSNP public works which did not take place, no follow-up surveys were conducted. Nonetheless, using resources available, WFP implemented two sub activities for building resilience of vulnerable populations against shocks: (i) United Nations Joint Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment Programme (JP RWEE); and (ii) Climate Risk Management.

JPRWEE: WFP continued the collaboration and coordination with UN-Women and FAO complementing national efforts to support vulnerable women in Afar and Oromia regions through improving the access to resources, services and market, enhancing entrepreneurship, leadership and influence in the community, and establishing a partnership platform. This primarily contributes to improving self-reliance, food security, livelihoods and rights, as well as securing a more gender responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment for rural women.

Climate Risk Management: WFP supported the Government's social protection and climate objectives through the provision of complementary support to selected PSNP beneficiaries by offering them tailored index insurance products together with complementary climate risk management approaches. The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia project enrolled 69,770 smallholder farmers and pastoralists through the "insurance-for-work" approach, of which 40 percent were women.

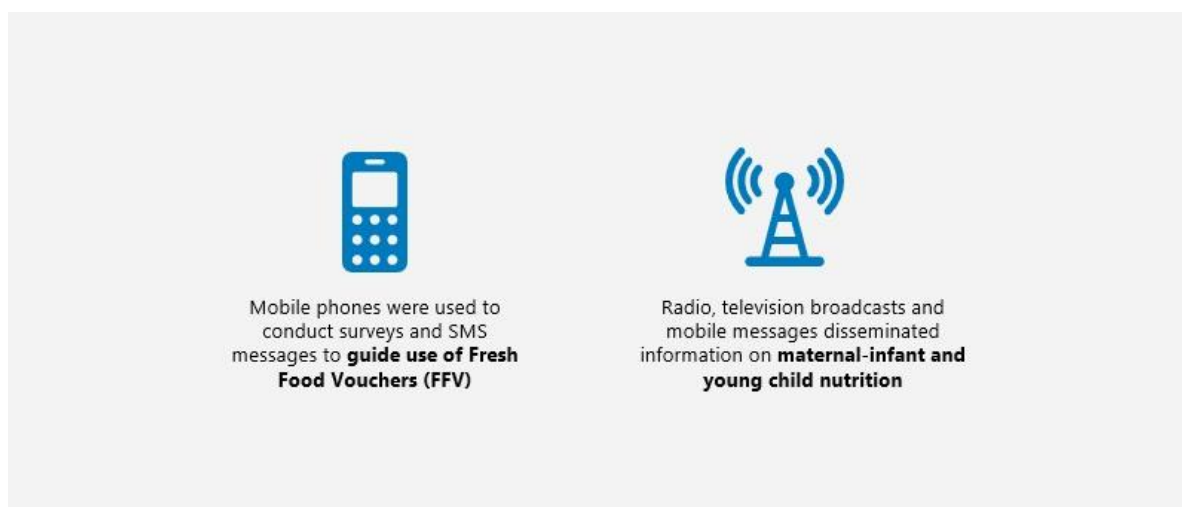
By mid-2020, the sum-insured under WFP's microinsurance schemes equalled USD 10 million, with almost 70,000 households (46 percent headed by women and 54 percent by men) benefiting from weather index insurance premium transfers equivalent to USD 982,000 for livestock insurance and USD 651,068 for crop insurance. About 5,103 households in Tigray received pay-outs triggered by a rainfall shortage identified in satellite rainfall estimates in the 2019 crop season. Households who received a pay-out reported half of their cash was spent on agriculture, indicating significant re-investment in their income sources. The second highest expenditure was food, potentially explaining the overall improvement in acceptable food consumption scores from 56 to 71 between 2019 and 2020.

WFP promoted sustainability of livelihood activities through training and development, enhancing the technical knowledge of beneficiaries. In Amhara and Tigray regions, beneficiaries, both men and women, received training on climate-smart agriculture and integrated watershed management. Through those initiatives, participants learned how to protect and conserve land and water resources while utilizing them for their livelihoods. In support of home gardening, an additional 1,000 women received micro-garden training. Overall, 17,000 received training in early warning and disease protection. WFP also provided equipment such as rooftop rainwater harvest technologies, seedling pits, solar pumps and trenches to cultivate farmland.

Complementary support was provided to over 7,500 participants on business and financial skills development to agro-input dealers and financial providers, while 436 Village Level Economic and Social Associations (VESA) and 35 Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups were established and they mobilized total savings of USD 122,000 (ETB 4.8 million) from their members. They also managed to provide loans to their members using their internal funds and the loans were used by member borrowers to purchase agricultural inputs as well as herd rearing, petty trade and other off-farm income-generating activities. Training provided helped to improve the savings culture and financial management of target beneficiaries so that they mobilized their resources together and disbursed loans to members using the pool fund. Further training on income-generation activities such as animal rearing and fattening, poultry, business development and financial management were also provided.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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.	0
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.	4

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition



ICSP Strategic Outcome 3 (Activity 6) focuses on root causes and complements continuous work on the treatment of malnutrition with interventions aimed at preventing all forms of malnutrition. This outcome was 19 percent resourced against the required funding, allowing WFP to reach 118,000 people (55 percent of target) between January and June. The availability of USD 2.2 million (49 percent of the six-month planned funding; USD 4.6 million annual plan) allowed WFP to distribute six rounds of Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) transfers through 281 market retailers. WFP did not implement food transfers under this outcome due to the lack of funds.

WFP Ethiopia adopted a lifecycle approach to address malnutrition in Ethiopia through nutrition-sensitive interventions under its Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Government, development partners and communities within the Food and Nutrition Policy and the Seqota Declaration frameworks to improve the targeted population's nutrition by promoting access and demand to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round. This was possible through five approaches:

1. Provision of fresh food vouchers (digital, SMS-based) to households with Pregnant and Lactating Women and girls (PLW/G) or children aged 6-23 months enrolled in the PSNP to improve nutrient-dense food access;
2. Support to market retailers to stimulate the supply of nutrient-dense food;
3. Social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to enhance demand for nutrition-dense foods;
4. Government capacity strengthening including evidence generation to inform nutrition policies; and
5. Integration of nutrition across the portfolio (Activities 1, 3, 4 and 5).

The FFV intervention was implemented in Amhara Region, allowing women to purchase fruit, vegetables, and animal protein to enhance their families' micronutrient intake. Outcome monitoring showed that the percentage of beneficiary children and PLW/G having suitable diet diversity was above the target of 50 percent. Compared to 2019, the proportion of children with minimum acceptable diet reduced by 9 percentage points while that of women increased by 7 percentage points; stalled communication due to COVID-19 may have affected the outcome results for children. However, for retailers, engagement in FFV increased business by 40 percent. COVID-19 distancing measures prevented mass registrations, resulting in a 9 percent drop in coverage compared to 2019 and the 2020 target; nevertheless, coverage was higher than the global target for stunting activities of 70 percent.

Regular retail performance monitoring identified a clear improvement in price and quality of fresh foods sold in the market. Retail performance improved following regular retail best practices training offered by WFP to more than 280 retailers and 15 government partners. Training experts from government offices also facilitated the provision of retail equipment, such as crates and egg containers, to improve business efficiency and reduce food loss.

WFP suspended SBCC actions involving group gatherings due to COVID-19 restrictions; however, WFP continued to deliver radio and television broadcasts and mobile messages. As such, only 33,400 people were reached (32 percent of the plan). The messages that were disseminated focused on maternal-infant and young child nutrition and the utilization of assistance provided. FFV retailers also received SMS messages on voucher utilization to support beneficiary sensitization.

In line with WFP's vision of integrating nutrition across all activities, WFP assessed nutrition sensitivity and was able to strengthen its capacity for nutrition-sensitive programming in activities from Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2. All WFP team leaders received training and developed action plans to ensure nutrition integration. A nutrition-sensitive scorecard indicated that 58 percent of activities were nutrition-sensitive. WFP made internal recommendations to enhance this during the forthcoming CSP period. The implementation of action plans and key recommendations, most of which required group gatherings, were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and therefore rescheduled for the CSP period.

WFP provided training to strengthen nutrition situation analysis for the MoH and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) in the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. Jointly with EPHI, WFP developed and received approval for the terms of reference of a National Technical Working Group to produce bulletins (at least twice a year) on the cost of maintaining a healthy diet. The bulletin generates advocacy messages and technical guidance on diet-based interventions to eradicate malnutrition (SDG 2).

Jointly with Seqota Declaration Federal Government Focal Point, FAO and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), WFP designed a plan to expand the provision of FFV across 40 districts with the highest prevalence of stunting throughout Ethiopia. The Government approved the plan, and a resource mobilization strategy was initiated.

Retrieving data on food purchased was undocumented but WFP and its financial service provider began a pilot examining point of sale and SMS data to determine the amounts of food purchased and unit costs. This will be expanded in 2021, based on the positive results of the pilot and its ability to identify foods commonly purchased by beneficiaries, percentage expenditure per item and any differences in price across various retailers.

WFP employed innovative ways to overcome the challenges of physically collecting data during the pandemic, such as telephone surveys. The concept of using artificial intelligence voice recognition software was turned into a WFP Innovation Accelerator submission which received support for expansion in 2021. A cost-effectiveness analysis of this approach against traditional methods will be conducted to inform future WFP monitoring operations.

Gender transformative actions included financial and technology inclusion for women through introduction to mobile telephones utilization and mobile money services; women's empowerment through engagement of women retailers (75 percent of the FFV retailers are women); and FNG analysis, which looks at needs of the whole household, including cost of a nutritious diet by different age groups in the household. For SBCC, gender messages were mainstreamed and male involvement in child nutrition was promoted through targeting men in SBCC actions.

Lessons learned documented from the FFV intervention indicate the potential for horizontal expansion to other activities across the ICSP, specifically Activity 1, and Activity 3 (adding priority targeting of PLW/G households, use of fortified commodities); Activity 4 (school meals designed in a more nutritious way); and Activity 5 (mainstreaming of 'top-up' vouchers for households with PLW/G, children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, and those enrolled in the national social protection programme in districts with high levels of stunting).

The key strategic partners for this Strategic Outcome included EPHI, FAO, IFPRI, MoH, through the Seqota Declaration Unit. WFP engaged with the Amhara Regional Health Bureau to implement the activity and the Amhara Mass Media Company to broadcast nutrition-sensitive messages. WFP also engaged with private sector partners for FFV.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide a cash- or voucher- based transfer to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, jointly with SBCC, training for outreach workers and government capacity strengthening to contribute to national efforts to reduce stunting and prevent undernutrition.	4

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



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP focused on government and partner capacity strengthening in the following areas: (i) emergency preparedness and response; (ii) social protection systems and programmes, including school feeding; and (iii) supply chain management systems. WFP also provided capacity strengthening support to the Government relating to its humanitarian assistance provision.

Under Activity 7, WFP strengthened national capacities in early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response, contingency planning and forecast-based financing, and the design and implementation of shock-responsive safety nets. WFP trained seven government staff from the Somali Region and sub-regional level and seven WFP staff to collect early warning data, digitally analyse and link information with appropriate responses. The information generated for the Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) tool was used to estimate beneficiary numbers for the HRP. Furthermore, WFP conducted a desk review of the institutional context for drought and disaster risk management, highlighting opportunities for integrating and institutionalizing Forecast-based Financing (FbF) and related standard operating procedures into institutional frameworks.

Most funds allocated for capacity strengthening were specifically for food assistance activities. However, an additional USD 732,000 from donors allowed for a range of capacity strengthening activities to be implemented.

WFP provided ongoing technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture for the rural Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), providing technical guidance and support to the design document of PSNP phase 5 in areas of: resilience, labour-intensive public works, livelihoods, nutrition, platforms and systems strengthening. WFP actively contributed to the design process, coordination and field missions, and provided technical guidance and inputs as part of the design sub-committees. In addition, WFP provided technical support and capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Urban Job Creation and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs by implementing a digital cash response administered through the Urban PSNP in 11 cities of Ethiopia. WFP provided support at the Federal level of the Government with a first-time vertical cash top-up[1] and provided technical and operational support in each of the 11 cities to administer and roll out the emergency response component under the Urban PSNP.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) to develop a school feeding strategy and conducted capacity development sessions for food safety activities. WFP seconded technical assistant personnel to the MoE and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region Bureau of Education to support the implementation of school feeding through training, local purchasing, and programme monitoring. WFP conducted a market assessment to diversify school meal menus and assess fresh food availability in Afar Region to introduce or boost dietary diversity within the national school feeding programme.

Furthermore, WFP supported the strengthening of food management and critical supply chain functions to improve the Government's emergency response and development supply chain services at scale. WFP also enhanced the Government and private sector entities' physical assets, organizational routines, technical skills and knowledge. WFP provided technical assistance and advised ministries on supply chain management for COVID-19 preparedness and response, supported the development of a policy strategy for the Federal Transport Authority, and provided technical expertise in logistics operations and the implementation of the National Logistics Strategy. WFP donated infrastructure and equipment to the Ministry of Transport to set-up COVID-19 testing and waiting areas for truck drivers at the entry and exit points of the Djibouti corridor.

As part of on-going operations, WFP assisted the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and Somali Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) in adjusting food distribution operating procedures to include COVID-19 mitigation measures. In collaboration with the ARRA, WFP trained food management committee members on food distribution planning, food distribution management, crowd control and addressing complaints.

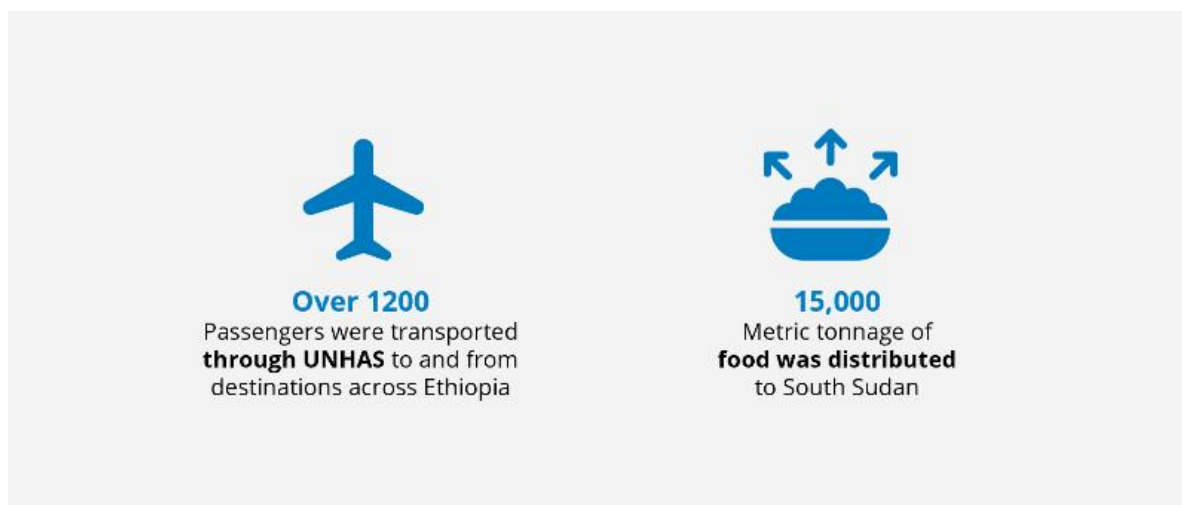
WFP provided support to two joint national coordination mechanisms for emergency preparedness and response. WFP also continued to provide support for the national Food Security Cluster and supported the establishment of the Emergency Coordination Centre to respond to the COVID 19 pandemic.

WFP undertook capacity strengthening activities based on the demand from partners, particularly the Government. WFP worked with the following partners in implementing capacity strengthening activities: federal and regional authorities, ARRA, Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority, the Federal Transport Authority, NDRMC, Somali Regional DRMB, the ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, and Transport, and UNHCR.

Capacity Needs Mapping was not yet conducted and is planned to take place in 2021. In the first quarter of 2021, WFP aims to develop Country Capacity Strengthening Strategy for the CSP 2020 -2025 period.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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.	0

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



Strategic Objective 5 aimed to enhance complementary services for direct humanitarian and development assistance to WFP, the Government of Ethiopia 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 1,244 passengers to and from destinations across Ethiopia and completed two medical evacuations. A total of 75 organizations were registered to use the UNHAS service, of which 66 percent were non-governmental organizations, 18 percent were United Nations agencies, and 16 percent were donor representatives or government staff. UNHAS in Ethiopia operated two aircraft (C-208B) from January to July 2020.

Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in Ethiopia, UNHAS continued its air operations, following all safety protocols related to COVID-19 and travel. While initial passenger figures significantly decreased due to travel restrictions within Ethiopia, UNHAS flew an increase of 50 percent of cargo from March to April. UNHAS Ethiopia performed cargo charter flights on behalf of the Logistics Cluster and WHO to ensure humanitarian workers, personal protective equipment (PPE) and testing kits could reach affected locations. UNHAS also continued its airdrop support to neighbouring South Sudan, supporting areas affected by flooding and the increasing humanitarian requirements related to COVID-19.

Due to the extreme disruption in the global transport market, and as part of the WFP global COVID-19 response, the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub was officially launched in April to ensure humanitarian workers, PPE and testing kits could reach countries in need. As the first-established WFP Hub, the Addis Ababa Air Hub filled critical gaps due to reduced commercial capacity, transporting passengers to ten destinations and cargo to 53 countries through the established common services and WFP Ethiopia's bilateral service provision activity. Close collaboration with key partners - including the Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Airlines, Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and WHO - enabled an efficient and effective response despite the unique global supply chain challenges.

Under Activity 9, humanitarian needs in Ethiopia increased due to the impact of the drought, floods, displacement, desert locust infestation and COVID-19. Due to a lack of assets, transport capacities and long transit times, WFP's logistics capacity was overstretched.

WFP on-demand bilateral services also continued to be provided to partners on the ground with the service marketplace's utilization - an online one-stop-short platform to request and track services requested by partners.

WFP also provided inland transportation services to FAO for animal feed for an emergency response in drought-hit Somali Region. WFP continued providing storage services to three partners in Ethiopia.

The official launch of the Logistics Cluster Activity was under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in April 2020. Preparations to activate the Logistics Cluster (under Activity 10 in the CSP from July 2020) took place during the ICSP period. The Logistics Cluster facilitated coordination and provided advocacy and information management support to 30 different organizations. Common logistics services were mainly provided under the CSP due to lack of funding during the ICSP.

Building on the pre-established Logistics Working Group, the Logistics Cluster facilitated essential information management support, including Geographic Information Systems mapping and coordination to enable a smooth and coherent flow of relevant information and collaboration to all partners, from Government to NGOs and United Nations agencies.

A user-satisfaction survey was not undertaken as the Logistics Cluster only commenced its activities in April and, due to a lack of funds, the Logistics Cluster could not provide common logistics services to partners. As the Cluster handled few services during this period, a survey was not conducted until the end of 2020, gathering partner responses and feedback. However, a needs assessment conducted for partners did indicate the need for critical logistics services. Under the bilateral service provision, a customer service unit was created for the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Hub to increase service quality. Regular cluster coordination meetings also made use of information management resources and products.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners.	N/A
Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

Ethiopia has low maternal and reproductive health indicator levels, and gender-based violence remains a persistent concern. The deep-rooted barriers to gender equality and women's empowerment hinder the country's capacity to achieve zero hunger.

Under Strategic Objective 3, social and behavioural change communications targeted to both men and women included gender-sensitive messages through radio and television broadcasts and mobile telephones messages and improved men's engagement in childcare and nutrition activities at the household level.

Over half of households that benefitted from the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists (SIIPE) project, which supported development and delivery of index-based livestock insurance, were headed by women who had little access to insurance before. Various activities implemented under SIIPE diversified and stabilized the incomes of beneficiaries and boosted regional and federal level capacities to provide insurance.

Under the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, which enhanced beneficiaries' access to insurance and financial services, women specifically reported feeling empowered as their opportunities to access such services were relatively lower than men. Women were able to form village savings and loans associations and enhance their financial resilience through insurance policies provided by the project.

Under the United Nations Joint Programme, Rural Women's Economic Empowerment, the income of women farmers improved on average from USD 336/person/year at the start of the intervention to USD 744 from increased agricultural production. Over 3,500 rural women involved in rural savings and credit cooperatives accessed start-up capital ranging from ETB 3,000-20,000 (USD 76-506) and engaged in income-generating activities (cultivation, sheep and goat fattening and rearing, and irrigation).

To facilitate evidence-based programming, WFP commissioned a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion analysis of livelihood interventions in Somali and Gambella regions, focusing on refugees and host communities. Findings in Gambella highlighted that the influx of South Sudanese Nuer refugees into Gambella intensified tensions between the local Anuaks and the once-minority Ethiopian Nuer population. Findings from Dolo Ado showed that women living in dry areas are more vulnerable because they have longer distances to travel to collect water, firewood and food, putting them at risk of harassment and sexual assault. Results were also shared with WFP's partners and a workplan addressing the identified gaps from the analysis is currently being developed.

To achieve a coordinated approach to gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP worked in collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP contributed to advocacy efforts in reproductive health services and addressing harmful cultural practices (i.e. gender-based violence). At policy level, WFP contributed to the Common Country Analysis and preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by participating in the Gender Thematic Group. WFP also participated in the United Nations Country Team Gender Scorecard exercise that measures gender mainstreaming in United Nations common programming processes.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Climate and conflict-related shocks in Ethiopia have resulted in large-scale displacement and increased protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), neglect and deprivation and loss of access to essential services. The COVID-19 pandemic not only adversely impacted the protection situation of already marginalized and at-risk groups, including children, persons with disabilities, older persons and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), but also exacerbated household challenges to meet their basic needs in the face of rising food prices, restricted access to livelihoods and reduced purchasing power.

COVID-19 distancing measures posed challenges in conducting protection assessments as face-to-face assessments were not possible. WFP conducted a desk review on protection within two camps for IDPs in Somali Region. WFP collaborated with partners to conduct the review which found that delays in food delivery potentially led to negative coping mechanisms amongst beneficiaries. It also highlighted perceptions that the quantity of assistance was insufficient to meet the needs of affected populations. The findings of the desk review were shared with all stakeholders for further action. As part of safeguarding measures, 28 WFP staff and alternates for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were appointed and attended virtual trainings.

Outcome indicators showed targeted people have unhindered access to WFP activities: the majority of beneficiaries received assistance in a safe and dignified manner. According to the April Somali Region relief cash post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report, 94 percent of respondents stated they waited less than three hours at the distribution site to receive their entitlement once the distribution started; 90 percent travelled less than 5km from their homes to the distribution site and none indicated problems accessing the site. Almost all respondents indicated that both WFP and partner organizations' staff treated them respectfully. During general food distribution, the elderly, people with physical disabilities and PLW/G were given priority. The proportion of assisted people informed about the activity was reduced for relief (Activity 1) as WFP was unable to inform beneficiaries on when the assistance would end.

To enhance accountability within humanitarian assistance, WFP participated in interagency coordination mechanisms and was co-chair of the Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group.

Information on targeting and entitlements was relayed through sensitization sessions and the complaints-and-feedback mechanism (CFM) helpline. Under Activity 1, food distribution committees, composed of elders, religious leaders, women representatives, and village officials, played a crucial role in announcing food distribution dates to beneficiaries and crowd control at final distribution points (FDP). Despite such efforts, COVID-19 distancing measures limited the number of occasions for sensitization, reducing the proportion of assisted people receiving information for Activity 1.

WFP enhanced CFM efficacy by improving awareness of the toll-free line across all activities through direct beneficiary engagement. Considering language differences, the CFM operator at the hotline provided support in Amharic, Oromifa and Somali. Community outreach members identified and supported those with disabilities to access the service. Committee members and field staff conveyed CFM messages at FDPs, IDP locations, R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) sites, Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE) project sites and refugee camps. Information was provided through sensitization campaigns and the use of print on posters, stickers, beneficiary cards, food cartons and t-shirts worn by staff and committee members during community-based discussion sessions. Although face-to-face sensitization was minimal due to COVID-19 restrictions, 98 percent of the toll-free helpline users reported to have seen the helpline number from printed materials, highlighting the importance of such materials.

WFP held stakeholder consultations through community discussions and interviews, including targeting and how distributions were conducted when the situation allowed. Under the relief operation (Activity 1), food distribution committees played a crucial role in the beneficiary consultation process and ensuring beneficiary points of view were reflected in each step of programme cycle at the community level, including identification of the beneficiaries based on local targeting criteria. Under the refugee response (Activity 3), focus group discussions with refugee women and men have been undertaken before introducing any change on the responses.

The toll-free helpline recorded 1,800 cases from January to June. By June, 94 percent of reported cases were resolved. Women accounted for 54 percent of cases, while men were 46 percent. Data showed that 976 recorded cases were by young adults aged between 18 and 29, followed by 787 cases by people aged between 30 and 59. Cases were categorized as: assistance request, positive feedback, complaint, information request, data amendment and protection concern. Call volumes tended to spike when people sought information to exercise their rights, for example, regarding

entitlement delays. Forty-seven percent of calls were related to fresh food vouchers, followed by IDPs (35 percent), relief assistance (8 percent) and PSNP (5 percent). Some of the cases under PSNP were related to livestock insurance pay-out queries under SIIPE and livelihood activities.

The new standard operating procedure on the CFM includes escalation criteria and relevant protocols; cases were prioritized into three categories: high priority, medium priority and low priority. High priority cases were sensitive and needed an urgent response, including allegations over conduct that WFP has zero-tolerance towards such as fraud, corruption, food diversion and protection concerns. During the reporting period, 46 cases received fell into high priority categories. There were 12 protection cases reported during this period, of which 6 were reported by women. In all cases, CFM operators called back the complainants and provided feedback and results and ensured the relevant WFP sub-office was notified of the occurrence to improve programming.

Feedback from Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) beneficiaries helped adjust the activity, including amending the type and amount of shared personal data, improving disbursement features and enhancing market monitoring activities to limit incidents of premium pricing by contracted traders. This was handled through a technical team comprising of WFP and financial service providers to address issues raised.

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

The Government of Ethiopia is taking progressive steps to integrate environmental concerns into its development agenda. However, a number of major environmental problems persist and require continued efforts by all stakeholders: land degradation, deforestation, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, water and air pollution, recurrent droughts and flooding.[1]

Forty-three percent of highland areas are highly affected by soil erosion, with 2 billion cubic meters of topsoil lost annually.[2] Soil erosion has been caused by the change of land use type, cultivated lands being expanded into forest and grasslands and unsustainable land cultivation practices. Soil degradation has resulted in 17 percent loss of potential agricultural GDP.[3] These environmental concerns challenge agricultural productivity, drive food insecurity and minimize energy access at household level. [5]

WFP designed resilience activities to address the impacts of Ethiopia's most challenging environmental issues. Under the risk reduction component of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, WFP implemented natural resource management activities, including soil and water conservation, to reduce the impact of future shocks.

WFP is in the process of putting in place environmental and social safeguards and screening to make sure its activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. The designs of all new asset-creation activities were screened for environmental and social risks before they were implemented.

WFP analyzed the environmental impact of traditional diets by looking at their carbon and water footprints. The results showed that current diets are below the 2030 target emission cap. However, they are not adequately diverse to meet nutritional needs. Consequently, the study recommended ways to close nutrient gaps while considering planetary boundaries such as agricultural production methods that are climate and environmentally friendly and the inclusion of animal-source foods. Commodities produced and promoted locally through Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) have a minimum contribution to greenhouse gas emissions due to the reduction in transport, contributing to addressing both malnutrition and climate change mitigation.

WFP is committed to taking responsibility for its environmental footprint through the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS).[6] Operationally, WFP established agreements with recycling companies to manage packaging and supply chain waste in a more sustainable way. Leveraging its logistics network and expertise, WFP recycled 9,000 broken pallets and over 100 mt of paper and cardboard. Truck driver training guided individuals on saving fuel by carrying optimal loads, maintaining consistent speeds and using brakes minimally. WFP also trained fleet managers on vehicle maintenance and performance efficiency.

WFP engineering began constructing new office buildings in Gambella, Jijiga and Semera, designed to reduce energy consumption and including a number of sustainable design features. The buildings were constructed with wall and ceiling insulation and double/triple glazed windows to reduce energy demand and emissions.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Desert Locust briefs 2020, FAO, 2020.

* LNS-lipid based nutrient supplements; Corn Soya Blend - SuperCereal Plus; Biscuits -High Energy Biscuits.

* WFP supported strengthening of PSNP through: the development of systems and procedures to manage and operate a single pipeline, ensuring systems were in place for timely distribution of and scale-up food and cash down to woreda level.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[2] Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020, Govt. Ethiopia, OCHA, 2020.

[3] Ethiopia, WFP, 2020.

[4] Impact of Desert Locust Infestation on Household Livelihoods and Food Security in Ethiopia, Joint assessment findings, 2020.

[5] Ethiopia Mini Demographic and Health Survey, Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2019.

[6] Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, Central Statistical Agency Addis Ababa, 2016.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Assessments:

2020 HRP – January 2020

HEA (household economy analysis)

IPC (Integrated food Security Phase classification)

[2] Source of data on Food Price analysis: WFP's Market Addis Ababa Market Watch [September 2020 Bulletin]

[3] Food insecurity outcomes were more prevalent among households headed by men than those headed by women partly due to deteriorating wage labour opportunities in the informal sector which were severely impacted by the COVID-19 movements restrictions. More households headed by men adopted stress coping strategies such as spending their savings or borrowing to meet immediate basic needs. Households headed by women reported utilizing their ration proportionately by apportioning according to household size, saving food and minimizing the selling of food commodities.

[4] MAM prevention indicators are not reported, as prevention activities were not implemented during the reporting period.

[5] Food Expenditure Share due to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP Ethiopia revised the food security assessment protocols to include remote-based data collection options and condensing of questionnaires. Food Expenditure Share [FES] as a measure of food security aimed to gauge household spending patterns on essentials and non-essentials, was excluded from remote-based approach to allow collection of quality data and to ensure that the telephone-based interviews amongst beneficiaries did not exceed 15-30minutes. Also, indicators that measure food security conditions of households over shorter periods of time [7 days] such as coping strategies, food consumption score and dietary diversity were prioritized, compared to the FES which assesses conditions over 30 days.

[6] In the previous year of the same period, the recovery and default rates for children were 94.9 and 3 percent, while it was 99 and 0.4 percent for PLW.

*ICSP proposed to target students in primary schools in geographical locations where URT1 - relief assistance would be delivered. The CO realigned its assistance to students in areas faced with crisis by integrating the assistance to the core SFP under Activity 4, as per CSP.

*FFA under URT1/Relief/Activity is a tagging error

* The pandemic impeded implementation plans for FFA (Activity 3) as more lifesaving activities were prioritized under CO programme

*GAM M: Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of Activity 1 and 3 that contributed to Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by WFP Gender and Age Marker code 3. Under Relief response, systems are in place to mainstream gender, age and vulnerability components through overall food distribution cycle. WFP enhanced its accountability by providing hotline and community feedback channels at all food and cash distribution points. Up to 90 percent of households had women as ration cardholders, giving them the power to make decisions on food use. In food management committees, 53 percent were women, with 28 percent in leadership positions. Distribution points of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to treat malnutrition, in most cases health facilities where health and nutrition messages are disseminated, are used as entry points to discuss and address issues related to gender equality and social norms.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Planning figure of THR cash is recorded zero, as there was no plan to implement THR at the beginning of the year; however, due to COVID 19, WFP decided to do THR as on-site school feeding was no longer possible. It is recorded as cash, as this was distributed via Regional Bureau of Education in targeted regions.

[2] The school feeding figure is missing, as the ICSP proposed to target students in primary schools in geographical locations where relief assistance would be delivered; however, WFP Ethiopia realigned its assistance to students in areas faced with crisis by integrating the assistance to the core school feeding under Activity 4, as per CSP.

* GAM M : Gender and age fully integrated into the implementation of CSP activities 5 and 6 that contribute to Strategic outcomes 2 and 3, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker Code 4 for both Activities. For SO2, WFP supported the Government's social protection and climate objectives through the provision of complementary support to selected PSNP beneficiaries by offering them tailored index insurance products together with complementary climate risk management approaches. The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia project enrolled 69,770 smallholder farmers and pastoralists through the "insurance-for-work" approach, of which 40 percent were women.

* The entire 2020 output indicators under category G of climate adaptation and risk management activities will be reported in the CSP ACR.



Strategic outcome 03

A1*. Beneficiaries include household members for PLWG/children 6 –23 months.

*GAM M: Gender and age fully integrated into the implementation of CSP activities 5 and 6 that contribute to Strategic outcomes 2 and 3, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker Code 4 for both Activities. For SO 3, Gender transformative actions included financial and technology inclusion for women through introduction to mobile telephones utilization and mobile money services; women's empowerment through engagement of women retailers (75 percent of the FFV retailers are women); and FNG analysis, which looks at needs of the whole household, including cost of a nutritious diet by different age groups in the household. For SBCC, gender messages were mainstreamed and male involvement in child nutrition was promoted through targeting men in SBCC actions. However, to ensure further sustainable food security and nutrition impacts for the diverse beneficiaries, there will also be enhanced rollout of training in strengthening the gender capacities of WFP and partners staff.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] vertical cash top-up: WFP provision of additional cash to implementing partner(Government) , responsible for distributing cash via UPSNP.

[2] EPCI indicator is not reported as modalities of data collection required interactions with institutional personnel, an option which was not viable under the pandemic and restrictions in movements - most agencies resorted to remote-based working approach. In addition, also WFP prioritizing lifesaving assistance interventions during the pandemic than capacity strengthening.

* GAM M: Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of Activities that contributed to Strategic Objective 4. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to develop a school feeding strategy and conducted capacity development sessions for food safety activities. Gender analysis was articulated in school feeding targeting criteria for Take Home Ration prioritizing where drop out of grade 5 girls and grade 6 boys (adolescent boys and girls) with the age range of 12-15 in the country context. WFP provided top-ups to 17,460 pregnant women and nursing mothers in the urban productive safety net programme (UPSNP) in urban centres across 11 cities and provided technical assistance to ministries on supply chain management for COVID preparedness and response. In 2021, mainstreaming gender, protection and accountability to affected population across all programs will be at the center of all programs to address the specific food security and nutrition needs of women and men, boys and girls.

Progress towards gender equality

Indicators where baseline values are missing were mainly new indicators under the ICSP where values could not be ascertained from previous years and no survey was conducted to capture initial implementation status.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Data for Activity 5 for 2020 follow-up figure is not reported as the data was not collected during the reporting period.

Environment

[1] Environmental Issues in Ethiopia and Links to the Ethiopian Economy, DFID and CEIL PEAKS, 2015.

[2] Effect of Land Use and Land Cover Changes on Soil Erosion in Ethiopia, Agricultural Science and Food Technology Tsegaye, B. ,2019.

[3] Effect of Land Use and Land Cover Changes on Soil Erosion in Ethiopia, Agricultural Science and Food Technology Tsegaye, B. ,2019.


[4] Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy: National Adaptation Plan, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2019.

[5] Biodiversity Status in Ethiopia and Challenges, Environmental Science, 2012.

[7] The revised indicator [proportion of FLAs/MoUs/CCS for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks] was introduced after the end date of the ICSP logframe and will therefore be captured under the CSP logframe.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	21	21	21	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	1,044,558	854,639	1,899,197	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,898,074	1,845,120	3,743,194	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	7	7	7	2017	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	595,358	487,111	1,082,469	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	37	37	37	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	64,900	53,100	118,000	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	850	850	850	2018	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	1,227	2,483	3,710	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					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	124	1,000	1,124	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	3	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	30	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,298,355	1,807,280	79%
	female	3,170,315	2,192,351	69%
	total	5,468,670	3,999,631	73%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	302,712	238,955	79%
	female	298,246	235,491	79%
	total	600,958	474,446	79%
24-59 months	male	369,425	295,694	80%
	female	366,043	291,485	80%
	total	735,468	587,179	80%
5-11 years	male	497,573	293,311	59%
	female	474,954	278,309	59%
	total	972,527	571,620	59%
12-17 years	male	393,057	260,236	66%
	female	368,580	240,504	65%
	total	761,637	500,740	66%
18-59 years	male	659,980	642,689	97%
	female	1,595,557	1,079,828	68%
	total	2,255,537	1,722,517	76%
60+ years	male	75,608	76,395	101%
	female	66,935	66,734	100%
	total	142,543	143,129	100%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	0	165,342	-
Resident	4,511,955	3,151,822	70%
Returnee	0	0	-
Refugee	956,715	682,467	71%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	731,000	0	0%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	210,000	348,845	166%
Nutrition Prevention	436,225	269,402	61%
Nutrition Treatment	1,112,310	929,800	83%
School Meal	742,495	192,992	25%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,447,640	2,550,743	104%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	95,535	43,698	46%
Maize Meal	0	502	-
Rice	0	3,550	-
Sorghum Flour	0	214	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	72,494	-
Wheat	57,998	13,607	23%
Dried Fruits	0	1	-
Biscuits	0	2	-
Corn Soya Blend	32,494	16,838	52%
High Energy Biscuits	0	26	-
LNS	0	253	-
Rice Soya Blend	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,466	4,038	117%
Iodised Salt	1,099	540	49%
Sugar	2,078	41	2%
Olive Oil	0	8	-
Vegetable Oil	7,524	6,321	84%
Beans	9,554	2,823	30%
Peas	0	156	-
Split Lentils	0	426	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	6,926	11,552	167%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Wheat	28,941	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	880	0	0%
Iodised Salt	26	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	97	0	0%
Beans	308	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	2,043	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	265	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	81,127,273	15,871,778	20%
Cash	3,571,800	1,139,854	32%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,633,259	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	0	2,256,867	-
Cash	4,608,930	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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	831,103 846,537 1,677,640	347,394 353,846 701,240
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	133,758 136,242 270,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	745,745 759,594 1,505,339	578,150 588,886 1,167,036
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	142,097 147,898 289,995	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	111,349	98,967
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	69,395,040	11,423,603
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.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	279,855 279,855 559,710	294,276 294,275 588,551
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	521,600 521,600	329,249 329,249
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	18,795	15,020
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	2,360	1,677
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	1,095	9,380
Activity 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	24,770 25,230 50,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	100,200 99,800 200,000	90,640 90,278 180,918
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	385,770 384,230 770,000	341,915 340,552 682,467
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	51,000 49,000 100,000	40,829 39,227 80,056
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	 0	66,128 63,534 129,662
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	12,750 12,250 25,000	3,672 3,528 7,200
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	63,750 61,250 125,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	35,000 35,000	70,433 70,433
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,000 6,000	4,800 4,800
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	86,528	63,103
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,732,233	4,448,176
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: 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).	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	site	26	27
A: 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).	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	26	27

	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided								
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).	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt		1,444		509
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided								
B: Refugees receive cash-based and in-kind food assistance that meet their basic food needs (linked to SDG 3).	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt		14,580		2,910
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days								
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).	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days			School feeding (on-site)	%		90		91

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	8.14	<8.14	<8.14	14.07	6.82		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.95	<8.95	<8.95	13.15	9.43		
		Overall	8.42	<8.42	<8.42	13.55	8.76		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.3	4.02		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.42	4.1		
		Overall	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.36	4.08		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	69.44	<65	<65		67		WFP survey
		Male	68.7	<65	<65		67		
		Overall	69.19	<65	<65		67		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	>25	>25	15.4	26.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26	>25	>25	19.9	22.7		
		Overall	24	>25	>25	18.5	23.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.5	<15	<15	32.3	5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20	<15	<15	33.6	26.7		
		Overall	18	<15	<15	33.2	21.2		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	40	<30	<30	27.1	51.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40	<30	<30	20.2	26.7		
		Overall	40	<30	<30	22.3	33.1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	19.4	<15	<15	25.2	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.1	<15	<15	26.3	23.9		
		Overall	18	<15	<15	26	22		

Relief ben; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	56.2	>86.9	>86.9	56	75		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	57.6	>86.9	>86.9	56.9	72.7		
		Overall	56.7	>86.9	>86.9	56.6	73.3		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	41.9	<11.2	<11.2	22.9	23.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40	<10.7	<10.7	26.5	24.41		
		Overall	41.2	<11.1	<11.1	25.4	24.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution (GD)	Female	1.9	<1.9	<1.9	21.1	1.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	16.6	2.8		
		Overall	2	<2	<2	18	2.5		

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5.35	<15	<15	5.1	2.9		Secondary data
		Male	5.35	<15	<15	5.1	2.9		
		Overall	5.35	<15	<15	5.1	2.9		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0		
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.85	<15	<15	1.3	2		Secondary data
		Male	1.85	<15	<15	1.3	2		
		Overall	1.85	<15	<15	1.3	2		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	92.8	>75	>75	93.6	95.1		Secondary data
		Male	92.8	>75	>75	93.6	95.1		
		Overall	92.8	>75	>75	93.6	95.1		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	63	>63	>63	92	84		Secondary data
		Male	63	>63	>63	92	84		
		Overall	63	>63	>63	92	84		

Activity 03: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Refugees; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9.2	≤8	≤8	14.7	10.1		WFP survey
		Male	6.6	≤8	≤8	13.5	7.8		
		Overall	8.1	≤8	≤8	14.2	9.1		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.5	≥5	≥5	5.7	4.76		WFP survey
		Male	4.6	≥5	≥5	5	4.73		
		Overall	4.5	≥5	≥5	5.3	4.75		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.8	≥70	≥70	62.8	48.9		WFP survey
		Male	67.3	≥70	≥70	52.8	67.3		
		Overall	64.8	≥70	≥70	58.1	56.4		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.3	≤21	≤21	32.4	47.4		WFP survey
		Male	23.4	≤20	≤20	35	29		
		Overall	25.5	≤21	≤21	33.6	39.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.1	≤9	≤9	4.9	3.6		WFP survey
		Male	9.3	≤10	≤10	12.2	3.7		
		Overall	9.7	≤9	≤9	8.3	3.7		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	77	>76	>76		78.5		WFP survey
		Male	75	>76	>76		78.6		
		Overall	76	>76	>76		78.6		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	30	<30	<30	11.2	26.8	WFP survey
		Male	30	<30	<30	20.3	36.8	
		Overall	30	<30	<30	15.5	30.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	<5	<5	24.4	6.3	WFP survey
		Male	5	<5	<5	13.3	6.8	
		Overall	5	<5	<5	19.2	6.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	<5	<5	3.9	8.9	WFP survey
		Male	5	<5	<5	3.3	6.7	
		Overall	5	<5	<5	3.6	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	60	<60	<60	60.5	58.1	WFP survey
		Male	60	<60	<60	63.1	49.7	
		Overall	60	<60	<60	61.7	54.7	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Female	91	>91	>91	92	94	Secondary data
		Male	91	>91	>91	92	94	
		Overall	91	>91	>91	92	94	
Refugees; Ethiopia; Food								
Enrolment rate	General Distribution	Female	7	=9	=9	14	9	Secondary data
		Male	9	=7	=7	8	7	
		Overall	8	=8	=8	10	7	
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.5	<15	<15	7.8	0.05	Secondary data
		Male	2.5	<15	<15	7.8	0.05	
		Overall	2.5	<15	<15	7.8	0.05	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.2	<3	<3	0.3	0	Secondary data
		Male	0.2	<3	<3	0.3	0	
		Overall	0.2	<3	<3	0.3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.5	<15	<15	3	0.02	Secondary data
		Male	2.5	<15	<15	3	0.02	
		Overall	2.5	<15	<15	3	0.02	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	92.3	>75	>75	92.2	92	Secondary data
		Male	92.3	>75	>75	92.2	92	
		Overall	92.3	>75	>75	92.2	92	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	78	>90	>90	91	77	Secondary data
		Male	78	>90	>90	91	77	
		Overall	78	>90	>90	91	77	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	66	>75	>75	91	71	Secondary data
		Male	66	>75	>75	91	71	
		Overall	66	>75	>75	91	71	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	8	<8	<8	5	16	Secondary data
		Male	8	<8	<8	7	16	
		Overall	8	<8	<8	6	16	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	92	>92	>92	94	74	Secondary data
		Male	92	>92	>92	88	74	
		Overall	92	>92	>92	91	74	

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable and food-insecure populations are able to meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods						- Resilience Building	
Output Results							
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							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total		0	29,132 34,198 63,330
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	68,600 71,400 140,000		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	91,875 95,625 187,500		
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	1,815 1,890 3,705		
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,262		0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,108,800		457,394
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed						
A: 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).	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	55,000		54,845
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted						
A: 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).	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	200		203
A: 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).	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	200		172
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided						

B: 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).	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	4,700	0
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from the increased capacity of Government institutions in the scale up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.	C.4*.1: 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)					
C: Vulnerable people benefit from the increased capacity of Government institutions in the scale up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	5	3
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
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).	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	100,000	7,414

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	104,034	174,422
				Male	105,966	174,423
				Total	210,000	348,845
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	49,540	
				Male	50,460	
				Total	100,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	154,069	
				Male	156,931	
				Total	311,000	

A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,990	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,463,000	2,315,718
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 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.	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	350	0
A: 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.	A.1.18: 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	17,080
A: 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.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	11,570	1,025
	A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 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.	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers		Food assistance for asset	US\$	120,000	86,000
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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.	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	m3	213	15,750
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.	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	42	0

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.	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	meter	55,150	3,000
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.	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	106,371	0
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: 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).	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	5	4
D: 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).	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	86,554	105
D: 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).	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	200	600
D: 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).	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	142	98

	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: 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).	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	800	7,573
F: 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).	F.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	farmer organization	1,635	53
F: 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).	F.1.25: Number of farmers linked to financial institutions		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	400	15,504
F: 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).	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,220	
F: 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).	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	3	7

F: 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).	F.1.59: 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	0
F: 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).	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	instance	3	
F: 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).	F.1.7: Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	1,000	0
F: 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).	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	3	35
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
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).	G.1.3: Number of people insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (female)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	0	4,931
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					

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).	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	partner	4	4
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).	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Food assistance for asset	partner	1	1

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia; Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	96	>96	>96		90		Secondary data
		Male	96	>96	>96		91		
		Overall	96	>96	>96		90.5		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.7	>6.7	>6.7		5		Secondary data
		Male	6.7	>6.7	>6.7		5		
		Overall	6.7	>6.7	>6.7		5		
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.87	=1	=1		0.84		Secondary data
Pass rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92.3	>92.3	>92.3		87		Secondary data
		Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3		93		
		Overall	92.3	>92.3	>92.3		90		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39	<20	<20		37		Secondary data
		Male	39	<20	<20		37		
		Overall	39	<20	<20		37		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61	>80	>80		63		Secondary data
		Male	61	>80	>80		63		
		Overall	61	>80	>80		63		

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.43	<10.43	<10.43		7.19		WFP survey
		Male	10.43	<10.43	<10.43		9.52		
		Overall	10.43	<10.43	<10.43		8.79		

Dietary Diversity Score	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3		3.75	Secondary data
		Male	4.3	>4.3	>4.3		3.73	
		Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3		3.73	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.8	>91.12	>91.12		54.2	WFP survey
		Male	47.8	>91.12	>91.12		61.3	
		Overall	47.8	>91.12	>91.12		59.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.6	<5.74	<5.74		41.7	WFP survey
		Male	33.6	<5.74	<5.74		34.9	
		Overall	33.3	<5.74	<5.74		37	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	18.6	<3.14	<3.14		4.2	WFP survey
		Male	18.6	<3.14	<3.14		3.8	
		Overall	18.6	<3.14	<3.14		3.9	
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	67.83	<65	<65		66	WFP survey
		Male	72.87	<65	<65		65	
		Overall	70.22	<65	<65		65	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	17	>40	>40		22.9	WFP survey
		Male	28	>40	>40		27.4	
		Overall	23	>40	>40		26	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	20	<15	<15		15	WFP survey
		Male	16	<15	<15		15	
		Overall	17	<15	<15		15	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	<30	<30		58.3	WFP survey
		Male	27	<30	<30		39.6	
		Overall	35	<30	<30		45	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	21	<15	<15		4.2	WFP survey
		Male	29	<15	<15		17.9	
		Overall	25	<15	<15		14	

Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas receive support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition	- Root Causes
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Output Results

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 Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0 0 0	20,519 21,101 41,620
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	215,000 215,000	77,293 77,293
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	14,735 14,735 29,470	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	56,755 56,755	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,308	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,608,930	2,256,867
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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.	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of stunting	individual	58,050	70,044
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
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.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	51,000	7,200
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	49,000	13,272

	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media								
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.	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).			Prevention of stunting	individual		5,000		13,000

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia;									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	90	>95	>95	86	95		Secondary data
		Male	90	>95	>95	86	95		
		Overall	90	>95	>95	86	95		
All; Ethiopia; Value Voucher									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	22.3	>42.3	>42.3	84	93.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.3	>42.3	>42.3	84	93.3		
		Overall	22.3	>42.3	>42.3	84	93.3		
PLW CH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	89	<50	<50	69.4	98		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	89	<50	<50	67.6	98		
		Overall	89	<50	<50	67.8	98		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	7	<7	<7	0	8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7	<7	<7	0.2	8		
		Overall	7	<7	<7	0.2	8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	66.7	<5	<5	0	5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	66.7	<5	<5	0	5		
		Overall	66.7	<5	<5	0	5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	96.7	>96.7	>96.7	100	95		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	96.7	>96.7	>96.7	99.8	95		
		Overall	96.7	>96.7	>96.7	99.8	95		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	2	<2	<2	0	5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	<2	<2	0.2	5		
		Overall	2	<2	<2	0.2	5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0	0		
		Overall	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	0	0		
PLW; Ethiopia; Value Voucher									
Dietary Diversity Score	Prevention of stunting	Female	6.8	>6.8	>6.8	9.41	9.52		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.8	>6.8	>6.8	9.31	9.52		
		Overall	6.8	>6.8	>6.8	9.32	9.52		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	3	=50	=50	100	93		WFP programme monitoring

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
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Output Results

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

Output Category K: Partnership supported
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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).	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	5	3
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Crisis-affected people benefit from strengthened national systems for early warning and emergency preparedness that facilitate early humanitarian action (SDG 13).	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	1	1

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	General Distribution	Overall	0	>2	>2	1	2		Secondary data
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=100	41.9	100		Secondary data

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

Output Results

Activity 08: Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.4.2: Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	20	24
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	200	200
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	90
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	100	100
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	7	7
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	5,400	1,244
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP air services for the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	95

Activity 09: Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Vulnerable people benefit from WFP common services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	service	30	19
H: Vulnerable people benefit from WFP common services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.1.126: Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	%	100	82.61

H: Vulnerable people benefit from WFP common services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.1.13: Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	6	9
H: Vulnerable people benefit from WFP common services for humanitarian partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.1.130: Total storage space made available (mt)		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	5,400	2,375
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Vulnerable people benefit from safe and timely WFP light cargo services provided to the Government and partners providing humanitarian assistance.	H.4.2: Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	8,000	2,093.19

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide aviation-related services to government and humanitarian partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Ethiopia;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	84.21	=100	=100	82	82		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	40	>50	>50	42	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	48	=50	=50	0	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	25	18
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	27	29
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	48	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	=20		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	72	68
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.30	=20	=20	5.40	12
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	29.70	=50	=50	22.60	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	23	45
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	25	19
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=40	=40	52	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	49	=50	=50		49
				Male	51	=50	=50		51
				Overall	100	=100	=100		100

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	95	86.70
			Male		>90	>90	95	91.50
			Overall		>90	>90	95	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	97	95.90
			Male		>90	>90	99.60	96.10
			Overall		>90	>90	97.80	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	87.50	>90	>90		87.50
			Male	85.80	>90	>90		85.80
			Overall	86.40	>90	>90		86.40

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100	98.30
			Male	84.70	>90	>90	100	99.40
			Overall	80	>90	>90	100	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	84.60	96.90
			Male	95.90	>96	>96	95.90	98
			Overall	93.40	>96	>96	88	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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	61.70	>90	>90	98	61.70
			Male	62.50	>90	>90	98	62.50
			Overall	62.30	>90	>90	98	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	57	>90	>90	82.70	57
			Male	81.30	>90	>90	89	81.30
			Overall	67	>90	>90	84.60	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	58.30	>90	>90		58.30
			Male	59.40	>90	>90		59.40
			Overall	59.10	>90	>90		59.10

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	46	68
			Male	52.90	>80	>80	42	74
			Overall	58.80	>80	>80	44	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	97.40	90.70
			Male	95.30	>95.30	>95.30	97.30	89.60
			Overall	94.40	>95.30	>95.30	97.40	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	89.50	>90	>90		67
			Male	67.50	>90	>90		76
			Overall	79.10	>90	>90		74
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food			Overall	90	=100	=100	79	90

World Food Programme

Contact info

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WFP provides specialised nutrition support to mothers and children to treat malnutrition.

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

Financial Section

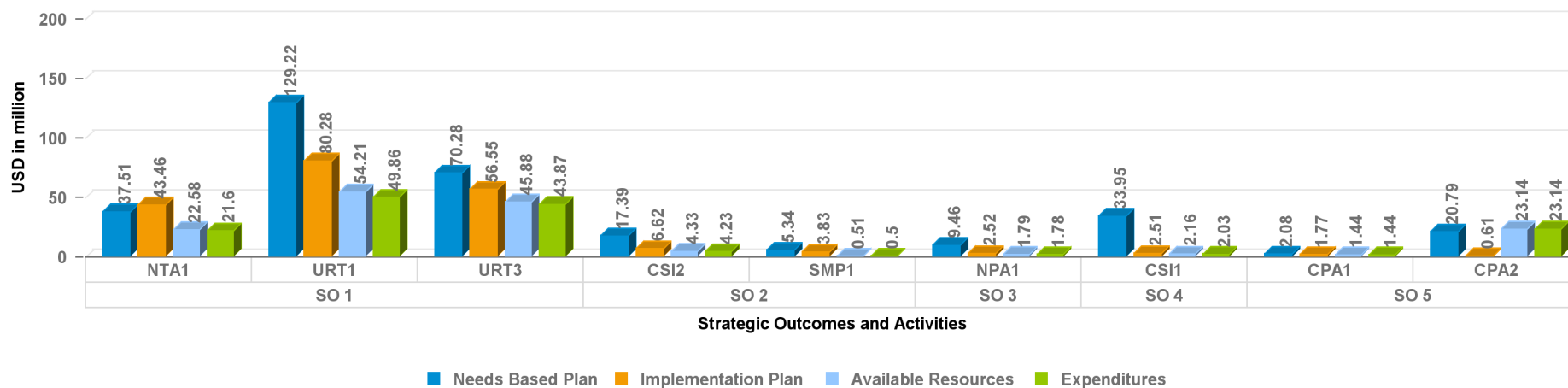
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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.	17,392,777	6,622,830	4,327,489	4,228,458
		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	5,339,783	3,832,252	510,783	500,501
	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.	37,505,483	43,463,165	22,582,342	21,601,363
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	129,223,204	80,284,645	54,213,839	49,863,209
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	70,278,048	56,546,222	45,878,300	43,871,523

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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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	41,416	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			259,739,294	190,749,114	127,554,169	120,065,054
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	9,462,914	2,519,591	1,792,173	1,780,814
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,462,914	2,519,591	1,792,173	1,780,814
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	33,953,440	2,506,999	2,156,552	2,032,012
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			33,953,440	2,506,999	2,156,552	2,032,012

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	2,077,151	1,774,985	1,436,214	1,436,214
		Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	20,794,770	609,997	23,141,195	23,141,195
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)			22,871,921	2,384,982	24,577,409	24,577,409
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	115,762	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	115,762	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			326,027,569	198,160,686	156,196,064	148,455,289
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			18,231,454	10,700,670	10,418,236	9,749,691
Total Direct Costs			344,259,023	208,861,356	166,614,300	158,204,979
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			20,949,592	13,575,988	3,830,149	3,830,149
Grand Total			365,208,615	222,437,344	170,444,449	162,035,129


 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

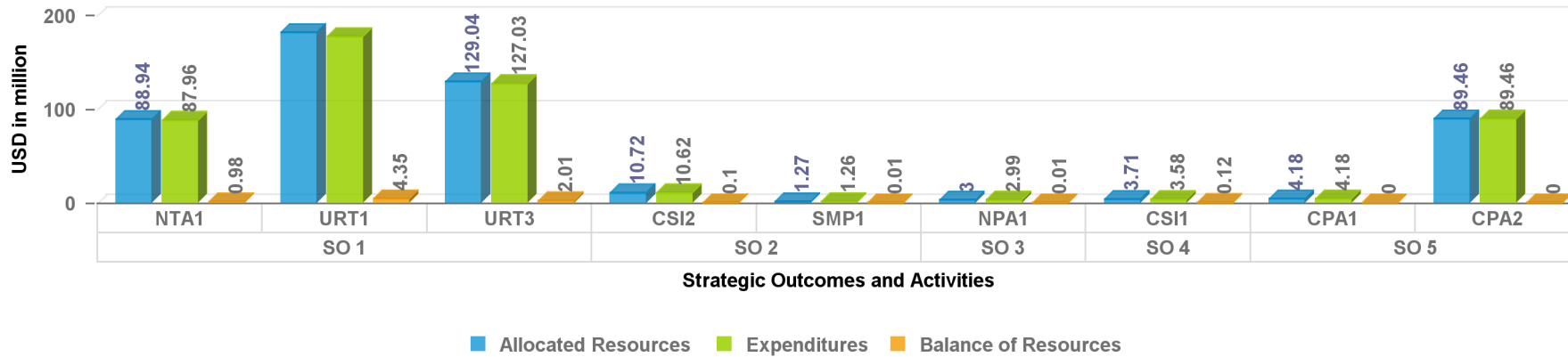
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	107,634,023	88,935,999	0	88,935,999	87,955,020	980,979
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, livelihood support and emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations	338,385,972	181,485,884	0	181,485,884	177,135,254	4,350,630
		Provide unconditional cash & food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees and livelihood support to refugees and host populations	205,608,137	129,041,280	0	129,041,280	127,034,504	2,006,776
		Non Activity Specific	0	41,416	0	41,416	0	41,416

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 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.	40,612,764	10,717,312	0	10,717,312	10,618,281	99,031
		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	17,249,532	1,267,245	0	1,267,245	1,256,963	10,283
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			709,490,428	411,489,137	0	411,489,137	404,000,021	7,489,115

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	28,208,410	3,003,412	0	3,003,412	2,992,053	11,359
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			28,208,410	3,003,412	0	3,003,412	2,992,053	11,359
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	45,750,444	3,707,133	0	3,707,133	3,582,592	124,540
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			45,750,444	3,707,133	0	3,707,133	3,582,592	124,540

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	6,223,860	4,180,401	0	4,180,401	4,180,401	0
		Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	94,205,261	89,456,491	0	89,456,491	89,456,491	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)			100,429,121	93,636,892	0	93,636,892	93,636,892	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	115,762	0	115,762	0	115,762
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	115,762	0	115,762	0	115,762
Total Direct Operational Cost			883,878,403	511,952,335	0	511,952,335	504,211,559	7,740,776
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			54,010,396	25,545,669	0	25,545,669	24,877,124	668,545
Total Direct Costs			937,888,799	537,498,004	0	537,498,004	529,088,683	8,409,321

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			54,457,803	27,007,700		27,007,700	27,007,700	0
			992,346,602	564,505,704	0	564,505,704	556,096,383	8,409,321



This donor financial report is interim
Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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