

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In the second half of 2020, through the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued to focus on meeting the emergency, nutrition and resilience needs of targeted populations, despite multiple shocks that affected the country. WFP further supported government policies, institutions and operational systems to reach hunger reduction goals.

The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, updated in August, indicated that 11.8 million people needed relief food assistance. The combination of multiple and compounding shocks including conflict and related displacements, climatic shocks such as localised droughts and floods, refugee influxes, desert locust infestations,[1] and the COVID-19 pandemic, disproportionately impacted food-insecure populations and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Moreover, movement restrictions, access constraints and market volatility hindered WFP's ability to respond to those additional shocks with agility.

Despite these challenges, WFP met the emergency, nutrition and resilience [2] needs of 3.9 million food-insecure women, men, girls and boys in Ethiopia, including the 237,000 persons with disabilities (PWD), through the distribution of 191,740 mt of food and USD 13.5 million in cash transfers between July and December.[3,4] WFP provided beneficiaries with food assistance, using in-kind, cash and vouchers to address both acute and chronic food insecurity, contributing to the treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

In November, armed conflict broke out in northern Ethiopia between Tigray's regional government and the federal government. Telecommunications and access into the region were restricted, significantly hampering assistance programmes, including WFP activities for refugees, targeted supplementary feeding, and the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative. The emergency response plan for the Tigray crisis (November 2020 to January 2021) targeted an additional 2.3 million people, [5] out of whom 18 percent were disabled.[6] In December, WFP managed to regain access to two of four camps in the region and recommenced food distributions to refugees. In Tigray, the ongoing conflict has led to protection risks for the target population especially women, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), PWD and the elderly.

WFP worked with the Government of Ethiopia to address the nutritional impact of school closures since April due to restrictive measures imposed to control the spread of COVID-19. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to develop standard operating procedures to reopen schools safely.

WFP supported national efforts towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, Zero Hunger, and 17, Global Partnerships, while also treating and preventing malnutrition. WFP capacity strengthening initiatives with the Government contributed to integrating moderate acute malnutrition treatment within the national framework.

WFP continued to support the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), in line with the Government's development strategy. WFP not only provided technical advice, operational support, and complementary programming to the PSNP, but enhanced shock responsiveness by providing vertical expansion of social protection to urban PSNP clients affected by COVID-19.

In Amhara Region, WFP provided PLWG with fresh food vouchers through mobile telephones enabling them to access fresh fruit, vegetables and animal proteins. These efforts to boost nutrition and access to technology for rural women complemented gender messages administered through local committees.

WFP ensured community feedback mechanisms were available for all activities to enhance accountability.

WFP Supply Chain continued to support all food assistance operations, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. A Budget Revision under the CSP allowed for WFP to respond to the pandemic, with the enhancement of its fleet to augment WFP transport capacity in-country.

WFP moved nearly 570,000 mt of food commodities through the various corridors. WFP also supported service provision to Ethiopia's Government with the delivery of nearly 200,000 mt of wheat, while the Logistics Cluster provided support to thirteen partner organisations.

COVID-19 altered the service delivery of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Due to travel restrictions, fewer passengers were able to travel, and more medical cargo required transportation. UNHAS provided cargo charter flights on behalf of the Logistics Cluster and the World Health Organization (WHO) and performed medical evacuations from remote locations. The first of six WFP global Air Hubs, the Addis Ababa Air Hub, established to fill critical gaps in a



reduced commercial domain in March, facilitated the air transport of humanitarian and diplomatic passengers through the Hub to various regional destinations, and staff handled cargo destined for 54 African countries.



3,907,000

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 237,347 (55% Female, 45% Male)

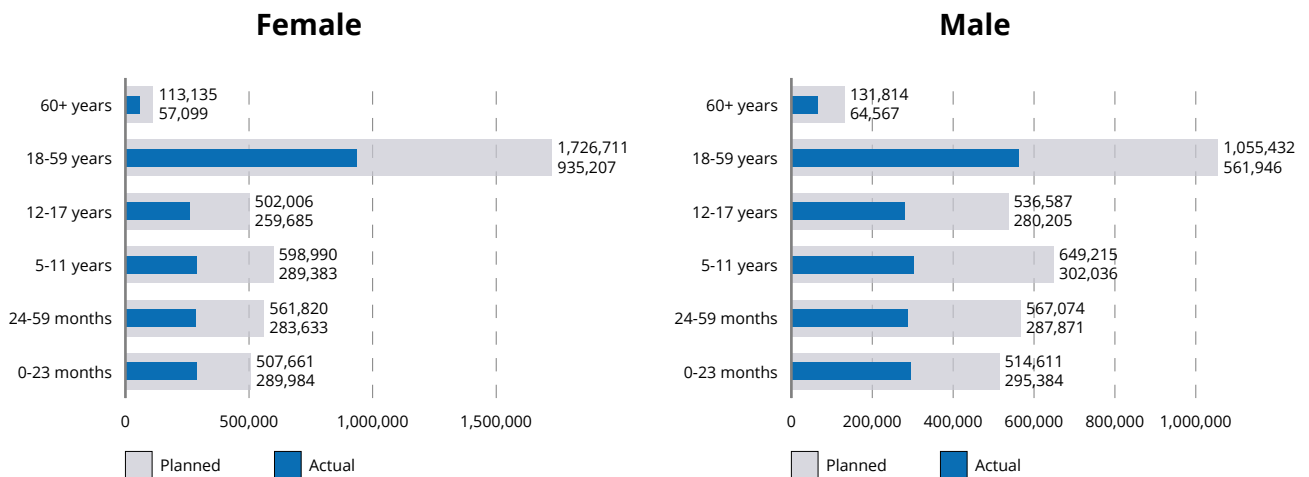


54% female

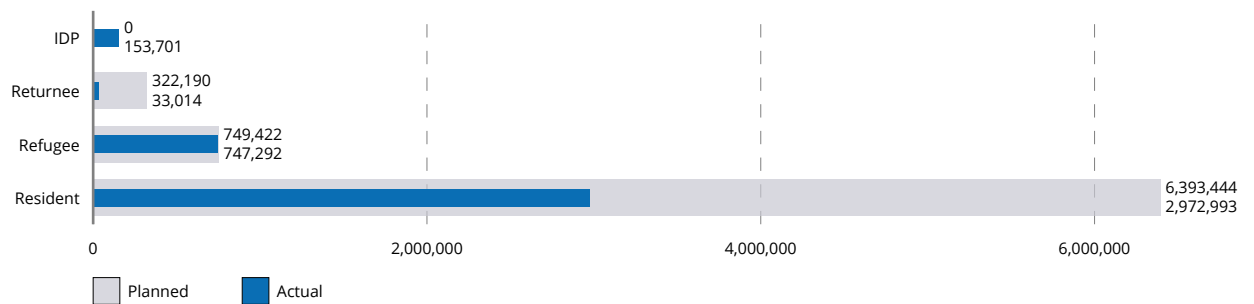


46% male

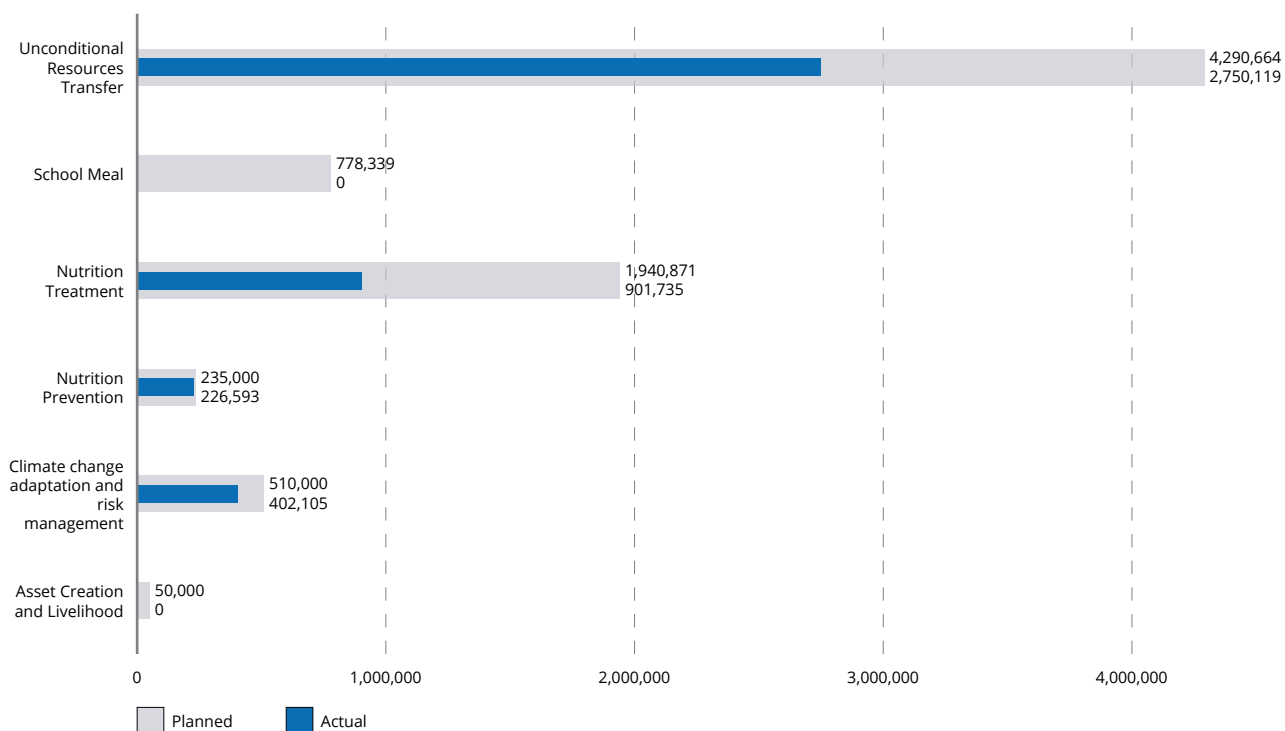
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

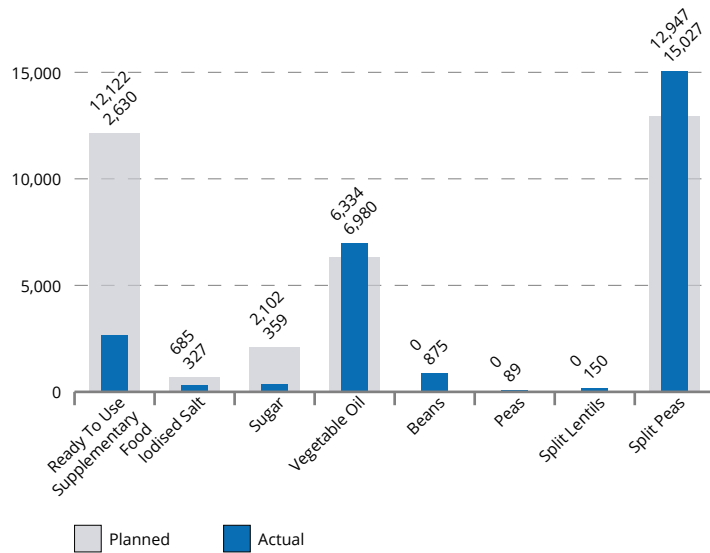
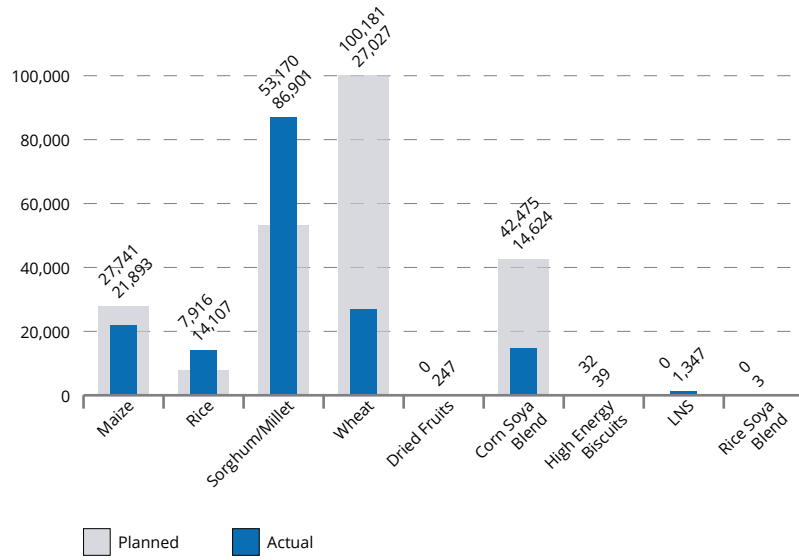


192,625 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 265,704 mt total planned

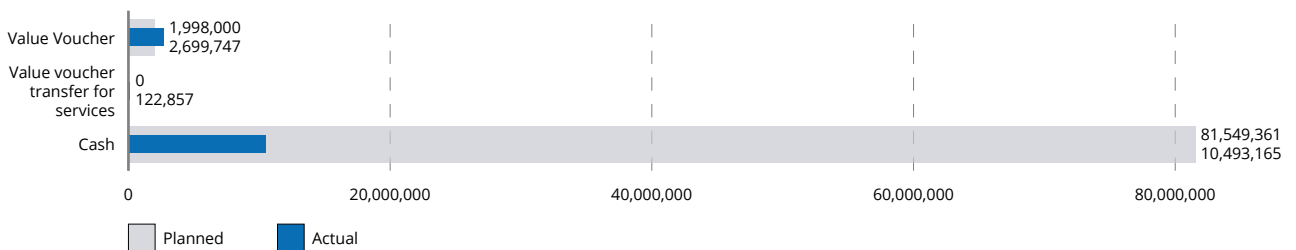


US\$ 13,315,768
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 83,547,361 total planned

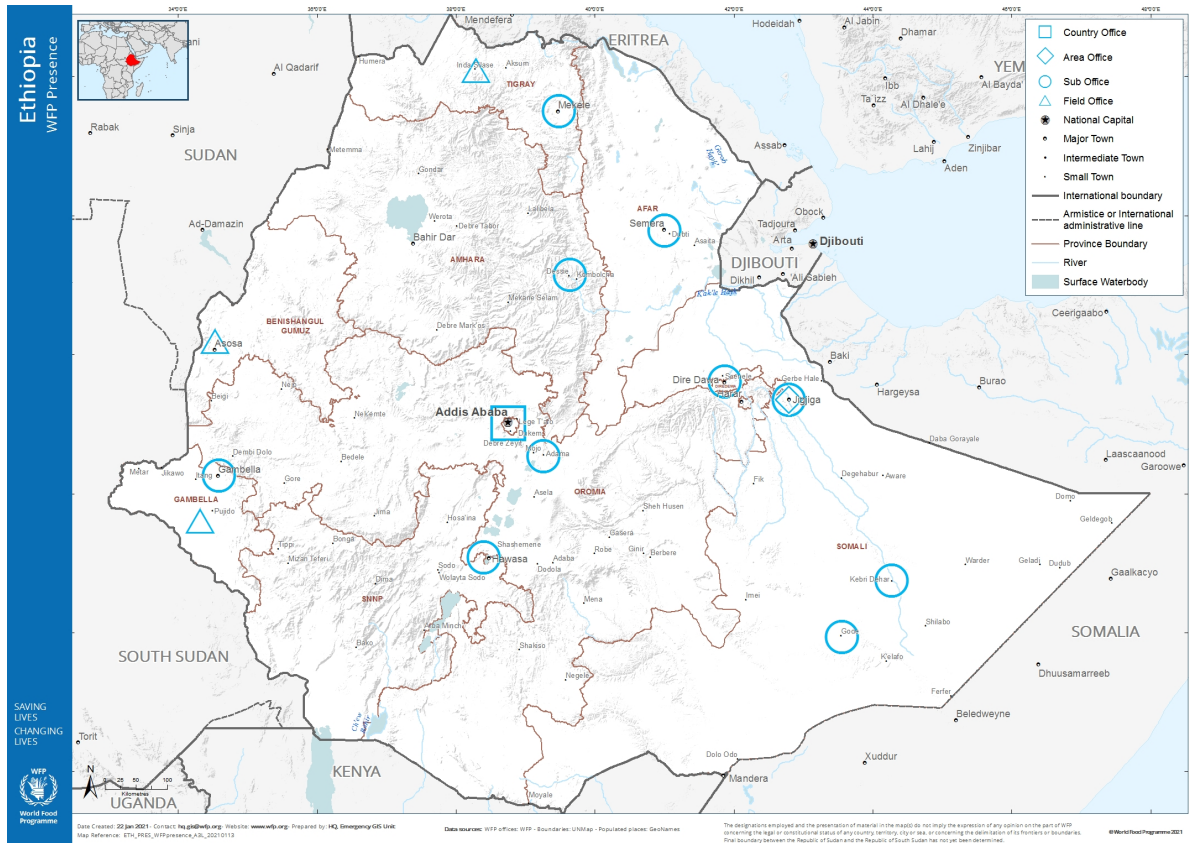
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In July WFP transitioned to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025, building on the achievements made under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2020, complementing the Government's effort to achieve Zero Hunger.

The COVID-19 pandemic, flooding and desert locust invasions extended into the second half of the year, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition, and drawing back Ethiopia's economic gains in recent years. Vulnerability to climate shocks and conflict-related displacements compounded these crises. Ethiopia hosts the third-largest refugee population on the continent: 800,000 people from Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan as of December 2020.[1] National statistics reported that the HIV prevalence rates for people aged 15 to 49 in Ethiopia is 0.9.[2]

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

The revised mid-year 2020 Humanitarian Development Plan (HRP) estimated that households needing relief food assistance increased from 6.4 million to 11.8 million people.[3] The ongoing desert locust invasion is the worst in Ethiopia in over 25 years, drastically affecting food and nutrition security.

In November, conflict in northern Ethiopia's Tigray Region presented a challenging humanitarian context. With limited humanitarian access, assistance was delayed, while food prices soared due to limited market access. The updated HRP for northern Ethiopia targeted 2.3 million people in need of assistance from November 2020 to January 2021. WFP resumed food assistance to refugees in accessible areas in December. Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP established the hubs and clearance arrangements to support humanitarian operations.

WFP activities in Ethiopia focused on crisis response, resilience-building and addressing the root causes of food insecurity with the objectives of providing relief to crisis-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability. WFP's strategic objectives and activities contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1, access to food, SDG 2.2, end malnutrition, SDG 17.9, capacity strengthening and SDG 17.16, enhance global partnerships. WFP Strategic Outcomes (SO) are linked to the HRP, the PSNP, the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the Government's Ten-Year Perspective Plan (2020–2030) and Homegrown Economic Reform.

SO1 focused on ensuring refugees and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their essential food and nutrition needs throughout the year. SO2 aimed to ensure that vulnerable and food-insecure populations meet their essential food needs and establish climate-resilient livelihoods. SO3 provided nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas with support aimed at preventing all forms of undernutrition. SO4 supported government institutions and the private sector through capacity strengthening in early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and in the design and implementation of safety net programmes and supply chain management. SO5 focused 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 escalated existing operational risks. The number of people infected increased from 6,200 in June to 117,200 (95,225 recoveries and 1,809 deaths) in December. Urban areas accounted for three-quarters of reported cases, with a few cases reported in refugee camps. COVID-19 disrupted markets, and people faced difficulties accessing nutritious food due to movement restrictions and heightened risks related to WFP staff, partners, and beneficiaries' health, safety, and security. In addition, the pandemic catalyzed existing gender disparities with most linked to movement restrictions and lockdowns.[4] The Ministry of Education closed schools between April and November, having a detrimental impact on access to education for 26 million children and leaving 541,000 children without access to school meals.

Government restrictions were relaxed later in the year to mitigate economic regression, maintain law and order, and facilitate transportation of essential commodities. Borders were reopened, public transport and flights allowed with emphasized adherence to COVID-19 control measures.

WFP observed redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, prepositioning contingency stocks, and advocated for sufficient financing given the increased requirements. Physical distancing, handwashing, temperature testing and the provision of double distributions to people at distribution sites and refugee camps were upheld. WFP constructed additional storage facilities to facilitate the double distributions and prepositioned contingency stocks. WFP expanded remote monitoring and evaluation approaches, the hotline for the community feedback mechanism, and the mobile vulnerability analysis capacities, limiting in-person data collection where feasible. WFP conducted seven remote outcome post-distribution monitoring surveys, and over 10,000 households were interviewed by telephone for food security monitoring assessments.

WFP adapted and expanded existing activities to reach the most vulnerable populations affected by the pandemic, including support to the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) reaching those in need in 11 cities, alternative Take-Home Rations for School Feeding and support in the construction and management of COVID-19 isolation centres. WFP formally included the Logistics Cluster (as Activity 10) through a Budget Revision, which addresses the urgent logistics requirements of humanitarian partners, and extended supply chain infrastructure, assets, and partnerships to serve the wider humanitarian community.

Changes under relief included food assistance to 220,000 COVID-19-related returning migrants at points of entry and mandatory quarantine centres, and COVID-19 infected people in treatment centres. WFP provided cooked food to 32,930 (18,304 men and 14,626 women) returnees and COVID-19 infected individuals in these centres from August to December.

With COVID-19 severely affecting supply chains, including air transport, WFP harnessed a close collaboration with key partners, including the Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Airlines, Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization, which enabled an efficient and effective response despite unique global supply chain challenges. This allowed WFP, through its Global Common Services, to continue to operate the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub (established in April) to ensure humanitarian workers, personal protective equipment and medical supplies reach countries in need. The Air Hub filled critical gaps transporting passengers to over ten destinations and cargo to more than 50 countries through the established free-to-user common services and WFP's bilateral service provision activity.

Risk Management

During the transition from the Interim CSP (2019-2020) to the new CSP (2020-2025), WFP managed numerous risks effectively. For COVID-19, WFP implemented mitigation measures identified in the first half of 2020, with most staff members fully adjusted to remote working.



Implementation of the internal audit actions proceeded smoothly for the most part, with half of the recommended actions completed to date. However, actions that required cross-border movements or the presence of expertise in the field could not be fully implemented due to COVID-19 and dates for completion were extended into 2021.

WFP incorporated risk considerations in planning and decision making throughout the year, holding regular discussions on how best to manage identified risks. The Risk and Compliance Officer provided detailed guidance on specific risks such as commodity misappropriation, compliance with donor requirements, COVID-19 and internal controls which enhanced decision-making processes. WFP continued to embed risk mitigation measures across all programme activities in-country.

WFP investment was successful in strengthening field and remote monitoring capabilities and increasing awareness of the community feedback mechanism, which enabled WFP to receive valuable information on the quality and efficacy of programming. Also, information on fraud attempts and alleged commodity misappropriation allowed WFP to take swift responsive action, including issue escalation in accordance with WFP guidance.

Partnerships

WFP supported Ethiopia's trajectory towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger, through its commitment to translating stronger partnerships into country capacity strengthening and coordinated humanitarian response. WFP's comparative advantages, expertise, and existing long-standing partnerships with the Government and donors ensured its recognition as a trusted partner within humanitarian and development spheres.

WFP supported the Government of Ethiopia, which is the primary provider of humanitarian assistance and development financing, in scaling-up its efforts to address Zero Hunger in line with national priorities. WFP's major partners within the Government include the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission. WFP collaboration with local authorities at regional, zonal and district levels was vital in coordinating the implementation of assistance.

WFP continued to strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies through the United Nations Country Team under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. WFP partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued to be critical for supporting the refugee operation. 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 the rural and urban PSNPs 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 (JRWEE), together with UN Women, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF to prevent maternal and child wasting and implemented the joint plan of action for the Prevention and Treatment of Maternal and Child Wasting and School Health and Nutrition in Ethiopia.

WFP partnered with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on nutrition and resilience-building activities and tailored activities to each targeted community's needs. Expansion of the partnership base to local NGOs for the nutrition activity required cost-sharing arrangements from the NGO partners, which proved challenging to secure due to funding constraints.

Through South-South and triangular Cooperation, WFP mobilized additional resources and knowledge. The COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund supported a business case development for a fortified mixed-blend of noodles value chain in Ethiopia to address micronutrient deficiencies in refugee camps while leveraging the Ethiopian private sector.

Governmental donors were the main partners and source of funds. The majority of funding was earmarked for crisis response. While WFP continued to mobilize resources to fulfil its role as the Government's principal partner for emergency response, efforts were undertaken to position WFP as a partner of choice in the resilience and development spheres.

As part of resource mobilization strategies, WFP circulated funding appeals to donors, which helped mobilise resources in response to COVID-19 and the desert locust invasions. Consistent advocacy and lobbying with donors to obtain non-earmarked flexible funding helped increase financial support from activity level earmarking towards strategic outcome (SO) earmarking, which allowed programming of available resources to respond to immediate needs.

WFP attracted additional funding after being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Some new donors showed interest in providing support, while key donors increased their contributions. Both new and existing donors engaged with WFP to learn more of WFP operations, with increased attendance of partners in monthly donor meetings hosted by WFP. To address the increased funding requirements stemming from increased needs arising from COVID-19, WFP endeavoured to diversify its donor base, reducing the current reliance on a few key donors and engaging in discussion with emerging ones.

Looking ahead, WFP is utilising the Partnership Action Plan, developed in conjunction with the CSP and identifying the main interlocutors in each of the five CSP-identified Strategic Outcomes. The plan highlights WFP's comparative advantage and expertise based on its long-standing partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs, donors and other stakeholders, including International Finance Institutions and the private sector. WFP aims to work with a wide range of partners leveraging complementary skills and harness a unified approach to achieve Zero Hunger.

CSP Financial Overview

From July to December, WFP was 100 percent funded (USD 501 million) against its needs-based plan requirement of USD 493 million.[1] The funding received aided WFP to fulfil its commitment by supporting the Government of Ethiopia to meet its obligations in the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan. The funding also facilitated the on-demand purchase of food for service delivery to the Government, representing 27 percent of the total budget.

In September, WFP conducted a Budget Revision to scale-up its operation, including the Logistics Cluster, and add on-demand service provision (Activity 11), mainly in response to the pandemic. The Budget Revision accommodated a request from the Government to procure and deliver 300,000 mt of wheat.

As WFP transitioned from the Interim Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to the CSP, provisions were made to directly contribute to the CSP to maintain resource availability from July onwards, which allowed for the seamless migration of remaining resources. WFP faced significant resource shortfalls between October and December due to an additional (seventh) round of distribution under Activity 1. However, to mitigate these shortfalls, WFP used advance financing against timely released forecasts to purchase readily available stocks from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). This stabilized the pipeline and allowed commodities to be bought at optimal prices.

WFP received USD 4 million in flexible multilateral funding to cover critical gaps for the provision of nutrition activities (Activity 2) and assistance of refugees (Activity 3) which avoided deeper ration cuts.

WFP continued mobilising resources to fulfil its role as the Government's principal partner for emergency response (Strategic Outcomes (SOs) 1, 4 and 5); simultaneously, WFP sought flexible, multi-year funding for longer term, resilience interventions (SOs 2 and 3).

SO1 was resourced at 64 percent of the annual needs-based plan. As a result, the refugee operation continued to be implemented providing 84 percent of the rations. The treatment of moderate and acute malnutrition was scaled-up following new contributions. Relief assistance provided double distributions to reduce risk of exposure to COVID-19, which enabled WFP to implement seven rounds of distributions in 2020 instead of the initial plan for six rounds. Resources received under this outcome represented 59 percent of the overall resources received.

























SO2 was fully funded for sub-activities such as the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE), resourced at 100 percent of the needs-based requirement from multi-year contributions. However, the Government's PSNP 'core' sub-activity for public works received no funding. Resources received under this SO represented nine percent of the overall resources received.

SO3 and SO4 were fully funded from new and carryover resources. SO3 represented three percent of the overall funding received. SO4 represented eight percent of the overall funding received. Resources received under SO5, which included the on-demand service delivery, represented 18 percent of the overall funding received.

WFP was able to utilize contributions optimally due to increased flexibility from donors in commodity sourcing origin, achieving efficiencies in purchasing.

However, due to time taken to confirm contributions, WFP relied heavily on its internal strategic financing mechanisms to mitigate operational and financial risks. WFP accessed loans worth USD 50 million, using forecasted contributions as collateral and purchased commodities from GCMF. WFP benefited from 63 percent of the cash-funded purchases sourced through the GCMF and procurement lead time reduced significantly.

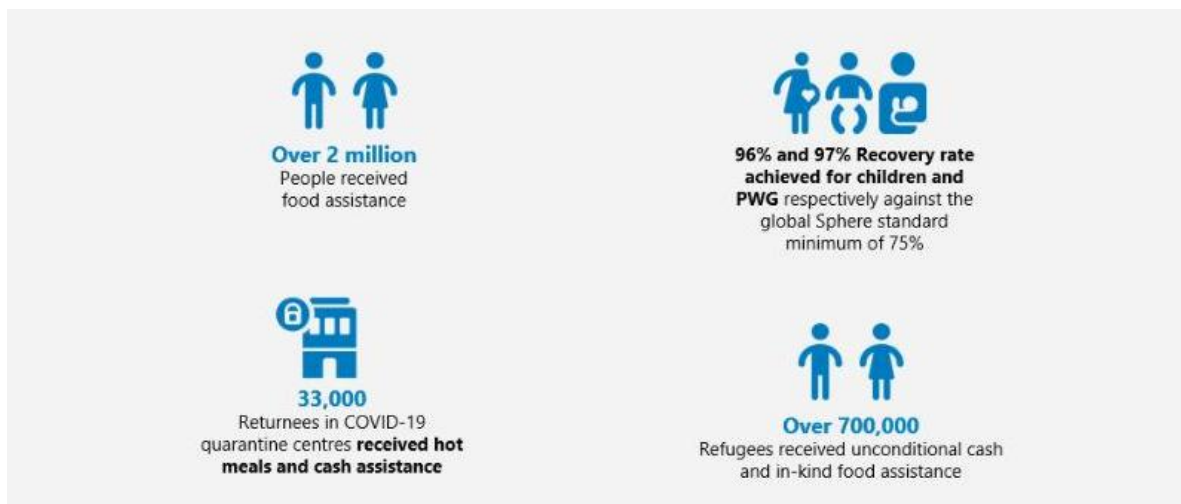
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	 268,143,950	 180,541,904	 275,265,644	 185,302,429
02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	 20,159,142	 7,385,239	 43,321,169	 6,458,403
03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	 3,141,005	 2,519,590	 12,025,362	 3,641,894
04: Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	 31,633,615	 2,506,999	 35,091,985	 23,130,878
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 through June 2025.	 131,011,813	 2,384,981	 83,521,136	 67,578,388
Total:	 454,089,525	 195,338,713	 449,225,296	 286,111,992

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: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.



Under Strategic Outcome 1, the largest portfolio under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP addressed the basic food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations.

Under Activity 1 (Relief), WFP provided relief assistance as part of the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan, for which the mid-term review (August) indicated that the number of people in need of relief food assistance had increased to 11.8 million, a sharp increase from 6.4 million in January due to multiple crises including COVID-19 and desert locusts. WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to two million food-insecure women, men, boys and girls affected by displacements due to conflicts, the desert locust infestation, the COVID-19 pandemic and drought in East and West Hararghe zones in Oromia and Somali Region; other areas received assistance from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the Joint Emergency Operation for Food Assistance in Ethiopia (an NGO consortium), coordinated under the Food Cluster.[1] Food assistance was provided in six week rounds.

WFP reached 768,500 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) transitory beneficiaries out of which 608,182 beneficiaries received cash-based transfers (CBT) in locations where conditions were appropriate. However, CBT provided was less than planned due to government-imposed cash withdrawal limits and liquidity challenges in the banking sector.[2] Nevertheless, the relief response was funded at 94 percent, enabling WFP to avoid ration cuts and to deliver on time.

WFP channeled funds through the Ministry of Finance under the PSNP federal contingency budget. WFP and the PSNP Donor Working Group monitored cash distributions and timeliness of transfers. The NDRMC, the Food Security Coordination Directorate and the Ministry of Finance were the main partners at federal level. Implementation partners were the regional and district-level disaster prevention preparedness offices, the Regional Bureau of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Finance. WFP worked with the Government to ensure the initiation of targeting and registration through the PSNP payroll system.

Between June and December, telephone-based outcome monitoring found that beneficiaries with insufficient food consumption (poor and borderline) increased from 43 percent to 63 percent. However, the proportion of people who had to adopt negative coping strategies decreased.[3] The reduction of households reporting sufficient food consumption is partially attributed to difficulties accessing markets to buy preferred food not provided in the WFP food basket. Surveys carried out in October [4] also found that prices of other preferred foods had increased due to desert locust invasions, which contributed to the currency exchange rate volatility, particularly in Somali Region.

Targeting for the relief assistance was based on food security and nutrition assessments.[5] During the CSP period, WFP completed two food security monitoring surveys to assess the *belg* and *meher* seasons.[6] WFP also signed a

partnership agreement with an academic institution in Somali Region for remote data collection for post-distribution outcome monitoring surveys.

WFP coordinated an internal review and an external lessons learnt documentation session to ascertain how PSNP and humanitarian food assistance into a common framework, under which chronically food-insecure people will be supported through the PSNP core budget, while relief and transitory needs will be addressed through a PSNP contingency budget. This approach aims to build a scalable national safety-net funded by a combination of development and humanitarian resources.

In response to the economic and health impacts of COVID-19, WFP supported the Government in undertaking a vertical expansion of the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP), implemented by the Federal Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. Through this expansion, WFP enabled a cash top-up to 17,460 direct support beneficiaries under the UPSNP, the most vulnerable group in urban centres, including pregnant and lactating women.

Responding to new food requirements caused by the pandemic, WFP partnered with NDRMC to assist returnees in quarantine centres and vulnerable populations in self-isolation by providing hot meals or cash transfers to 33,000 women, men, boys and girls in Addis Ababa, Gambella and Somali regions. However, food security monitoring was not possible due to limited telephone ownership and risks of exposure to COVID-19.

Under Activity 2 (Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)), WFP provided specialised nutritious food to 302,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and nearly 590,000 children aged 6 to 59 months in six regions, and the outcome indicators of recovery rate and coverage surpassed targets. Over 12,000 mt of ready-to-use supplementary foods and fortified blended foods were distributed to under-nourished people between July and December. Due to the conflict and cessation of health services, targeted supplementary feeding activities were halted in the Tigray region from November.

Under capacity strengthening efforts to expand and improve the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), 5,000 health staff (97 percent of the plan) from the Ministry of Health and NGOs received training on new national protocols for managing acute malnutrition. These included widening the admission criteria for children aged 6 to 59 months and extending the treatment duration for PLWG to six months. Health facilities received one million IMAM manuals to guide health staff on optimal case management and serve as a reference for standard procedures and treatment protocols, and two million monitoring and evaluation tools which will improve effective monitoring of individual MAM cases.

WFP nutrition-sensitive assistance and IMAM capacity strengthening efforts ensured that treatment performance indicators (recovery, default, non-response and death rate) were within SPHERE standards for MAM treatment. Recovery rates among children and PLWG were 96 percent and 97 percent respectively. Changes for the new IMAM protocol included MAM treatment provided by the Ministry of Health rather than NDRMC, meaning that health facilities handled more commodities and treated more people. WFP is assessing warehouse capacities and needs, which will continue in 2021.

Under Activity 3 (Refugees), WFP provided unconditional cash and in-kind food assistance to 702,000 refugees in 26 camps and eight sites in seven regions.[7] WFP provided nutrition support to 49,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and 43,000 PLWG under the prevention of acute malnutrition. To treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP provided assistance to 9,000 malnourished children (aged 6 to 59 months) and 1,200 PLWG. Due to COVID-19, school feeding in camps was not implemented.

Food and cash transfers for refugees varied by location. Refugees in 14 camps and five sites received in-kind assistance, both cash and food were provided in 12 camps, and refugees received only cash in three sites. The modality choice was based on feasibility studies conducted with the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR. In July, cash transfer values were adjusted in line with increased cereal prices in local markets, and WFP removed sugar from the food basket due to funding constraints. Due to a delay in the cash feasibility assessment in Gambella, cash transfers did not reach the target.

WFP provided consistent food assistance to camp-based refugees, though at 84 percent of the recommended minimum daily kilocalories due to funding constraints. Rations included cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Super Cereal and iodized salt. Due to access challenges stemming from the ongoing conflict, WFP assistance in Tigray reached only two of the four camps in December. There was no change from the baseline on the number of households with an acceptable food consumption score, highlighting the importance of sustained consistent food distributions.[8] Despite COVID-19, food and nutrition security of refugees remained stable with 59 percent reporting an acceptable food consumption score and a normal diet diversity score.

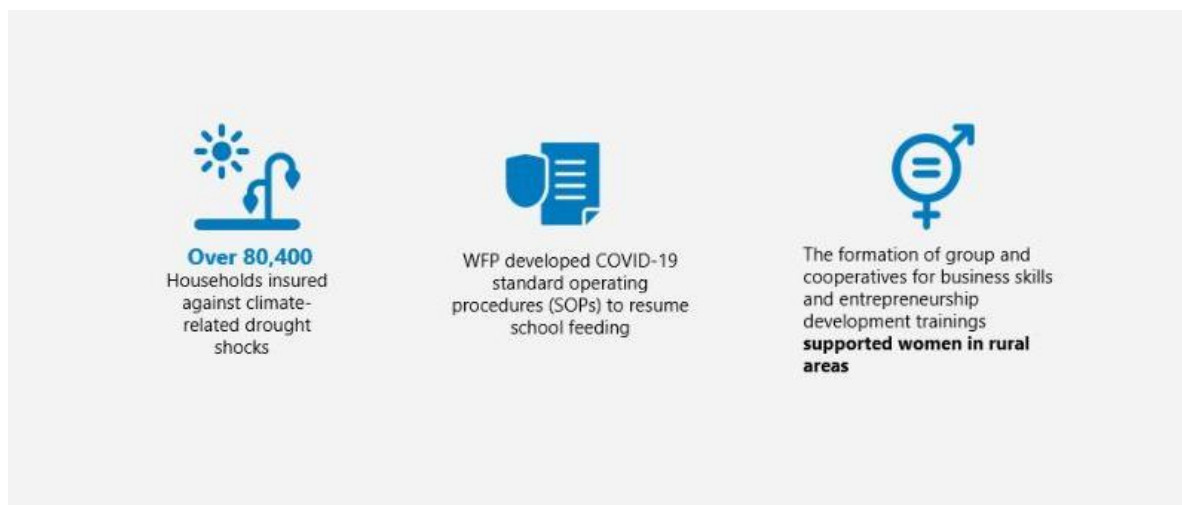


ARRA was WFP's primary partner for general food distributions while international NGOs took the lead in implementing nutrition interventions in camps where malnutrition was high. Monthly coordination meetings strengthened operations, avoided duplications, built complementarity, identified challenges and enabled corrective measures.

To mitigate COVID-19 transmission risks, WFP implemented double distributions, reducing the frequency of gatherings. However, many refugees found it challenging to manage double quantities, leading WFP to return to monthly distributions. Control measures included increasing the number of distribution days and crowd controllers, handwashing, wearing of masks, temperature checks and sensitization sessions at distribution centres.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	0
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees	3
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	3

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP addresses chronic food needs through school feeding and establishes climate resilient livelihoods.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 4 and Ethiopian Education Roadmap (2018-2030), WFP school feeding under Activity 4 aimed to meet the nutritional needs of primary school children and increase school enrolment and attendance. WFP also supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Agriculture in scaling-up the nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme.

WFP provided school feeding through the Government's structure in each region. The MoE had the responsibility for guiding the regional Bureau of Education (BoE) in targeted regions to coordinate with stakeholders for implementation. The Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation (BOFEC) was responsible for coordinating and managing finances at the regional level, including on the disbursement utilization and reporting of funds.

WFP school feeding targets were not achieved due to COVID-19-related school closures which impacted on-site feeding of beneficiaries.[1] To promote national school feeding, WFP supported the MoE in the development of the school feeding strategy. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and MoE, WFP also provided training on food safety activities for smallholder farmers to improve supply chain, reduce costs and enhance efficiencies.

As WFP transitioned to the CSP and to ensure the continuation of school feeding, WFP signed agreements with three regions: Afar, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region. In July, the activity received over 4,260 mt of food (rice, cereals and vitamin A fortified vegetable oil) for the 2020/2021 academic year, which will be used in 2021 as schools began to re-open toward the end of 2020. Furthermore, WFP secured additional resources under the integrated desert locust response covering the affected parts of Amhara Region, which were used to purchase additional pulses and iodized salt. In Oromia Region, the local government covered the cost of complementing the food basket.

Before the scheduled re-opening of schools in October, WFP, regional BoEs and other agencies made preparations to implement school feeding. However, the second wave of COVID-19, floods in several areas and conflict in the Tigray Region delayed the re-opening of the schools until December. As a result, no school meals were provided in the second half of 2020.

During the pandemic, WFP developed COVID-19 standard operating procedures to resume school feeding, including prevention measures to be taken before the opening of schools and during implementation. The Government also conducted school readiness assessments for the provision of school meals.

WFP adopted several new mechanisms to overcome COVID-19 challenges using virtual meetings with counterparts to commence preparatory works such as coordination meetings, procurement, bidding processes, trainings and workshops.

During the reporting period, outcome result data was not collected as there were no on-site school meals provided. However, the prolonged stay at home, the absence of face-to-face learning and limited access to distance learning, compounded with the pandemic's economic impact, are likely to increase boys' and girls' responsibility to support their families, potentially resulting in increased dropouts and low enrolment when schools re-open. WFP supported the MoE in developing back-to-school advocacy and campaigns to sensitize parents, teachers, community leaders and students.

Under Activity 5, WFP continued its resilience building support for vulnerable smallholders, refugees and host communities. The assistance to core PSNP beneficiaries through public works did not receive funding and the climate adaptation and risk management activities were scaled-down due to the pandemic, which resulted in low achievement on the provision of cash-based transfers against the plan.

To assist livelihoods enhancement for refugees, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), covering the CSP period. In Gambella and Somali regions, WFP and its partners supported refugees and host communities to improve their co-existence through social and financial inclusion. Interventions included supporting both communities with agriculture production, agro-processing, market strengthening and access to financial services. The outcome monitoring survey conducted in September reflected an improvement in the consumption of sufficient food compared to the baseline of 48 percent in July 2018, mainly amongst households headed by men (92 percent reported acceptable scores) compared to households headed by women (78 percent).[2] The rise in the number of households not employing negative coping strategies and encountering less stress during food scarcity is partly attributed to the households' other income generating ventures following training in business development and financial management.

In response to desert locust invasion and its impact on crop production of the affected areas, WFP initiated a multidimensional project to build the resilience of locust-affected households through integrated nutrition and livelihoods activities targeting 300,000 individuals with resilience building activities, 80,000 with fresh food vouchers and 50,000 children with school feeding in October. The inception phase included geographical targeting considering the following factors: frequency of desert locust infestations in each district, population affected by desert locusts, forecast data on the infestations, as well as other variables such as the prevalence of stunting and wasting and relief beneficiary data. After such verifications, WFP employed village-level targeting using a watershed-level approach: villages within the same catchment areas were selected, and the most-affected areas were identified considering the impact of the desert locusts as well as food consumption score and food poverty index, taking household data from the household income consumption and expenditure survey. The intersection of highly vulnerable watersheds and most affected districts and villages were selected as potential areas for the intervention.

The Joint Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment Programme (JP RWEE) focused on empowering women in rural areas, using the formation of groups and cooperatives for business skills and entrepreneurship development trainings, injection of revolving funds and integrated functional adult literacy education.

Together with WFP's Innovation Accelerator, WFP collaborated with a private company to carry out a trial in Oromia and SNNP regions, assessing the feasibility and requirement of creating mass-market for innovative hermetic bags, which allow better preservation of grain by protecting them from insects and keeping the original storage moisture, reducing post-harvest losses. The pilot aimed to attract interest from the private sector and introduce post-harvest management solutions for smallholder farmers. A trial is currently underway, and an end-of-trial survey will be carried out to assess if a critical mass of demand of hermetic bags can be created among smallholder farmers to attract possible investments by the private sector.

To make vulnerable rural households become more resilient to frequent and intense climate-related drought shocks, WFP implemented climate risk management activities through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) across the Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. Through the value for insurance services modality, 80,421 households were insured with a premium of USD 1.7 million. No payouts were made between July and December.[3] Despite the COVID-19 outbreak, R4 managed to reach 98 percent of the planned number of households, while SIPE did not reach the targets due to the funding challenges.

Households accessed the insurance by contributing through their labour, which resulted in the planting of 1.5 million tree seedlings, and soil and water conservation structures, hillsides with trenches and traditional canal construction, *prosopis* control, and soil bunds.[4] The assets directly impacted food production and availability by strengthening livelihood assets and increasing household's purchasing power to access food. However, asset creation and rehabilitation could not fulfil planned targets due to COVID-19 restrictions.

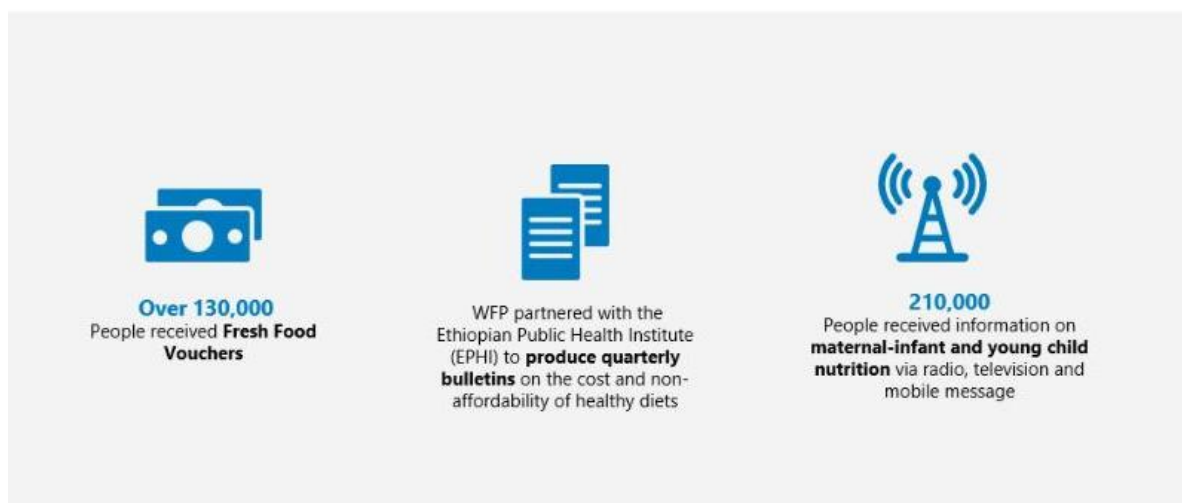


Interventions focused on business development and management skills to improve access to financial services. Following the establishment of Village Level Economic and Social Associations and training, a credit guarantee fund scheme of USD 1.1 million was disbursed through loans for 2,930 households for shoat, cattle fattening, rearing and poultry farming. These activities could not fully achieve the planned targets due to Covid-19 safety restrictions and the ongoing conflict in Tigray Region.

WFP continued to build sustainability of insurance services by strengthening the National Crop Insurance Index Design team's capacity and refining and implementing the insurance handover plan with insurance companies.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks	4
Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support to the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes	0

Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.



Contributing to Strategic Result 2 (end malnutrition), WFP uses a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition combined with nutrition-sensitive interventions under Strategic Outcomes (SO) 1 and 2 (Activities 1, 3, 4 and 5).

Activity 6 (Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV)): In selected districts of Amhara Region, WFP provided cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6 to 23 months, implemented social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in local communities, trained outreach workers, and provided capacity strengthening support to the private sector and government partners. These various initiatives contributed to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent malnutrition.

WFP promoted access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food through five main approaches: (i) provision of FFV using digital short-message service (SMS)-based vouchers to households enrolled in the Productive Safety Net Programme with children aged 6 to 23 months or PLWG; (ii) generation of demand for the nutrition-dense foods among beneficiaries and communities through SBCC; (iii) supporting market retailers in providing nutrient-dense foods with continuity throughout the year; (iv) capacity strengthening of national institutions including enhanced cooperation between development partners and evidence generation to inform policy and decision making; and (v) nutrition integration across WFP Country Strategic Plan portfolio (activities 1, 3, 4 and 5).

From July to December, the FFV activity was 100 percent funded, allowing WFP to reach all targeted beneficiaries. Six rounds of voucher transfers were completed for 134,000 beneficiaries. About USD 2.7 million was transferred, and 269 market retailers (208 women and 61 men) enrolled in the activity. The business volume of enrolled retailers increased by an average of 40 percent.

The beneficiary outcome monitoring results showed improvements regarding food consumption score-nutrition, minimum acceptable diet and coverage between June 2020 baselines and the November-December 2020 follow-up. This improvement is attributed to consistent voucher transfers and sustained SBCC adapted to the COVID-19 context. However, during the same period, a 21 percent decrease in the proportion of women meeting the minimum dietary diversity score and a 20 percent increase in the percentage of households that never consumed iron-rich foods were observed during the reporting period. This may have resulted from a reduction in income due to COVID-19, causing a shift in the food consumption patterns toward less expensive food and prioritising children for available foods. To evaluate the success of the project for the past two years, an external endline evaluation was commissioned, and results will be released during the first quarter of 2021. [3]

Local authorities limited gatherings due to COVID-19 restrictions. Thus, WFP adapted SBCC activities to use SMS and audio calls and media approaches. Around 24,000 people (120 percent of the target) were reached with interpersonal SBCC messages, 210,000 people were reached via television, SMS and audio calls [2] and media-based broadcasting. The messages included information on infant and young child nutrition and guidance on how to use the vouchers, which were also sent to contracted retailers.

As part of its nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP supported the Government to finalize Ethiopia's national Fill The Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis. The findings were validated and disseminated to the national nutrition, social protection and food systems communities, and a full launch is planned in the first quarter of 2021. Key findings from the analysis include: while an energy-only diet is affordable for 93 percent of Ethiopian households, only 26 percent can afford a nutritious diet [1]; rural households rely on local markets to access fresh nutritious food such as vegetables, fruit and meat, while grains are typically grown at home; and the price of the nutritious foods increased in recent years, meaning that a nutritious diet is more difficult to afford. Recommendations were made for improving food systems and on how social protection could support to fill the gap.

In addition to the FNG analysis, which informed transfer values, WFP partnered with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute to produce quarterly bulletins on the cost and non-affordability of healthy diets. The bulletins included advocacy messages and technical guidance on diet-based interventions to eradicate malnutrition (SDG 2). The first bulletin (produced in July) focused on the disparity between the cost of a kcal-based diet and a nutrient-based diet. It also covered the disruptive impact of COVID-19 on urban food systems and the increased cost of a nutritious diet in Addis Ababa slums. In December, the second bulletin focused on the desert locust infestation and how it increased the cost of a nutritious diet for affected households.

Building on the existing nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP began to develop a comprehensive SBCC strategy which is expected to be finalised in the second quarter of 2021 and will guide the implementation of nutrition SBCC activities across all CSP activities.

As part of policy and coordination support, WFP successfully chaired the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network (named the Nutrition Development Partners Forum [NDPF] in Ethiopia), which supports the Government in strengthening national food systems. In October, a roadmap was approved which will be used by the Government and aims to transform its food systems. The roadmap will formulate a policy document defining: (i) food systems to mitigate climate change; (ii) public health issues to address undernutrition and overnutrition; and (iii) contributions to strengthening the capacity of nutrient-dense food production. WFP is coordinating the roadmap with the SUN focal point in the Government.

To strengthen efforts towards reducing stunting, the Government, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and WFP finalized a plan that sees a horizontal expansion of the FFV activity in the 40 districts with the highest prevalence of stunting in the country. As part of the plan, FAO would oversee the technical assistance to the production of nutrient-dense foods. These foods would then be promoted through WFP SBCC and purchased by beneficiaries using the distributed vouchers (digital SMS-based vouchers) of the expanded activity. The Government's Seqota Declaration focal point will coordinate the availability, access and demand of nutrient-dense foods. At the same time, IFPRI will identify lessons learned later to inform the national Food and Nutrition Policy strategy implementation. The horizontal expansion plan was submitted to the Government, donors and partners for approval, and resources have been sourced to cover approximately 10 percent of the needs.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	4

Strategic outcome 04: Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.



Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 focused on Government and partner capacity strengthening. WFP supported 19 partners under Activity 7. Capacity strengthening efforts focused on: (i) social protection systems and programmes; (ii) emergency preparedness and response; and (iii) supply chain management systems.

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP 5), the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) and key programme activities, including school feeding. Based on promising results from the WFP PSNP- HRP pilot in Somali Region providing support to transitory PSNP clients as described under SO1, WFP continued to enhance government capacity on the PSNP cash transfer modality for relief beneficiaries. WFP continued to provide training and technical support to the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau in humanitarian food assistance planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Through a partnership with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on the UPSNP, WFP collaborated on providing digital cash top-ups during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In cooperation with development partners and in line with the Ministry of Education's efforts to promote national school feeding, WFP, together with FAO, supported the development of the school feeding strategy and capacity development in food safety activities for smallholder farmers. WFP continued to build the capacity within the Ministry of Education to expand the school feeding programme. To mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on school feeding activities, WFP provided internet connectivity to the Ministry of Education and Bureau of Education at regional level (Afar, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region) to assist in virtual consultations and in the finalization of strategies and agreements.

As part of digitizing the national early warning system, WFP selected a digital platform for SMS-based early warning data collection. The digital data collection assisted WFP in obtaining early warning information in place of the existing paper-based approach. The outcome of this data collection is to support informed and timely decision making for early warning and early action. The platform's end users received training on designing forms, data collection questionnaires and developing subscribers lists. There are currently no formal links between the Government's national safety nets systems and WFP early warning, emergency preparedness and response, contingency planning and forecast-based financing. However, WFP collaboration with PSNP 5 on shock responsiveness provides an opportunity to link with the national safety net, early warning and disaster risk financing mechanism.

WFP continued to provide advisory and technical support to the relevant ministries in supply chain management, engaged in policy strategy development and provided technical expertise support for the implementation of logistics operations and national strategies. Leveraging its experience in logistics and supply chain management, WFP assisted the relevant ministries with the implementation of the National Logistics Strategy (2018–2028), by providing assets that enhance institutional effectiveness (i.e. providing mobile storage units and supporting infrastructure works), revising processes and sharing technical skills and knowledge with these government entities. The Government of Ethiopia recognizes WFP as a major logistics partner in country that is reflected in the strong partnerships with the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority, the Federal Transport Authority, the Ministry of Transport and the National Disaster Risk

Management Commission.

WFP also engaged in scaling-up projects related to supply chain systems to increase efficiencies of the Government in areas such as the implementation of the global positioning system tracking systems along the corridor and the Food Management Improvement Project.

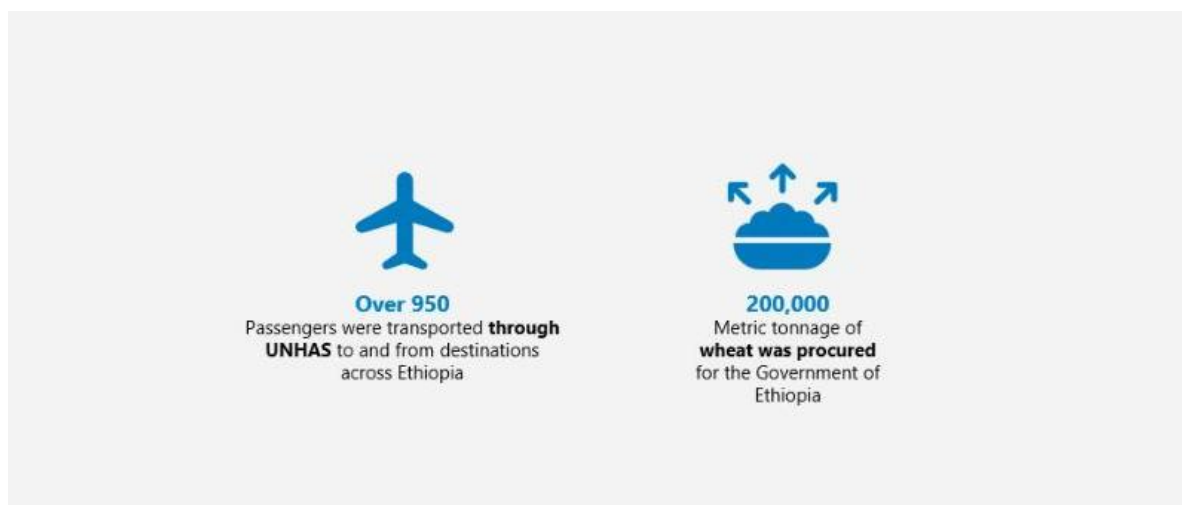
As part of a joint project with the Federal Transport Authority on HIV mitigation and prevention for truck drivers, WFP supported the Government in generating HIV awareness for mobile populations and awareness sessions which focused on COVID-19 risks. WFP also distributed masks and sanitizers for communities and HIV-impacted populations along the road corridors to Djibouti and Sudan.

WFP secured funds to implement planned capacity strengthening activities in early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response, nutrition and school feeding. WFP secured USD 2.1 million specifically for a range of capacity strengthening activities. Under school feeding, WFP secured USD 1.7 million to implement different capacity development interventions both at federal and regional level to continue with the efforts of gradual handover of the school feeding programme to the Government. Since 2019, regional governments have allocated funds to support Home-grown School Feeding initiatives.

Despite WFP efforts, the COVID 19 crisis significantly impacted the planned key capacity strengthening activities under the early warning system, emergency preparedness and response and PSNP. With activities demanding staff movement, face-to-face training, and physical interactions, WFP adapted to the challenge by implementing prioritized activities and complying the COVID-19 risk mitigation measures to avoid transmission of the virus to staff, partners, and beneficiaries.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and 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 through June 2025.



Strategic Objective 5 aimed to enhance complementary services for direct humanitarian and development assistance to WFP, the Government and partners.

Under Activity 8, the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 956 passengers to and from destinations across Ethiopia and completed 100 percent of requested medical evacuations. Fifty-four organizations were registered to use the UNHAS service, of which 67 percent were NGOs, 20 percent were United Nations agencies, and 13 percent were others (including donor representatives and government staff).

Following the announcement of the first case of COVID-19 in Ethiopia in March, UNHAS continued air operations considering all safety protocols related to COVID-19 and travel. The impact of COVID-19 resulted in a decrease in passenger figures from 1,244 in June to 956 by December, however, UNHAS cargo flights increased by 50 percent. UNHAS operated cargo charter flights on behalf of the Logistics Cluster and the World Health Organization (WHO), among others, providing personal protective equipment (PPE) and other life-saving cargo to locations across the country. UNHAS also helped to ensure humanitarian personnel and cargo movements between Addis Ababa, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen before the global service activation.

With the global outbreak of COVID-19 severely affecting supply chains, including air transport, the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub (established in April), through its Global Common Services, continued to provide services to ensure humanitarian workers, PPE, and test kits could reach countries in need. As the first newly established common-services Hub established by global funding, the Addis Ababa Air Hub filled critical gaps due to the reduced commercial capacity, transporting passengers to 10 destinations and cargo to 53 countries through the established common services and WFP's bilateral service provision activity. Close collaboration with key partners, including the Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Airlines, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and the WHO enabled an efficient and effective response despite the unique global supply chain challenges.

Under Activity 9 (supply chain service provision), WFP supported the Government and the humanitarian community in overcoming logistics challenges by providing air transport, storage services and coordination, information management and advocacy support through bilateral service provision. This helped the Government to respond to increased humanitarian needs in Ethiopia due to conflict in the Tigray region, the impact of the desert locust infestation, floods and changes to the displacement landscape, combined with the rise of COVID-19 cases.

Data from a partner survey undertaken to evaluate WFP's bilateral service provision activities indicated that 90 percent of partners agreed that the services provided positively supported their operations. Through the survey, nine out of 10 WFP partners affirmed that they would recommend WFP's service provision or use the service again.

Under its bilateral service provision, WFP's Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub continued to expand its activities and strategic partnerships by scaling-up air freight transportation of COVID-19 health supplies. It allowed deliveries of critical COVID-19 supplies, and WFP will be able to replicate its model, as required for future health response needs, building on its successful partnerships, logistics set-up and coordination. The Service Market Place platform, with its continuous improvements, will allow to enhance the end-to-end customer experience further.

Under Activity 10, only nine percent of funds needed were available by end-December. The Logistics Cluster facilitated the storage of relief items and COVID-19 supplies and air and land transport services to 13 organizations. Overall, these services benefitted 33 organizations, including international NGOs, United Nations partners and government counterparts. However, the lack of funding impacted the Logistics Cluster capacity to facilitate access to common logistics services and support the wider humanitarian community through logistics information management and coordination. In November, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) endorsed the extension of the Logistics Cluster activation until November 2021. The duration of the activation is subject to review and endorsement in line with IASC guidance and may not necessarily align with the timeframe of the Country Strategic Plan.

Activity 11 was introduced through Budget Revision 1 in September. Under this activity, WFP provided on-demand food procurement for the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners. As part of this service, WFP procured over 200,000 mt of wheat for the Government.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide aviation and air operation services to the humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	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

WFP's Gender Action Plan (2017-2020) helped integrate gender into design and implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. To support changing restrictive gender norms, Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities, sensitization and training on good child-care and nutrition practices targeted both men and women. Messages on good health and nutrition, disseminated among men and women, helped improve women's decision-making at household and community levels as well as men's engagement in care work, such as child feeding and participation in nutrition and counselling sessions that support improving maternal and child nutrition and reducing the work burden of mothers. By accessing WFP's Fresh Food Vouchers using mobile telephones, women gained digital literacy opportunities.

Among the refugees assisted, 72 percent of women reported having decision-making power over their household's use of assistance, which is an improvement from 68 percent in 2019. Following assessments on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in Gambella and Somali regions, WFP proposed a comprehensive set of recommendations, including connecting women and youth entrepreneurs of host communities and highlander wholesalers; providing-market oriented and gender-responsive technical and vocational education and trainings, and engaging men in active parenting.

WFP supported gender equality and empowerment initiatives through advocacy and by working with government officials to increase women's representation in food management and beneficiary targeting committees. WFP integrated reproductive health services and the provision of relevant information into humanitarian food assistance in Somali Region in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, from which 25,955 relief beneficiaries (women and men) benefited from increased decision-making on the use of family planning methods.

The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP-RWEE) activity focused on income generation and resilience-building activities by supporting women to work in groups and the formation of cooperatives. As a result, the incomes of 3,500 women from 15 rural savings and credit cooperatives increased and their families' livelihoods were enhanced with opportunities to engage in business ventures and improve their savings, contributing to their enhanced decision-making power at both household and community level.

Under climate risk management sub-activities, women were economically empowered by helping them to access financial services through the Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs). They received training in various areas, including financial literacy, management, leadership and business skills development. The trainees received training on financial inclusion and were linked to formal banking opportunities, contributing to women's self-reliance. Households headed by women also engaged in milk preservation activities linked to a milk value-chain project. The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative served as an entry point for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment and a platform for gender, nutrition and social norms training for 68 (18 women) community facilitators and 1,243 (499 women) VSLA leaders. This activity enabled individuals to save money, access credit and build financial bases for future investments. VSLAs created conducive and safe environments for women to exercise decision making as they were provided with leadership training where women held about 40 percent of leadership positions.

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

WFP is committed to incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in all food assistance provision and activities in Ethiopia. To ensure accountability, WFP provided information on entitlements and rights to beneficiaries across all activities. Key messages were provided on the objective of the assistance, what assistance would be provided, beneficiary's right to receive their entitlement free from fraud and corruption, to be treated with respect, and on the community feedback mechanisms available. Beneficiary consultations were conducted involving men, women, youth, elderly, and community leaders to understand affected populations knowledge about the activities, preferences, and levels of access to community feedback mechanisms. These consultations were useful in informing programme design. Remote beneficiary consultations were also held by telephone due to COVID-19 restrictions.[1]

The major protection challenges reported in the refugee operation (Activity 3) were disputes, physical violence (or threats thereof), a lack of crowd control measures and assault in connection with assistance being stolen.[2] WFP is working with partners to increase distribution centres and a basic training to partners was well as community representatives on protection is planned. A free toll hotline will be rolled out in the camps for complaints and feedback from the community.[2] To mitigate such risks, WFP prioritised access at distribution sites for unaccompanied and separated children, PLWG, the elderly and those with disabilities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, extended distribution dates were planned for the refugee camps. WFP staff working in refugee camps also participated in task force meetings with The Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to discuss mitigating protection risks.

In outcome monitoring reports for relief (Activity 1), 91 percent of respondents (93 percent for women and 90 percent for men) stated that WFP activities were dignified and 94 percent (92 percent for women and 95 percent for men) confirmed unhindered access to assistance. Almost all respondents agreed that they received assistance without facing any safety challenges. Under the refugee support (Activity 3), 85 percent of respondents (83 percent for women and 89 percent for men) stated that WFP interventions were dignified and 88 percent (85 percent for women and 96 percent for men) agreed that they received assistance without facing any safety challenges, while almost all confirmed unhindered access to assistance. Under the Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) (Activity 6), 99-100 percent of participants said they received assistance with dignity, without safety challenges, and unhindered access.

Individuals were given options to provide feedback and make complaints through formal Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) which were provided in the five languages often used by beneficiaries. In Gambella refugee camps, 92 percent of respondents to a survey chose the toll-free line equipped with relevant languages. This preference was attributed to the confidence that it would be user-friendly and confidential, although helpdesks at the distribution sites and community outreach were also available options. The CFM was rolled out in livelihoods and R4 project areas under Activity 5 using community outreach methods, helpdesks at distribution sites and printed messages and stickers were distributed. Under Activity 1, mass awareness campaigns on CFM as well as community feedback channels (helpdesks and community outreach agents) were provided in Somali Region in partnership with a local NGO. Field agents were deployed in 31 districts to reach 600 food distribution points.

WFP received 1,939 cases through the toll-free line, of which 89 percent were resolved. Fifty-three percent of cases came from women and 45 percent were related to the FFV activity. Ninety-two percent of the 51 complaints about misuse of assistance were resolved. No protection cases were logged relating to safety, dignity or security at food distributions points except for some cases relating to forced evictions from refugee camps, which were referred to ARRA and UNHCR. WFP used the feedback to improve activities, for example, by establishing a technical team between WFP and financial service providers to address technical problems in the FFV activity and improve disbursement features, whereby beneficiaries were duly informed once changes were made to address these problems.

WFP provided staff and partners with training on protection, gender, accountability to affected populations, disability inclusion, and Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to enhance awareness, including a four-day disability equality training for WFP staff aiming to increase disability inclusion activities in WFP activities and awareness sessions on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). WFP co-chaired the Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group and an Inter-Agency PSEA network which produced a strategy for a Community-Based Complaints Mechanism and ensured that attention was given to survivors of violence and that they received supportive referral options.

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

Achieving food security and ending hunger requires healthy natural ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. Many food-insecure populations bear the consequences of degraded land and forests, scarce water, unmanaged waste, biodiversity loss and polluted soils, water and air. This is true in Ethiopia, where climatic shocks such as floods and drought have severe effects on household food security.

In Ethiopia, 43 percent of the total highland areas are particularly affected by soil erosion, with two billion cubic metres of topsoil lost annually. Soil degradation resulted in approximately 17 percent loss of potential agricultural gross domestic product. The current forest exploitation rate may result in the deforestation of nine million ha between 2010-2030. These environmental concerns challenge agricultural productivity and drive food insecurity.

To address these challenges, WFP's resilience interventions worked to improve natural resource management through the improvement of soil and water, natural resource management for increased agricultural production. Risk reduction measures were implemented as part of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative where insurance-for-work supported drought-impacted communities. The reduced erosion of fertile farmland improved soil moisture, and groundwater recharge provided positive changes to the environment. Over 1.43 million tree seedlings were planted to support the physical structures and contribute to carbon mitigation in the years to come.

To enhance community resilience to recurrent droughts, participants of the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) received insurance policies for engaging in soil and water conservation and rangeland management as part of an insurance-for-work scheme. WFP conducted a two-day virtual training on its Environment and Social Safeguard system for 24 participants from WFP and cooperating partners on integrated watershed management. Due to COVID-19, the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework roll-out, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of activities was delayed and is expected to recommence in 2021. As part of livelihoods interventions, WFP and its partner installed a solar-powered irrigation system in Somali Region. The system is intended to curb emissions from the regular diesel-fuel water pumps used during irrigation which risk pollution of the river and the surrounding environment.

WFP is committed to taking responsibility for its environmental footprint and managing it through implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS). WFP worked to reduce its carbon footprint, lowering carbon emissions by substantially reducing movement of food between WFP hubs to less than 30 percent of the allocation dispatched to beneficiaries. By positioning food directly from transport corridors into the right hubs, WFP decreased the number of truck trips required to deliver food to beneficiaries, reducing carbon emissions. Moreover, WFP Supply Chain explored more environment-friendly waste management solutions for damaged non-food items (NFIs) such as plastic pallets and bags. For example, damaged bags were sold or donated, and WFP gave a second life to 9,000 broken pallets by recycling them into beverage crates through a local recycling company. WFP has conducted a scoping study to identify other potential recycling partners to cover other NFIs in the future.

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.

[2] WFP led resource mobilization efforts to seek funding toward the implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under the PSNP public works programme did not actualize, however, with secured funding under climate change adaptation activities (CCA), some 137,000 beneficiaries who participated in creation of CCA responsive assets were compensated with cash transfers by provision insurance premiums.

[3] At the time of the annual country report approval, the total resources transferred to beneficiaries through cash-based-transfers were being verified through WINGS and COMET reconciliation process.

[4] WFP mobilized USD44.3m out of USD83.5m required to facilitate the provision of assistance through cash-based transfers, however, due national financial regulations which commissioned a ceiling on withdrawal amounts and cash liquidity of sub-national banks during the national currency devaluation, USD13.2m was transferred. WFP was able to quickly switch modalities to maintain the provision of the required assistance. In-kind food was provided based on feedback on beneficiary preference and tastes affecting optimal distribution of wheat and maize.

[5] Updated Humanitarian Response Plan for Northern Ethiopia: December 2020, Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), 2020.

[6] UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Promoting Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Ethiopia, ILO, 2017. There are 15 million disabled people in Ethiopia.

* Resource constraints resulted in 16 percent ration cuts for refugees.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Update as of 31 December 2020: Country - Ethiopia (unhcr.org)

[2] UNAIDS Data, UNAIDS, 2019

[3] WFP's Market Watch Bulletin, November 2020.

[4] The pandemic impeded access to maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health in rural-areas [including antenatal care and family planning] due to restriction in movement and inaccessible transport services; psycho-social stress level increased among households predominantly dependent on informal livelihoods which depend on transport services which were reduced, as a result, intimate partner violence and gender-based violence cases increased; limited access to infection and prevention gears among pregnant and lactating women visiting health facilities increase their risk of infection to the coronavirus. Due to school closures, adolescent and young women were at greater risk of unwanted pregnancy and early marriages. Moreover, as health facilities were overburdened with COVID-19 response, services such as sexual and reproductive health were scaled-back.

Partnerships

*WFP's guiding priorities in engagement with the Government of Ethiopia were led by key outcomes of strengthened support for government efforts to scale up school feeding, enhanced early warning systems, improved prevention of moderate and acute malnutrition as well as logistics and supply chain management - aligned to support national priorities.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP CO funding includes donor contributions and resource transfers from the Interim Country Strategic Plan budget portfolio. Advance fundings are not included in the analysis.



Strategic outcome 01

[1] Under the relief response, WFP provided lifesaving assistance to 2million women, men, boys and girl out of the 11.8million people who required immediate assistance in accordance to the HRP. While WFP coordinated the provision of assistance in Somali region, East and West Hararghe zones, reaching 2million people in response to a request by GoE, Joint Emergency Operation Food Assistance in Ethiopia (JEOP) and National Disaster and Risk Management Council supported the remainder of the caseload.

[2] With these bottlenecks encountered in the transfer of cash, consultations with donors, NDRMC and regional bureaus, were initiated and WFP was able to quickly re-programme the CBT resources to procure food commodities to maintain the required minimum consumption requirements for beneficiaries. Costs associated with delivery of in-kind are slightly higher than those CBT.

[3] Fewer households headed by women [50 percent] than their men counterparts [65 percent] reported insufficient food consumption. Households headed by women have been observed to have adopt sustainable food management practices such as rationing of food and supplementation of food with other categories.

[4] WFP's Market Watch Bulletin, November 2020.

[5] Assessments undertaken to inform targeting included: Household Economic Analysis survey; food security and monitoring systems surveys and Integrated Food Security Phased Classification based on inter-agency food security survey.

[6] Belg - short rains season lasting from February to May, Meher - main crop season with rains from June to September.

[7] The provision of assistance in the four refugee camps in Tigray region was suspension due to the conflict-driven violence until access was gained after successful negotiations between the Government of Ethiopia and the UN-Convoy. WFP assistance was resumed in only two of the four camps.

[8] Due to funding challenges, 16 percent ration-cut was activated , nonetheless, WFP varied the distribution of food categories allowing beneficiaries to stabilize their consumption while adjusting the cash-transfer value to the food basket equivalent at market value. In addition, minimal food sales were reported by beneficiaries ensuring optimal consumption.

* SO1 GAM M: For Activities under Strategic Objective 1, in Relief response, WFP provided unconditional food and cash assistance to 2 million food-insecure women, men, boys and girls affected by displacements due to conflicts, the desert locust infestation, the COVID-19 pandemic and drought. Under Activity 2 (Targeted Supplementary Feeding - TSF), WFP provided specialised nutritious food to 302,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and nearly 536,000 children aged 6-59 months in six regions of Ethiopia. Under Activity 3 (Refugees), WFP provided unconditional cash and in-kind food assistance to 702,000 refugees in 26 camps and eight sites in seven regions. WFP provided nutrition support to 49,000 children aged 6-59 months and 43,000 PLWG under blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) The GAM score for Activity 1 is 3, for Activity 2 is 0 and for Activity 3 is 3, which shows gender is fully integrated in Activity 1 and 3, whereas Activity 2 does not integrate gender or age. Therefore, for 2021 Activity 1 and 3 will focus more to conduct gender analysis and address the needs of diverse people of different age groups. Activity 2 needs to focus on collecting person related data by age and sex and addressing gender inequalities by including tailored and complementary activities, such as sensitization sessions in that encourage male involvement and addressing women's workload.

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] With the closure of schools due to the pandemic, school feeding programme (HGSP) was suspended after some 47,000 schools were closed in March 2020. Therefore, no outcome monitoring activities have been implemented since.

[2] The refugee food security outcome monitoring results indicates stabilized food consumption scores however, a similar monitoring targeting refugees participating in livelihood activities indicates improvements in the food security and nutrition results partly attributed to impacts of the business training and linkage to financial institutions which motivated establishment of small businesses and potentially increasing chances of earning for consumption.

[3] In Tigray, payouts were halted when the conflict emerged and insurance service providers suspended their operations, while, in Amhara region, delays were reported resulting from the prolonged lead-time linked to assessment and processing of payout. WFP anticipates to payout USD82,130 to 17,300 household in 2021.

[4] In addition, WFP coordinated asset creation activities which resulted in the rehabilitation and establishment of: i) dams & gully rehabilitation structures; ii) community water ponds; iii) water tanks/towers; and iv) soil/stone bunds.

* SO 2 GAM M: For Activities under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP's School Feeding Program aimed to meet the nutritional needs of primary school children, increase school enrolment, attendance and supported the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Agriculture in scaling up the nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme. The target for this period was not achieved due to COVID-19-related school closures, which negatively impacted on-site feeding of beneficiaries, addressing gender and protection issues and collection of students data by age and sex. As a result, the GAM M score for Activity 4 is 0, from that of 3 during GAM D. However, during the pandemic, WFP developed COVID-19 standard operating procedures (SOPs) to resume school feeding, which incorporated gender and protection considerations. Therefore, for 2021, the gender and protection considerations stated in the SOP and the CSP Gender Equality Activities will be fully implemented so that gender and protection issues in schools are addressed. Under Activity 5, WFP continued its resilience building support to vulnerable smallholders, refugees and host communities and implemented climate risk management activities through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) across the Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. Joint Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment Programme (JP RWEE) focussed on women in rural areas, using the formation of group and cooperatives for business skills and entrepreneurship development trainings, injection of revolving funds and integrated functional adult literacy education. The GAM score for Act 5 is 4, which shows that the Activity fully integrated gender and age. As gender and age disaggregated data are collected and analysed, assistance is tailored to the needs and interests of different groups of beneficiaries and the Activity contributed to gender equality outcomes. Therefore, for 2021, this achievement aims to be strengthened, and lessons learned shared with Activity 4 to fully achieve Outcome of SO 2.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Diet meeting the requirements of energy, protein and 13 micronutrients.

[2] Initially, the CO planned to deliver SBCC messages through community market theatre only, however, due to the adaptations made during COVID-19, SMS, phone calls, radio and television were added allowing more coverage hence the over achievement. It is not possible to disaggregate media-based viewers/listeners and SMS/audio call recipients by sex.

[3] Monitoring activities were adjusted allow remote-based data collection to safeguard against exposure to coronavirus especially among monitoring assistants who often have to visit households, health centres and market facilities.

* SO 3 GAM M: Gender Strategic Objective 3, WFP provided cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6 to 23 months, implemented social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) in local communities, trained outreach workers, and provided capacity strengthening support to private sector and government partners. All these initiatives contributed to the gender equality outcomes by collecting qualitative and quantitative evidences and interpreting them to adjust program implementation. The Activity, through SBCC, included gender sensitization sessions to encourage male involvement in the care of children and hence, addressing women's workload. Hence, Activity 6 fully integrated gender and age and it's GAM score is 4. In 2021, this aims to be strengthened, focusing on identifying unintended impacts and addressing challenges related to social norms with regards to maternal and child nutrition. Lessons learnt will be shared from Activity 6 to Activity 2 to improve integrating gender and age.

Strategic outcome 04

* Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) as one of the core capacity strengthening indicator was waived when minimum monitoring requirements were revised to fit into the context of the pandemic. The assessment of the EPCI requires face-to-face interactions with institutions and agencies, a process that could not be activated due to restriction in movement and adoption of remote-working approaches by WFP, Governments and other agencies.

* Under Activity 7, the 72,440 mt stated does not relate to WFP's planned tonnage.

This is donor-funded wheat provided to the Government of Ethiopia by WFP on-demand service provision which was registered with ISC.

* SO 4 GAM M: Strategic Outcome 4 focused on government and partner capacity strengthening and strengthening of social protection systems and programmes, emergency preparedness and response. WFP continued to enhance the capacity of the Government to use the PSNP cash transfer modality for relief beneficiaries and provision of trainings and technical support to the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) in humanitarian food assistance planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, in which gender, protection and AAP trainings are included. WFP supported Ministry of Education in School Feeding Strategy development and capacity development in food safety activities with smallholder farmers together with FAO.

The CO is currently developing the Country Capacity Strengthening Strategy for the CSP 2020 - 2025 period, which will also help WFP to build the government sectors' capacity to mainstream gender perspectives in their policies and programs and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. However, though such efforts and initiatives are underway, the GAM score of Activity 7 is 0, which shows that age and gender are not yet integrated. Therefore, in 2021, WFP will fully implement its Country Capacity Strengthening Strategy and play a pivotal role in the provision of technical assistance to government major sectors – especially MoE, MoH, NDRMC, on how to mainstream gender into food security and nutrition programmes and related emergency response. WFP will also work closely with Federal, Regional and Woreda level offices of the Ministry of Women's, Children and Youth Affairs (MWCYA), the national machinery for gender equality and women's empowerment. Partnership will also be strengthened with UN Women and other actors under UNSDCF 2020 – 2025 to meet SDG 5 and ensuring gender equality and empowering women and girls.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The ongoing conflict in Tigray led to protection risks especially for women, PLWG, PWD and elderly. Mass displacements coupled with overcrowding is feared to have facilitated mass community transmission of COVID-19. WFP participated in an inter-agency PSEA training and is working closely with UNFP in drafting GBV referral and UNICEF child protection pathways.

[2] Unlike national programmes, refugees experience different protection issues emanating from the ability of the new arrivals to adapt to a new environment where they often experience overcrowding at the distribution centres and where there may be limited coordination arrangements to prioritize assistance to the vulnerable populations (elders, pregnant women, the physically disabled and other vulnerable groups) during distributions.


WFP is working with partners to increase distribution centres and a basic training to partners as well as community representatives on protection is planned. A free toll hotline will be rolled out in the camps for complaints and feedback from the community.

*Approximately 40 percent of the participants in the food security monitoring assessment were women and 60 percent were men.

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	847,246	693,202	1,540,448	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	2,119,449	1,734,095	3,853,544	
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	493,545	403,810	897,355	
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	73,865	60,435	134,300	

 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
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,454,733	1,792,009	52%
	female	4,010,323	2,114,991	53%
	total	7,465,056	3,907,000	52%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	514,611	295,384	57%
	female	507,661	289,984	57%
	total	1,022,272	585,368	57%
24-59 months	male	567,074	287,871	51%
	female	561,820	283,633	50%
	total	1,128,894	571,504	51%
5-11 years	male	649,215	302,036	47%
	female	598,990	289,383	48%
	total	1,248,205	591,419	47%
12-17 years	male	536,587	280,205	52%
	female	502,006	259,685	52%
	total	1,038,593	539,890	52%
18-59 years	male	1,055,432	561,946	53%
	female	1,726,711	935,207	54%
	total	2,782,143	1,497,153	54%
60+ years	male	131,814	64,567	49%
	female	113,135	57,099	50%
	total	244,949	121,666	50%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	6,393,444	2,972,993	47%
Refugee	749,422	747,292	100%
Returnee	322,190	33,014	10%
IDP	0	153,701	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	50,000	0	0%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	510,000	402,105	78%
Nutrition Prevention	235,000	226,593	96%
Nutrition Treatment	1,940,871	901,735	46%
School Meal	778,339	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	4,290,664	2,750,119	64%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	27,741	21,893	79%
Rice	6,935	14,107	203%
Sorghum/Millet	53,170	86,901	163%
Wheat	27,741	27,027	97%
Dried Fruits	0	247	-
Corn Soya Blend	40,109	14,624	36%
High Energy Biscuits	32	39	120%
LNS	0	1,347	-
Rice Soya Blend	0	3	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	12,122	2,630	22%
Iodised Salt	603	327	54%
Sugar	2,102	359	17%
Vegetable Oil	5,980	6,980	117%
Beans	0	875	-
Peas	0	89	-
Split Lentils	0	150	-
Split Peas	12,684	15,027	118%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	981	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Wheat	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,366	0	0%
Iodised Salt	82	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	354	0	0%
Split Peas	263	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat	72,440	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	71,555,688	10,455,684	15%
Cash	9,993,674	37,480	0%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	122,857	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	1,998,000	2,699,747	135%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.						
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	999,056 1,017,608 2,016,664	34,915 35,563 70,478
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	776,787 791,213 1,568,000	979,644 997,837 1,977,481
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	75,190	116,907
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	62,691,917	5,135,525
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
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 food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	658,435 658,436 1,316,871	310,748 278,906 589,654
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	604,000 604,000	302,090 302,090
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	39,032	12,614
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) (linked to SDG 3).	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	2,360	3,455
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

A: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) (linked to SDG 3).	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	1,095	2,880
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) (linked to SDG 3).	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	39,032	12,517
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) (linked to SDG 3).	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	805,000	765,607

Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.

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	General Distribution	Female Male Total	165,166 164,510 329,676	97,026 96,637 193,663
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	189,668 186,656 376,324	349,435 348,039 697,474
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	51,510 49,490 101,000	25,025 24,042 49,067
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	67,830 65,170 133,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,650 7,350 15,000	4,572 4,221 8,793

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	18,360 17,640 36,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	34,000 34,000	43,169 43,169
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,000 5,000	1,198 1,198
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	74,997	63,104
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,863,770	5,320,159
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Refugee primary school children (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance (linked to SDG 4).	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	site	26	27
A: Refugee primary school children (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance (linked to SDG 4).	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: MAM children aged 6-59 months and PLWG among refugee populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods, nutritional counselling and SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to support nutritional recovery and malnutrition prevention (linked to SDG 3).	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	4,860	3,486
B: MAM children aged 6-59 months and PLWG among refugee populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods, nutritional counselling and SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to support nutritional recovery and malnutrition prevention (linked to SDG 3).	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	846	216
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: Refugee primary school children (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance (linked to SDG 4).	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	90	0

Outcome Results



Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Relief ben; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.42	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.9			
		Overall	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.7			
Relief ben; Ethiopia; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	14.07	<8.14	<8.14	6.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.15	<8.95	<8.95	7.6			
		Overall	13.55	<8.42	<8.42	7.4			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	56	≥70	≥70	50			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56.9	≥70	≥70	34.6			
		Overall	56.6	≥70	≥70	37.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.9	≤20	≤20	22.7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.5	≤20	≤20	32.7			
		Overall	25.4	≤20	≤20	31			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	21.1	≤10	≤10	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.6	≤10	≤10	32.7			
		Overall	18	≤10	≤10	31.8			
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	15.4	>25	>25	50			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.9	>25	>25	33.33			
		Overall	18.5	>25	>25	36.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.3	<30	<30	9.1			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.6	<30	<30	11.4			
		Overall	33.2	<30	<30	33.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.1	<30	<30	13.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.2	<30	<30	16.2			
		Overall	22.3	<20	<20	15.7			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.2	<26	<26	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.3	<26	<26	39.1			
		Overall	26	<26	<26	14.2			

Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.

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	5.1	<15	<15	1.4			Secondary data
		Male	5.1	<15	<15	1.5			
		Overall	5.1	<15	<15	1.5			
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0			Secondary data
		Male	0	<3	<3	0			
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0			

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.3 1.3 1.3	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	1.6 1.4 1.5			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	93.6 93.6 93.6	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	96.9 97 97			Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	92 92 92	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	80 80 80			Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.									
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	14.7	≤8	≤8	9.47			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.5	≤8	≤8	9.53			
		Overall	14.2	≤8	≤8	9.49			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.7	>5.3	>5.3	5.1			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	>5.3	>5.3	6			
		Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	5.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.8	≥62.8	≥62.8	51			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.8	≥52.8	≥52.8	75			
		Overall	58.1	≥58.1	≥58.1	59			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.4	≤32.4	≤32.4	34			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35	≤35	≤35	22			
		Overall	33.6	≤33.6	≤33.6	31			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	14			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.2	≤12.2	≤12.2	2			
		Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8.3	11			
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	11.2	≥11.2	≥11.2	10.4			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.3	≥20.3	≥20.3	25.1			
		Overall	15.5	≥15.5	≥15.5	14.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.4	≤24.4	≤24.4	2.9			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.3	≤13.3	≤13.3	16.3			
		Overall	19.2	≤19.2	≤19.2	6.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	2.1			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3	1.9			
		Overall	3.6	≤3.6	≤3.6	2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	60.5	<60.5	≤60.5	84.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	63.1	<63.1	≤63.1	56.7			
		Overall	61.7	<61.7	≤61.7	76.2			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	General Distribution	Female	92	>95	>95	85			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92	>95	>95	85			
		Overall	92	>95	>95	85			
Refugees; Ethiopia; Food									
Enrolment rate	General Distribution	Female	7	=9	=9				Secondary data
		Male	9	=8	=8				
		Overall	8	=8	=8				

MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4.7	<15	<15	2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.7	<15	<15	2	
		Overall	4.7	<15	<15	2	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.3	<3	<3	0.2	
		Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0.2	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3	<15	<15	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3	<15	<15	1.8	
		Overall	3	<15	<15	1.8	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	92	>75	>75	96	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92	>75	>75	96	
		Overall	92	>75	>75	96	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	91	>70	>70	85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	91	>70	>70	85	
		Overall	91	>70	>70	85	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	91	>70	>70	85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	91	>70	>70	85	
		Overall	91	>70	>70	85	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	8	<8	<8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	<8	<8		
		Overall	8	<8	<8		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	General Distribution	Female	92	<92	<92		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92	<92	<92		
		Overall	92	<92	<92		

Strategic Outcome 02 : Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.					- Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.						
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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	141,000 159,000 300,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	145,389 163,950 309,339	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	2,102 2,188 4,290	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,045	0
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.						
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	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 Male Total	255,000 255,000 510,000	201,053 201,052 402,105
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	25,050 24,950 50,000	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,033,674	160,337
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Targeted households (PSNP core clients - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet food and nutrition gaps and make long-term contributions to the reductions of disaster risk and climate change adaptation.	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	7	7
A: Targeted households (PSNP core clients - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet food and nutrition gaps and make long-term contributions to the reductions of disaster risk and climate change adaptation.	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	11,391	14,242

A: Targeted households (PSNP core clients - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet food and nutrition gaps and make long-term contributions to the reductions of disaster risk and climate change adaptation.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	7,846	7,940
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	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	675	559
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	7	6
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	3	3
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	100	105
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	meter	230,491	209,438

D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	20	16
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	200	134
D: Targeted households (smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, marketing support, financial services, livestock and sustainable land management practices and technologies that increase their productivity and income, build their resilience, and reduce disaster risks.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number		1,562,414
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	1,533,966	
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	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	52	52
F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	F.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	farmer organization	1,635	265
F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	4	26

F: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	F.1.7: Number of farmer group leaders subscribed to market/price and metrological information services		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	6	6
	G.1*: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual individual	350,000	324,585
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by livestock (meso) insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	75,000	77,520
	G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	30,785	30,785
	G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	86,983	79,264
	G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP					
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	810,859	798,311
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.2*.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under livestock (meso) insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	926,622	982,193
	G.3*: Total sum insured through risk management interventions					

G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	4,874,465	4,786,639
G: Targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.	G.3.4: Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	US\$	6,359,497	6,740,870

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable 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				Secondary data
		Male	96	>96	>96				
		Overall	96	>96	>96				
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.7	>6.7	>6.7				Secondary data
		Male	6.7	>6.7	>6.7				
		Overall	6.7	>6.7	>6.7				
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.87	=1	=1				Secondary data
Pass rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92.3	>92.3	≥92.3				Secondary data
		Male	92.3	>92.3	≥92.3				
		Overall	92.3	>92.3	≥92.3				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	39	>20	<20				Secondary data
		Male	39	>20	<20				
		Overall	39	>20	<20				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	61	<80	>80				Secondary data
		Male	61	<80	>80				
		Overall	61	<80	>80				

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.

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	28	≤15	≤15	10.8			WFP survey
		Male	28	≤15	≤15	15.2			
		Overall	23	≤15	≤15	13.4			
Dietary Diversity Score	Food assistance for asset	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	4.1			Secondary data
		Male	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	4.4			
		Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	4.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.8	≥91.12	≥91.12	77.6			WFP survey
		Male	47.8	≥91.12	≥91.12	92.2			
		Overall	47.8	≥91.12	≥91.12	86.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.6	≤5.74	≤5.74	4.2			WFP survey
		Male	33.6	≤5.74	≤5.74	4.3			
		Overall	33.6	≤5.74	≤5.74	4.3			

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	18.6	≤3.14	≤3.14	18.1		WFP survey
		Male	18.6	≤3.14	≤3.14	3.6		
		Overall	18.6	≤3.14	≤3.14	9.5		
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	67.83	<65	<65	35		WFP survey
		Male	72.87	<65	<65	30		
		Overall	70.22	<65	<65	33		
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	16	>40	>40	31		WFP survey
		Male	28	>40	>40	20.3		
		Overall	23	>40	>40	24.8		
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	24.1		WFP survey
		Male	16	<15	<15	24.1		
		Overall	17	<15	<15	24		
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	6.1		WFP survey
		Male	27	<30	<30	22.8		
		Overall	35	<30	<15	15.9		
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	38.8		WFP survey
		Male	29	<15	<15	32.9		
		Overall	25	<15	<15	35.3		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	71		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	67		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03 : Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.

- Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

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	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	59,400 40,600 100,000	79,808 54,549 134,357
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,998,000	2,699,747
	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 PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		Prevention of stunting	individual	100,000	118,913
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from improved private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national food and nutrition policy and strategies, including local production of nutritious foods, food fortification (including biofortification) and food safety.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of stunting	unit	3	3
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	7,000	7,200

E*: Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,000	13,272
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
E*: Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC, provided to all caregivers and relevant community actors, to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Prevention of stunting	individual	50,000	210,000

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.

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	>70	>70	96			Secondary data
		Male	90	>70	>70	96			
		Overall	90	>70	>70	96			
PLW CH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher									
Dietary Diversity Score	Prevention of stunting	Female	9.41	>6.8	>6.8	9.21			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.31	>6.8	>6.8	9.19			
		Overall	9.32	>6.8	>6.8	9.19			
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	69.4	<50	<50	89.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	67.6	<50	<50	84.6			
		Overall	67.8	<50	<50	84.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	≤7	≤7	3.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	0			
		Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	0.2			
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	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=0	=0	0			
		Overall	0	=0	=0	0			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	≥100	≥100	96.4			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	100			
		Overall	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	99.98			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	≤0	≤0	3.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	0			
		Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	0.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=0	=0	0			
		Overall	0	=0	=0	0			
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher									

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	100	=100	=100	78.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	84	≥84	≥84	86.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84	≥84	≥84	86.1		
		Overall	84	≥84	≥84	86.1		

Strategic Outcome 04 : Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.

Output Results

Activity 07: Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Sub Activity Group	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.2: Food transfers		MT	72,440	0

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and 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			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	41.9	≥85.6	≥85.6	25.1			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 through June 2025. - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) and the humanitarian community benefit from medical and security evacuation services.	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	100	100
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) and the humanitarian community benefit from medical and security evacuation services.	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	95
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.	H.4.2: Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	16	24
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	200	200
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	90
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	7	7
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	900	956

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
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	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	10	
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	30	9
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.126: Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled		Service Delivery General	%	80	89
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)		Service Delivery General	unit	5,000	3,761
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.13: Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services		Service Delivery General	agency/organization		7
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.132: Transport capacity made available (mt)		Service Delivery General	Mt	10,000	11,114

Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.

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 populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	15	13
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)		Logistics Cluster	unit	5,000	
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.1.143: Percentage of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled		Logistics Cluster	%	90	94
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Logistics Cluster	Mt	40	46.7

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.



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	82	≥82	≥82	94			WFP survey

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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution		Overall	40	≥42	≥42	42	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution		Overall	48	=50	=50	0	
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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	25		≥23	20.30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27		≥25	26.80	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48		≥52	52.90	
All; Ethiopia; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall		≥23	≥23	21.60	
			Decisions made by men	Overall		≥25	≥25	23.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		≥52	≥52	55	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	68	=30	=30	72	

			Decisions made by men	Overall	12	=20	=20	5.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	=50	=50	22.60
	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	35.50	=30	=30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	21	=20	=20	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.70	=50	=50	
All; Ethiopia; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	23		≥23	21.80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	25		≥25	20.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52		≥52	57.70
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher	Act 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	63.90
			Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	2.30
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	33.80

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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	92.20	
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	95.40	
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	94.20	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution	Female		>90	>90	97	
			Male		>90	>90	99.60	
			Overall		>90	>90	97.80	
	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female		>90	>90		
			Male		>90	>90		
			Overall		>90	>90		
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher	Act 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.30	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.30	
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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	99.60	
			Male	100	=100	=100	99.60	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99.60	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution	Female		>96	>96	84.60	
			Male		>96	>96	95.90	
			Overall		>96	>96	88	

	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall		>90.10 >90.10 >90.10	>90.10 >90.10 >90.10		
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher	Act 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	100 99.30 99.30	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Female	98	>98	>98	93.20	
			Male	98	>98	>98	89.80	
			Overall	98	>98	>98	91.10	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution	Female	98	>98	>98	82.70	
			Male	98	>98	>98	89	
			Overall	98	>98	>98	84.60	
	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female		>90	>90		
			Male		>90	>90		
			Overall		>90	>90		
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher	Act 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female	40	≥40	≥40	100	
			Male	77.20	≥77.20	≥77.20	99.30	
			Overall	76	≥76	≥76	99.30	

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, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	General Distribution	Female	46	≥44	≥44	77.30	
			Male	42	≥44	≥44	85.20	
			Overall	44	≥44	≥44	82.20	
	Act 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	General Distribution	Female	93.60	≥93.60	≥93.60	97.40	
			Male	95.30	≥95.30	≥95.30	97.30	
			Overall	94.40	≥94.40	≥94.40	97.40	
	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Food assistance for asset	Female	89.50	≥79.10	≥79.10		
			Male	67.50	≥79.10	≥79.10		
			Overall	79.10	≥79.10	≥79.10		
PLWCH; Ethiopia; Value Voucher	Act 06: Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	Prevention of stunting	Female	80	≥74	≥74	83.30	
			Male	73.80	≥74	≥74	92.30	
			Overall	74	≥74	≥74	91.80	
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	≥90	≥90		

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Ethiopia	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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A WFP monitor oversees a cash distribution for displaced people in Somali Region

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

Financial Section

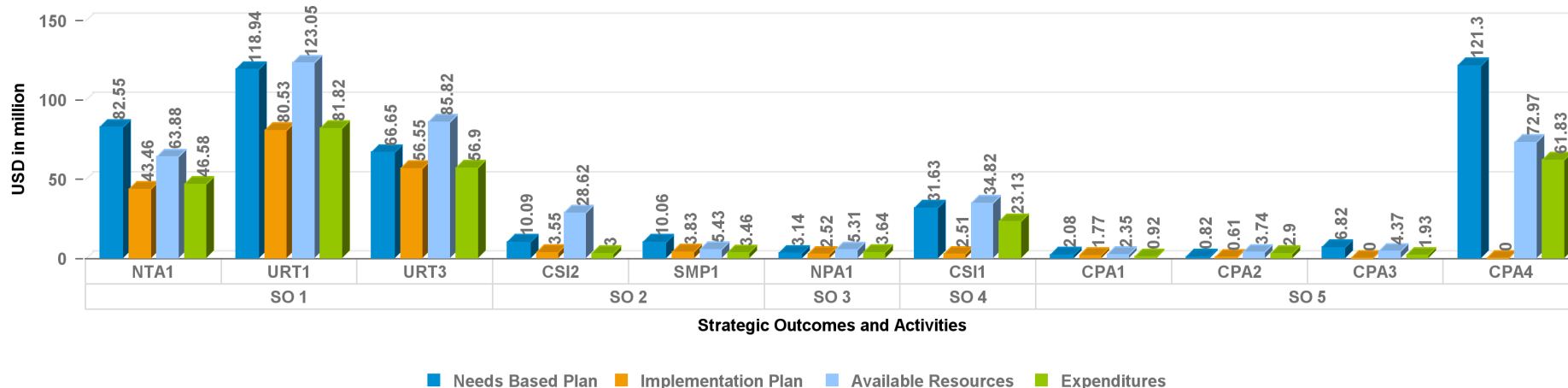
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.
SO 4	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.
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 through June 2025.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.
CPA3	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
CPA4	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners
CSI1	Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.
CSI2	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.
NPA1	Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.
NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SMP1	Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.
URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.
URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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
1	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	10,094,166	3,552,989	28,615,017	2,999,574
		Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.	10,064,977	3,832,251	5,432,542	3,458,829
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,273,611	0
	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	82,549,139	43,463,192	63,879,825	46,583,791
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	118,942,703	80,532,578	123,048,701	81,822,609

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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
1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	66,652,109	56,546,135	85,822,598	56,896,029
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,514,520	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			288,303,093	187,927,145	318,586,814	191,760,833
2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	3,141,005	2,519,591	5,306,595	3,641,895
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,718,768	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,141,005	2,519,591	12,025,363	3,641,895

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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
5	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.	31,633,615	2,506,999	34,817,909	23,130,879
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	274,077	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			31,633,615	2,506,999	35,091,986	23,130,879
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 through June 2025.	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	2,075,626	1,774,985	2,350,187	919,224

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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 through June 2025.	Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.	820,020	609,997	3,738,618	2,895,658
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	6,816,341	0	4,372,115	1,933,128
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	121,299,826	0	72,966,320	61,830,379
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	93,897	0

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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
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)			131,011,813	2,384,982	83,521,137	67,578,388
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,983,511	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	13,983,511	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			454,089,527	195,338,717	463,208,811	286,111,994
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,261,779	10,544,485	20,557,091	6,530,718
Total Direct Costs			470,351,305	205,883,202	483,765,902	292,642,712
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			22,350,778	13,382,408	16,852,800	16,852,800
Grand Total			492,702,084	219,265,610	500,618,703	309,495,512



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

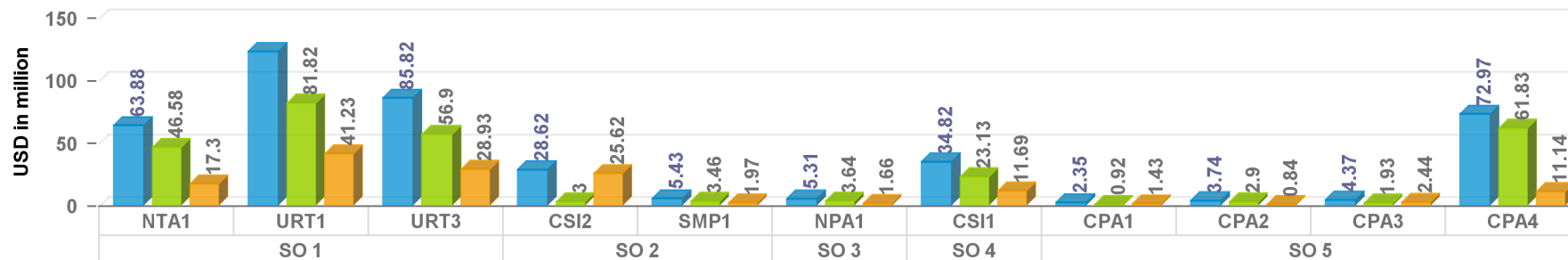
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.
SO 3	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.
SO 4	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.
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 through June 2025.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.
CPA3	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
CPA4	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners
CSI1	Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme mangement, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.
CSI2	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.
NPA1	Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.
NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SMP1	Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.
URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.
URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2025)

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	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	82,549,139	60,139,191	3,740,634	63,879,825	46,583,791	17,296,034
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	118,942,703	122,103,357	945,344	123,048,701	81,822,609	41,226,092
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	66,652,109	85,375,939	446,659	85,822,598	56,896,029	28,926,569
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,514,520	0	2,514,520	0	2,514,520

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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 in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	10,094,166	28,615,017	0	28,615,017	2,999,574	25,615,443
		Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.	10,064,977	5,432,542	0	5,432,542	3,458,829	1,973,713
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,273,611	0	9,273,611	0	9,273,611
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			288,303,093	313,454,178	5,132,637	318,586,814	191,760,833	126,825,982

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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 have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6–23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	3,141,005	5,306,595	0	5,306,595	3,641,895	1,664,701
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,718,768	0	6,718,768	0	6,718,768
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,141,005	12,025,363	0	12,025,363	3,641,895	8,383,468

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.	31,633,615	34,817,909	0	34,817,909	23,130,879	11,687,030
		Non Activity Specific	0	274,077	0	274,077	0	274,077
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			31,633,615	35,091,986	0	35,091,986	23,130,879	11,961,107

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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 through June 2025.	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	2,075,626	2,350,187	0	2,350,187	919,224	1,430,963
		Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.	820,020	3,738,618	0	3,738,618	2,895,658	842,960
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	6,816,341	4,372,115	0	4,372,115	1,933,128	2,438,987

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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 through June 2025.	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	121,299,826	72,966,320	0	72,966,320	61,830,379	11,135,941
		Non Activity Specific	0	93,897	0	93,897	0	93,897
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)			131,011,813	83,521,137	0	83,521,137	67,578,388	15,942,749
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	13,983,511	0	13,983,511	0	13,983,511
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	13,983,511	0	13,983,511	0	13,983,511
Total Direct Operational Cost			454,089,527	458,076,174	5,132,637	463,208,811	286,111,994	177,096,817
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			16,261,779	20,343,124	213,967	20,557,091	6,530,718	14,026,373
Total Direct Costs			470,351,305	478,419,298	5,346,604	483,765,902	292,642,712	191,123,190

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

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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
			22,350,778	22,268,148		22,268,148	22,268,148	0
			492,702,084	500,687,446	5,346,604	506,034,050	314,910,860	191,123,190



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