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# Ethiopia

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2020 - 2025

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# Overview

Conflict spread across Northern Ethiopia in 2021 reversing progress made in achieving food security in many parts of the country and causing a humanitarian crisis. WFP had to respond quickly and at scale in 2021, with malnutrition and food insecurity reaching unprecedented levels in the face of devastating overlapping crises. Conflict, climate shocks that include drought and floods, the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locusts and socio-economic challenges led to deteriorating levels of food and nutrition security across Ethiopia. Conflict in Tigray expanded further into Afar and Amhara regions, displacing millions of Ethiopians throughout 2021. The estimated food insecure population in Ethiopia increased from 10.9 million in April 2021 to more than 18 million by the end of the year[1].

In efforts to contribute towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP adapted its crisis response activities in three revisions to the WFP Ethiopia 2020-2025 Country Strategic Plan, increasing WFP's 2021 needs-based budget by 79 percent. Revisions were made in response to the Northern Ethiopia conflict, introducing relief assistance and prevention of acute malnutrition in Tigray, as well as a scale-up of assistance in Somali Region in line with the 2021 Human Response Plan (HRP).

The operating environment became more challenging and complex as funding decreased, affecting WFP's ability to deliver a response commensurate to reported needs. 2021 saw an increase in security incidents, interference, access constraints, significant delays and halting of crucial activities, such as climate and livelihood initiatives. Considering the challenging operating environment in areas affected by conflict and decreased funding, WFP stretched resources and maintained vital food and nutrition support at reduced levels. Overall, WFP was funded 89 percent (USD 1.1 billion) against its annual needs-based plan requirement of USD 1.2 billion in 2021.

Despite these challenges, WFP successfully reached 9.83 million girls and boys, women and men in 2021, including 590,013 persons with disabilities (PWD)[2], through distribution of 447,460 mt of food and USD 18.6 million [3] in cash transfers across its activities in Ethiopia. Collaborating with five partners, WFP reached over 6.3 million people with relief assistance under the HRP in the Northern Ethiopia and Somali regions, extending its assistance to conflict, drought and flood-affected people in need.

As is too often the case in emergencies, women and girls were disproportionately affected by the conflict, leading to increased malnutrition amongst these groups. WFP responded by providing specialized nutritious foods to 3 million children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) through the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), respectively. To improve access to nutrient dense foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, eggs) and improve their dietary diversity, WFP supported households with PLWGs and children under two years of age with Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV).

Although conflict in Northern Ethiopia took its toll on WFP's operational capacity, WFP continued its '*changing lives*' mandate in other parts of the country which are critical in providing lasting solutions to the vulnerable communities such as home-grown school feeding, resilience building for refugees and host communities, climate change adaptation through index insurance targeting pastoralists, and stunting prevention, reaching 1 million people in total. WFP continued capacity strengthening efforts of various government entities, including development of standard operating procedures to reopen schools safely with the Ministry of Education.

In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) [4], WFP continued to demonstrate its role as a partner of choice and key enabler of Ethiopia's humanitarian response across sectors. WFP coordinated operations and services on behalf of partners for example through the Food, Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) played a critical role providing transport to 4,166 passengers from UN agencies and partner organisations, 100 percent of initiated COVID-19 medical evacuations and transporting 39.5mt of life-saving medicines across Ethiopia.

Confronted with infrastructure, insecurity and road accessibility challenges, WFP successfully leveraged its supply chain expertise to move 622,000 mt of food commodities through various corridors. WFP also supported service provision to Ethiopia's Government with the delivery of 200,000 mt of wheat in 2021 with 600,000 mt to be delivered 2022. Since the beginning of the Northern Ethiopia crisis, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 7,700 mt of cargo on behalf of 48 partners.

# 9,833,546

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



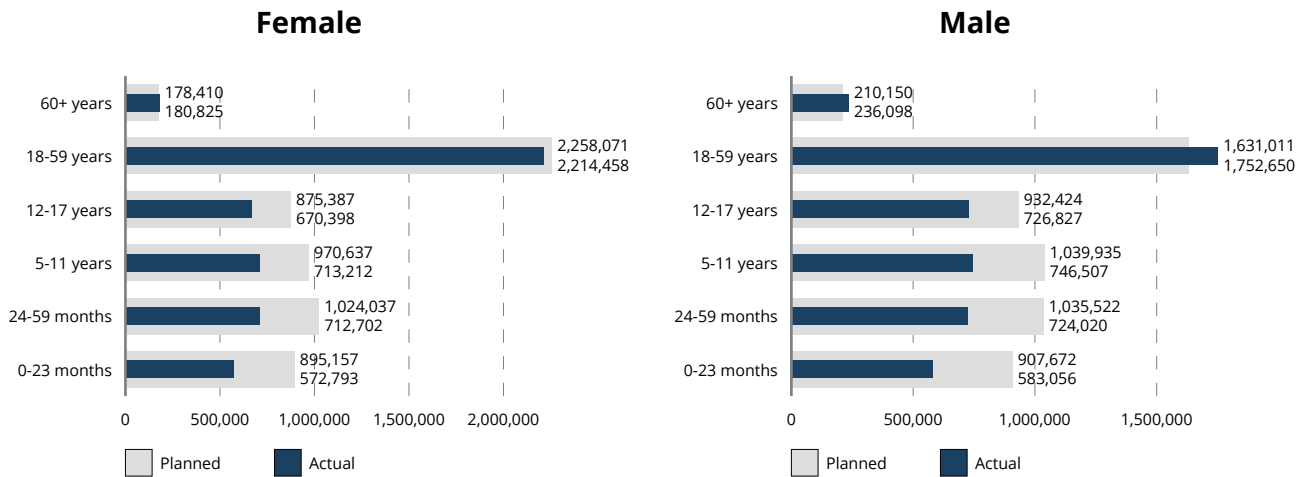
52% female



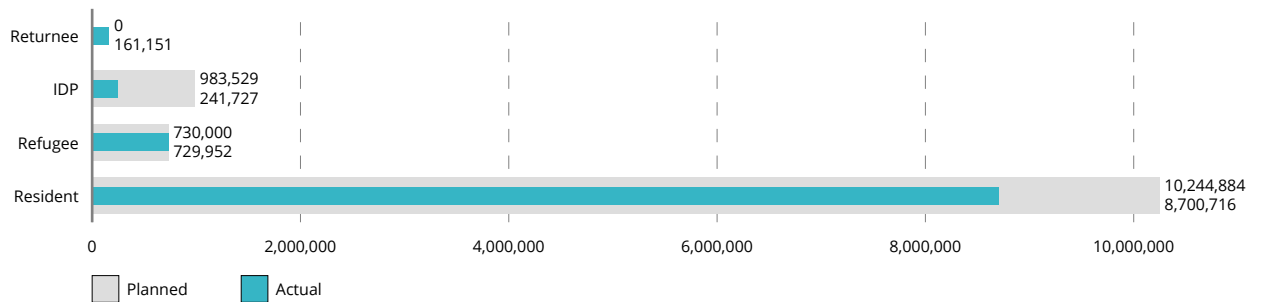
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 590,013 (49% Female, 51% Male)

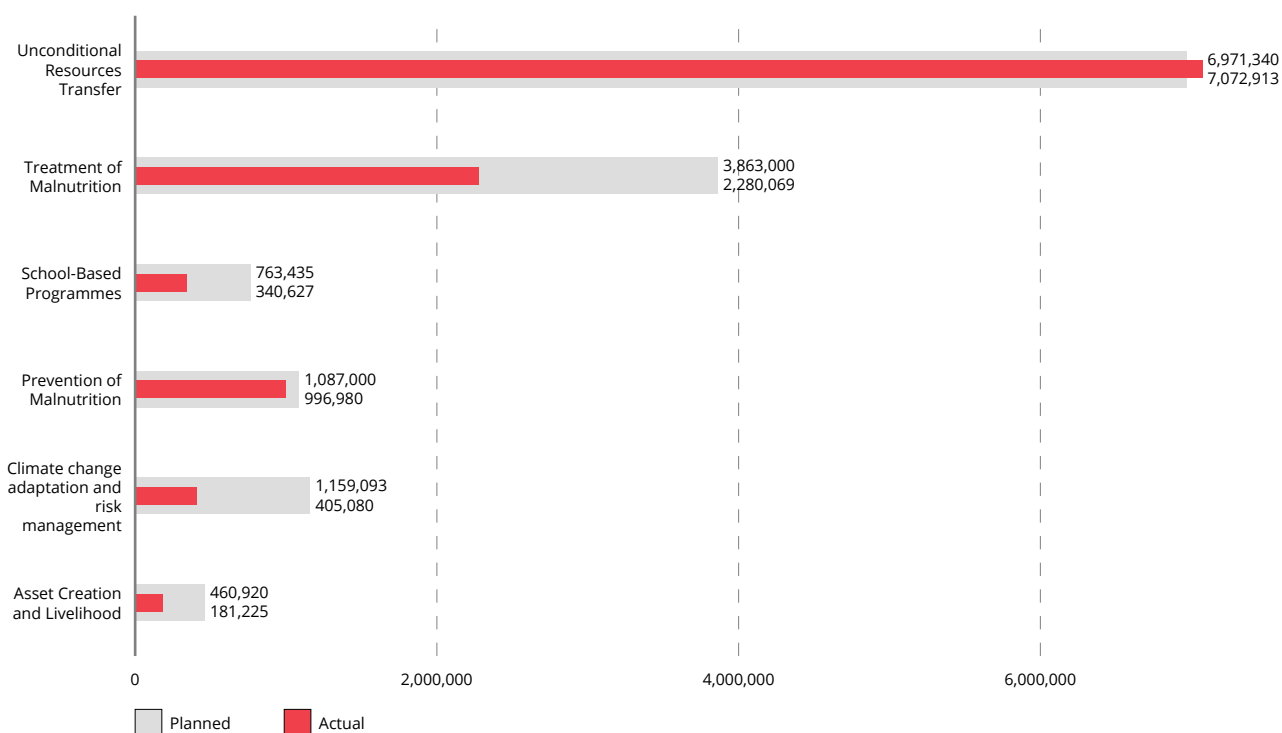
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



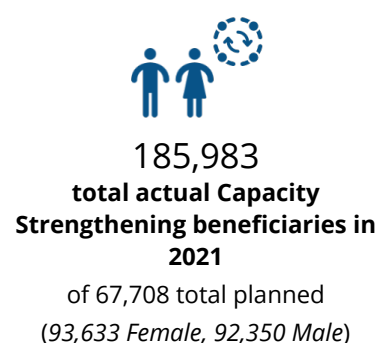
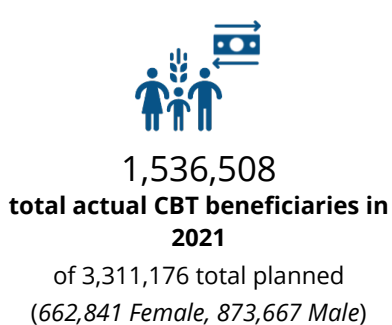
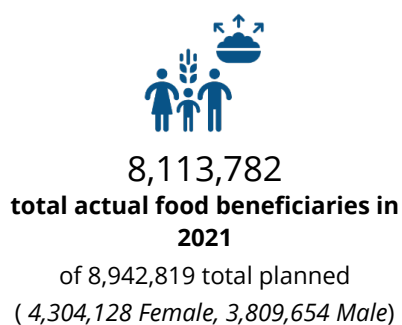
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



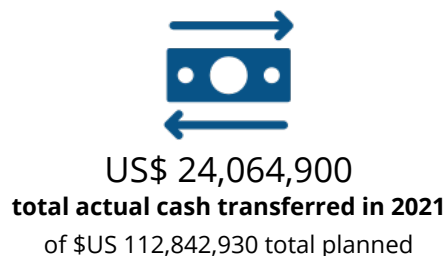
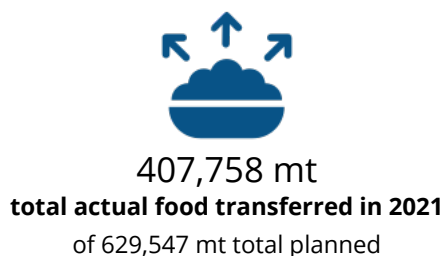
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



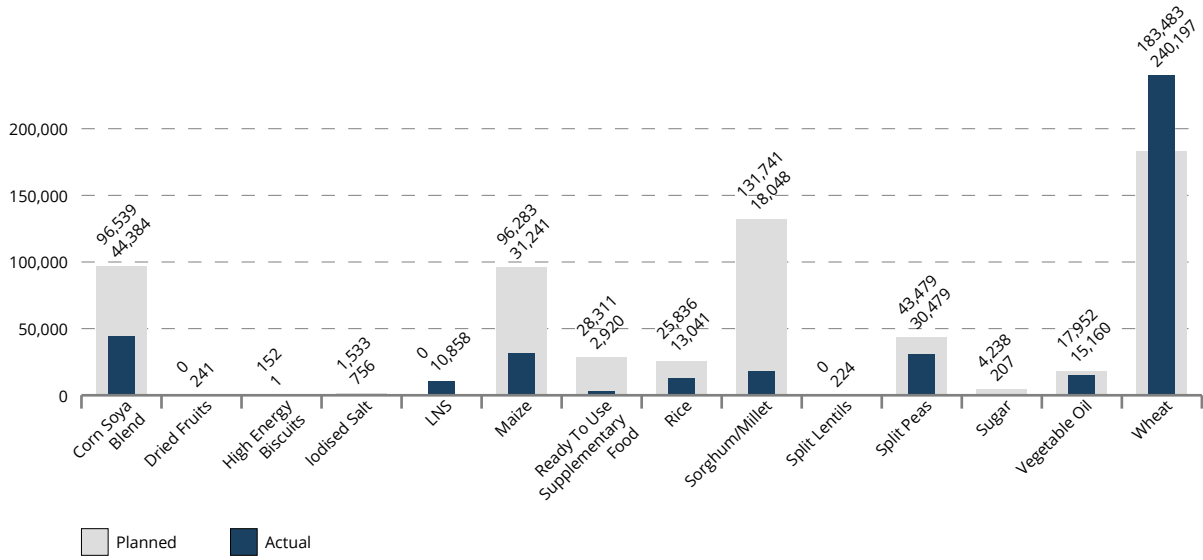
## Beneficiaries by Modality



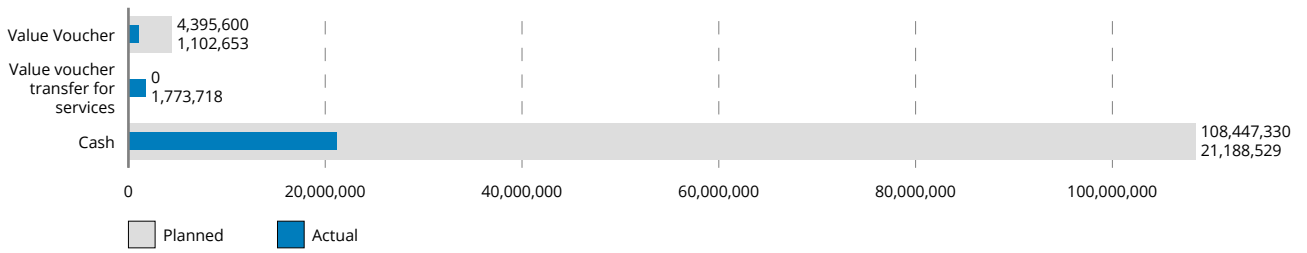
## Total Food and CBT



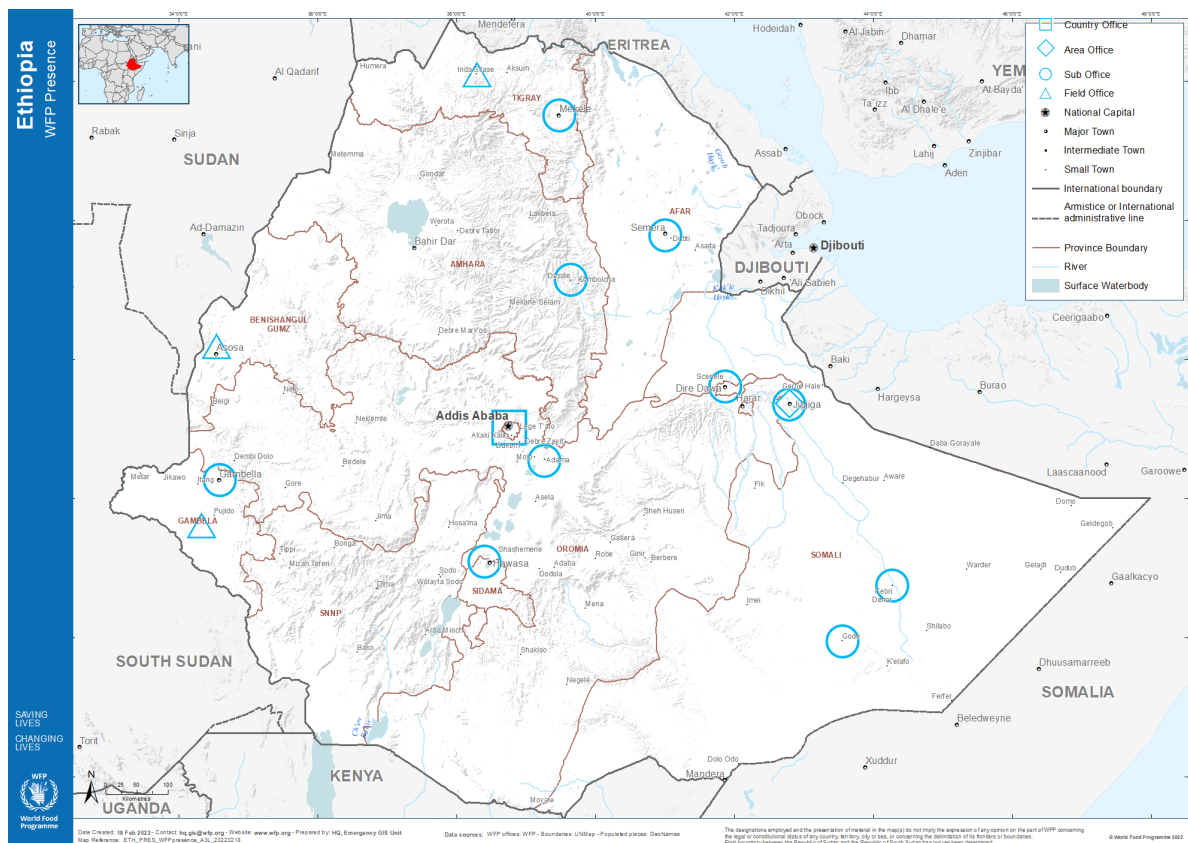
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



In 2021, the protracted nature of the conflict in the Northern part of the country significantly hindered the progress of Ethiopia in meeting its Sustainable Development Goal targets. As a result of the Tigray conflict, which began in November 2020, more than 2 million people have been displaced.

Ongoing armed hostilities in the Tigray region temporarily halted humanitarian access from the end of November 2020 until March 2021. With limited humanitarian access, assistance was delayed, while food prices soared due to limited market access and opportunities for income generation was significantly reduced for the population in Tigray. WFP's ability to respond to sudden-onset emergencies was tested by the sudden rise in acutely food-insecure people in the region. With the formal request from the Government of Ethiopia in early March, WFP mounted an emergency response operation to assist 2 million acutely food-insecure people with food assistance in the North-west and Southern zones of the Tigray Region. WFP also started blanket supplementary feeding in Tigray region, considering the high risk of malnutrition especially among young children and women.

In July and August, the conflict expanded from Tigray into neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions. The expansion of the conflict significantly increased the number of displaced and hampered humanitarian operations to the regions, while disrupting livelihood and agricultural activities. Insecurity resulted in difficulties in accessing food and meeting essential needs - with almost 307,000 pregnant and lactating women and 460,000 children across northern Ethiopia estimated to be acutely malnourished by the end of the year [1].

In other regions of Ethiopia, ethnic and political tensions continued to drive mass displacement, and by the end of the year, 4.2 million people were internally displaced throughout Ethiopia. Thousands of Ethiopian refugees from the Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara regions fled to Sudan fleeing ethnic conflict and insecurity and below-average rainfall in Oromia led to a surge of internally displaced people (IDPs) [2]. Ethiopia is home to almost 800,000 refugees [3]. During the year, assistance to Eritrean refugees were also impacted by the conflict in Northern Ethiopia, and refugees continued to arrive in Ethiopia fleeing conflict in South Sudan [4]. Ethiopia is also dealing with a HIV epidemic, with an adult HIV prevalence of 0.9 percent representing 613,000 people living with HIV[5].

Ethiopia's national Rural safety net (Productive Safety Net Programme PSNP) continued supporting 8 million vulnerable households with cash and in-kind assistance [6] The urban safety net was also delivered in 11 cities. In January 2021, the fifth phase of the national Rural safety net - PSNP (V) was launched, built with a focus to: i) Strengthen the national government-led early warning system to monitor and predict drought shocks; and ii) Establish Drought Risk Financing systems. A key component of the fifth phase is shifting from a scalable safety net to a shock responsive safety net,

whereby humanitarian response plans can be delivered through the national safety net. With the launch of Ethiopia Digital policy, the national safety net plans to scale up its e-payment platform from 11 to 27 cities in the coming three years.

The compounding factors of conflict, climatic shocks, desert locust invasions and the COVID-19 pandemic continued to drive up levels of food and nutrition insecurity and prices of staple foods in Ethiopia. Many southern and south-eastern pastoral areas experienced consecutive poor seasons since late 2020, resulting in lower-than-normal pasture and water availability, which will intensify the ongoing drought and cause significant food and income loss as a result. These conditions all drove further declines in living conditions, and deteriorating food security and increased levels of malnutrition. By October, an estimated 18 million people were food insecure [7].

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, WFP delivered a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP scaled up its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025, to meet the increasing needs arising from the Northern Ethiopia conflict. WFP's budget revision in August allowed for an expansion of Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), including the introduction of a prevention of acute malnutrition programme to meet immediate needs arising from conflict in the north of Ethiopia. WFP also supported returnees and COVID-19 infected individuals, with food rations or cash transfers at quarantine/isolation centres established by the Government and continued providing life-saving assistance to refugees in camps under its crisis response.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (Vulnerable and food-insecure populations increased resilience to shocks), WFP addressed chronic food needs through school feeding and established climate resilient livelihoods [8]. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas improve consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods that prevent all forms of malnutrition), WFP provided fresh food vouchers and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent stunting. Challenges of insecurity and humanitarian access in Northern Ethiopia hindered the reach of assistance under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3. Where possible, WFP continued to implement home-grown school feeding, build resilience of communities through livelihoods interventions and climate change adaptation activities, and support nutritionally vulnerable groups (PLWG and children aged 6-23 months) to improve consumption of nutrient-dense foods.

Under Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP continued to implement capacity strengthening activities, as outlined in Strategic Outcome 4 (capacity strengthening), targeting Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and implementation of supply chain management [9].

Lastly, under Strategic Outcome 5 (logistics services), WFP continued its support to the Government, humanitarian, and development partners in Ethiopia through the provision of effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains. For the ongoing COVID-19 response, WFP's Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub under service provision continued its airfreight services. The Emergency Telecommunication and Logistics clusters provided extensive coordination support to WFP operations. UNHAS remains one of the only ways to safely access the Tigray region, and one of the only reliable means of transport to other remote locations in the country.

## Risk Management

2021 presented new and emerging risks for WFP, with conflict contributing to supply chain disruptions, access and staffing challenges.

WFP's advocacy work in response to the conflict in Northern Ethiopia initially bore fruit with increased access, but early gains were gradually eroded as conflict intensified. High engagement levels were maintained to help protect WFP staff and promote programme access. WFP expanded its fleet, as well as provided support to transporters in the Northern Ethiopia operation through provision of fuel and payment of warehouse support workers.

Lessons learnt from 2020 in successful pivoting enabled WFP to deal with supply chain challenges, as well as provide physical and mental support services to staff working in conflict environments. WFP implemented substantial changes to its mode of operations to remain able to perform as normal in markedly changed operating environments.

In addition, WFP continued to be actively engaged in inter-agency activities on risk management, such as the UN Ethiopia Risk Network, to enhance internal controls. This was coupled with WFP-driven initiatives for both staff and third parties around fraud awareness, and capacity building activities to improve the quality of internal controls in place and better manage third party risk.



Redoubled fundraising efforts and the increased needs in Northern Ethiopia led WFP to receiving larger contributions from donors than before. However, surging needs outstrip available resources - operations which received less media attention, such as ones outside Northern Ethiopia and refugees, had ration cuts in such activities. WFP continues to explore ways to best serve all targeted beneficiaries.

WFP successfully completed the implementation of agreed actions from the 2019 Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Ethiopia. The remedial actions have contributed to a strengthened internal control environment for areas such as cash-based transfers, beneficiary management and cooperating partner accountability.

# Partnerships

In 2021, WFP Ethiopia continued to strengthen and widen engagement with a range of partners, including the Government of Ethiopia, government donors, NGOs, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and UN Agencies, whilst establishing partnerships with potential new donors as the humanitarian needs in the country increased at a worrisome rate.

In its efforts to keep donors and partners informed of the crisis and its emergency response, WFP regularly provided key operational and financial updates such as food movements, logistics activities, humanitarian air services, food dispatch and distribution status as well as the resource outlook to reach beneficiaries in Northern Ethiopia. As a result, WFP received flexible resources to address needs at strategic outcome level and cover immediate funding gaps - of the total confirmed contributions in 2021, 3.1 percent was received as flexible funding which shows a 100 percent increment from 2020. Following WFP's appeal to reach the food-insecure people of Tigray, new partnerships including individuals and private sector were established in support of the *saving lives* operation in Ethiopia, while donor contributions enabled WFP's operation in other parts of the country including the *changing lives* component to continue, which is supported through a generous multi-year contribution.

In 2021, WFP Ethiopia continued to mobilize higher funding envelopes from all traditional donors towards its humanitarian and development assistance operations. The number of confirmed contributions in the first quarter of 2021 was lower compared to that of the same period in 2020.[1] WFP strengthened its reputation in its capacity to deliver in emergency response and development initiatives leading to numerous donors expressing their satisfaction and continued support to WFP's work throughout Ethiopia. The resilience-building activities were supported by governments through multi-year contribution arrangements.

Overall, WFP managed to increase the total amount of confirmed contributions from 44 funding sources by 43.7 percent compared to 2020, which were essential to the provision of assistance in Ethiopia. The increase in contributions is linked to the higher number of donors as a result of a collective global effort to support the emergency response in Northern Ethiopia.

Partnership is at the heart of WFP's work in Ethiopia. The Government of Ethiopia recognises WFP as a major logistics partner in country, reflected in the strong partnerships with the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority, Federal Transport Authority, Ministry of Transport, and Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC). The government continued to be WFP's main cooperating partner in several areas through the regional health and education bureaux, DRMC, and other regional level institutes. WFP continued its top-level collaboration with government through several ministries including the Ministry of Finance, Education, Health, and Agriculture in areas of social protection, food systems, financing and management, malnutrition prevention and treatment, and emergency preparedness and response.

WFP continued to work closely with national and international non-governmental organizations to implement WFP's programmes in the field. WFP partnered with World Vision, Samaritan Purse, Concern Worldwide, GOAL, Action Against Hunger, Save the Children, IRC, IMC, and Plan International to deliver life-saving food and nutrition assistance. Upholding its commitment under the Grand Bargain (GB), WFP engaged with local partners. The main local cooperating partners are Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), and Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO)[2][3]. Utilising its linkages with academia, WFP collaborated with Jijiga and Addis Ababa universities for food and nutrition security assessments and product developments. WFP also partnered with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) to enhance the capacity of the Ethiopia National Meteorological Agency to forecast drought, supporting the development of Standard Operating Procedures for drought anticipatory actions[2].

WFP worked closely with the World Bank (WB) and other UN agencies to enhance the reach of its initiatives. WFP continued working with WB to advance the shock-responsive Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) [4]. In response to COVID-19, WFP supported the Government's response with a vertical top-up of the Urban PSNP, in partnership with UNICEF[5]. Furthermore, WFP and UNICEF launched a joint project aiming to increase access to integrated and inclusive Education and Child Protection services for crisis-affected children in Amhara region in Ethiopia for the next two years. WFP is the lead partner for the provision of school meals under Home Grown School feeding (HGSF) component of the project[6].

# CSP Financial Overview

Since the inception of the CSP, WFP Ethiopia has been funded at 81 percent of the needs-based plan. In 2021, 89 percent of funding was received against the annual needs-based plan requirement.

WFP quickly scaled up its crisis response activities through three consecutive budget revisions, resulting in an increase of the 2021 needs-based budget by 79 percent. One budget revision introduced relief and nutrition assistance in Northern Ethiopia, increased beneficiary numbers in Somali region as per the approved 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan and introduced an Emergency Telecommunications cluster activity. The two other budget revisions to accommodate requests from the Government of Ethiopia were approved to increase the budget to procure 800,000 mt of wheat.

To address the emergency in Northern Ethiopia and provide immediate food and nutrition assistance to the affected population in the country, WFP Ethiopia relied on internal strategic advance financing of USD 225 million[1]. This was an increase of 55 percent from the USD 145 million advanced in 2020. The advances helped mitigate operational and financial risks from delayed confirmation of contributions from main donors. Stocks available under the Global Commodity Management Facility(GCMF) enabled immediate procurement of food and rapid response and allowed commodities to be bought at optimal prices[2].

WFP utilised contributions optimally, despite the increased restrictions on countries from which commodities can be procured and geographical earmarking of contributions by donors. Donor conditions affected timely distribution of food assistance, leading to ration cuts for pulses in early 2021 and cereals in late 2021 in the Somali region.

WFP received USD 18 million in flexible multilateral funding to partially cover critical gaps under both relief and nutrition assistance in the early stages of the Northern Ethiopia emergency. Lack of resources towards end of the year led to rations cuts of 1kg of cereals in the Somali region under relief assistance, and further ration cuts for refugees decreasing ration from 84 to 60 percent for both in-kind and cash transfers.

In 2021, Strategic Outcome 1 was 81 percent funded (USD 518 million) against the need-based plan of USD 643 million. This included carry over from 2020 to 2021 of USD 87 million. Expenditures incurred amount to USD 394 million, which represents 76 percent expenditure level against the resources available in 2021. Resources under this outcome represented 52 percent of overall resources received. Operational challenges including security, fuel and access issues led to a lower-than-expected expenditure level.

















Strategic Outcome 2 had two Activities and several sub activities. The Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) sub-activities and School Feeding activity were fully funded from multi-year contributions. However, the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) 'core' sub-activity for public works was not funded and therefore not implemented by WFP. Resources received under this SO represented 6 percent of overall resources available.

Strategic Outcome 3 and Strategic Outcome 4 were fully funded representing about three percent of overall resources received, including carryover funds of USD 1.7 million and USD 12 million respectively. Strategic outcome 3 had low expenditures due to the protracted conflict in Northern Ethiopia. The plan to scale up digital voucher to five *woredas* each in Afar and Amhara regions was either stopped or partially implemented due to the conflict.

The budget for service provision was USD 370 million, mainly for procurement of wheat on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia. Resources received under SO5 represented 37 percent of overall funding received. This budget fulfilled WFP's commitment in supporting the Government to meet its obligations in the 2021 HRP. So far, out of 800,000 mt of wheat planned, 700,000 mt was procured in 2021 compared to 300,000 mt in 2020.

## 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.	 642,704,843.0	 328,470,627.0	 517,567,012.0	 394,323,880.0
02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	 61,824,010.0	 34,325,853.0	 58,012,407.0	 16,030,095.0
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.	 5,896,950.0	 5,576,310.0	 14,279,869.0	 2,292,060.0
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.	 7,145,035.0	 7,048,853.0	 11,645,289.0	 6,793,489.0
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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	 403,011,069.0	 9,015,640.0	 370,755,017.0	 304,295,377.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 17,434,767.0	 0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	 1,120,581,907.0	 384,437,283.0	 989,694,361.0	 723,734,901.0

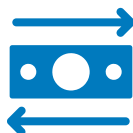
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 28,147,661.0	 19,652,433.0	 43,014,194.0	 19,124,342.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 1,148,729,568.0	 404,089,716.0	 1,032,708,555.0	 742,859,243.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 50,538,752.0	 26,177,587.0	 29,767,613.0	 29,767,613.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 1,199,268,321.0	 430,267,303.0	 1,062,476,167.0	 772,626,856.0

# 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.**



**716,114 refugees** in 24 refugee camps across seven regions received assistance



**USD 7 million** cash-transfers provided to refugees requiring assistance



**236,254 mt of relief food** distributed to most vulnerable communities



**6.3 million** crisis affected people reached through relief assistance



**2.2 million moderately wasted children between the age of 6-59 months and PLW treated** through the provision of Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNF)

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 8.6 million people in Ethiopia under this Outcome to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs [1].

Under **Relief** (Activity 1), WFP provided unconditional in-kind and cash-based assistance to 6.3 million people who were affected by conflict, drought, floods, and displacement in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions under the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Northern Ethiopia Response Plan. The conflict in northern Ethiopia, led WFP to rapidly scale-up the emergency food assistance. In addition, WFP supported 100,000 vulnerable urban beneficiaries in ten cities across Ethiopia with cash-transfers to urban Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) beneficiaries in response to economic shocks caused by COVID-19.

The number of people in Ethiopia requiring WFP's food assistance tripled in 2021, with new conflict and drought-affected people needing support. WFP's relief activity was funded at 91 percent. However, due to donor geographic earmarking, WFP was forced to cut rations for 2.4 million beneficiaries in Somali Region in October[2], unable to reach three million beneficiaries identified as people in need of food assistance in the mid-year review of HRP.

In partnership with the Government of Ethiopia, WFP assisted 6.3 million people with 236,524 mt of food in 2021 under this activity, three times more than the two million supported in 2020. This increase is attributed to WFP's support to an additional 2.5 million conflict-affected people in Northern Ethiopia. More than 787,000 people benefited from cash-based transfers equivalent to USD 8.9 million in Somali region. Majority of the resources was transferred using the government's PSNP payment channel to enhance government-led shock-responsive PSNP. WFP also supported 106,000 flood-affected people in the Somali Region and 103,000 recent returnees with hot meals in the quarantine centres[3].

Outcome monitoring conducted for Relief revealed that in Amhara region, escalating conflict in North Gondar had significant effects on the food security situation whereby the percentage of the households who consumed sufficient food reduced from 93 percent to 34 percent between October 2020 (pre-conflict), and May 2021 (conflict); however, this had increased to 82 percent by December 2021 thanks to WFP's assistance. Alarming trends were observed in Tigray,

where more than half of the households assessed reported as severely food insecure (poor food consumption score) due to difficulties in getting commodities entering Tigray.

The delivery of relief assistance was coordinated with various partners and the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and the Disaster Risk Management Bureaus (DRMBs) in the Somali and Afar regions. In the Amhara and Tigray regions, WFP partnered with Samaritan's Purse, Food for the Hungry, and World Vision Ethiopia. For cash transfers for urban PSNP and shock responsive PSNP, WFP worked closely with Ministry of Finance (to manage the flow of cash transfer assistance through the government's federal contingency budget), Ministry of Agriculture (supporting the transfer and oversight of assistance), and Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (joint implementation through the Urban Productive Safety Net) [4]. WFP led the Food Cluster and worked closely with other UN agencies and humanitarian partners.

WFP diversified mechanisms for cash-based transfers, introducing mobile money and improving the options available to beneficiaries to access their entitlements whilst enhancing the accountability of reaching the right beneficiaries. WFP also introduced third-party monitoring NGO, Ogaden Welfare Society, in the Somali region, ensuring distribution monitoring happens in more than 1,500 distribution points.

In line with WFP's gender policy, WFP continued to mainstream gender-sensitive programming, including supporting women's participation, and ensuring their inclusion in the decision-making process for food distributions. For relief, the GAM-M score is 1 [5]. Gender mainstreaming trainings were provided to the Government of Ethiopia and WFP prepared a gender-sensitive action plan for its response in Northern Ethiopia to address the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys in the emergency context.

For the **Treatment and Prevention of moderate and acute malnutrition (MAM)** (Activity 2), WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide treatment for children between the age of 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with MAM, reaching 64 percent of the planned beneficiaries, in comparison to 48 percent in 2020. WFP expanded its operations in Northern Ethiopia in response to the conflict, introducing a prevention of acute malnutrition. In 2021, WFP targeted 4.6 million children and PLW through the provision of nutrition support compared to 2 million in 2020.

WFP managed to secure 61 percent of the required funding. Across seven regions, WFP provided treatment for moderate wasting to 2.2 million children between the age of 6-59 months and PLW through provision of Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNF), which was 58 and 61 percent of the target for the year, respectively. Together with UNICEF, WFP provided capacity strengthening training to the MoH on integrated management of wasting at health centres. SBCC was implemented by MoH with support from WFP, particularly for IDPs and conflict affected areas.

For malnutrition prevention, WFP provided assistance to 89 percent and 67 percent of the planned children aged 6-59 months and PLW respectively. Wasting prevention was implemented through Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) for Children 6 to 59 months old and PLW in conflict affected areas that have high caseloads of IDPs. This intervention was linked with relief food distribution to the households, and education and counselling to mothers and caretakers on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) and WASH.

In 2021, 1.83 million more children and PLW were assisted than in 2020. However, due to insecurity, insufficient fuel, access challenges, COVID-19 and resource shortfalls, WFP was unable to adequately scale-up nutrition support activities across the Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions.

WFP's treatment of MAM surpassed the Global Sphere Targets for all treatment outcome indicators in 2021. The recovery rate increased from 97 percent in 2020 to 98.6 percent in 2021. WFP's training of healthcare professionals, provision of anthropometric equipment and monitoring tools, close monitoring and support contributed to the quality of care received by patients. Compared to 2020, WFP provided nutrition support to 60 percent more beneficiaries in 2021 (1.8 million beneficiaries reached for TSF in 2020 whereas around 3 million beneficiaries reached in TSF and BSF in 2021). WFP led and completed the first phase of trainings for MOH and other partners' staff on the newly designed National Guidelines for MAM, reaching 50 percent more people than in 2020, and covering 61 percent of staff in the *woredas* (districts) targeted in the pilot, which ensured better access to services for those needing nutrition support.

Partnering with the Government of Ethiopia and over ten national and international NGOs, WFP and partners improved technical and operational capacity, particularly by facilitating the quick scale-up of emergency response in Northern Ethiopia. Partnerships within the Nutrition Cluster, particularly with UNICEF, resulted in better accountability and continuity of care for those receiving treatment for malnutrition.

WFP developed a gender-sensitive response plan for the Northern Ethiopia that addresses gender inequality and encourages female engagement in all activities. WFP conducted gender analysis and gender mainstreaming trainings for its Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) trainings for partner and healthcare workers. In 2020, Activity 2 obtained a 0 GAM-M score increasing to a 1 GAM-M score in 2021.

**Refugee services** (Activity 3) supported 716,000 camp-based refugees with monthly food and cash assistance. Children aged 6-59 months and PLW received SNF to prevent malnutrition and school-going children received school meals to increase enrolment and attendance and reducing dropouts.

WFP's refugee services were funded at 83 percent in 2021. Due to limited resources, WFP provided 84 percent of the required calorie intake for 716,000 refugees from January until October 2021. For the last two months of 2021, WFP was forced to cut rations to refugees to 60 percent.

With the Government of Ethiopia's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), WFP supported 100 percent of its target population with 124,455 mt of in-kind food and USD 7.9 million of cash to refugees and 96 percent for the prevention of malnutrition. However, achievements under other components of the refugee programme were below the annual targets: 85 percent for the targeted supplementary feeding reached due to gap in screening services by partners and 58 percent for school feeding achieved due to difficulties for children to be back to school after long absence due to COVID-19. To improve refugee services, WFP, UNHCR and the RRS began rolling out the Global Distribution Tool to capture real-time distribution data and verify beneficiaries using a biometric system. WFP also provided trainings on commodity handling and warehouse management to 64 partner staff and RRS staff, which improved commodity management practices.

At outcome level, the 2021 joint UNHCR-WFP Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in the refugee camps in the Somali and Gambella regions indicated a slight improvement in food and nutrition security compared to that of 2019 [6]: a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate above the emergency threshold of 15 percent in two camps in the Somali Region and improved MAM indicators with a recovery rate of 97 percent. Between December 2020 and December 2021, refugee households adopted more stressful consumption behaviours, with the average index increasing from 9.5 to 11.3 respectively. Despite this, more households reported to have consumed sufficient food compared to the previous year. While the decrease in the consumption index is partly attributed to recent ration cuts, the slightly stable consumption trends (FCS) show that households are still able to maintain their minimum dietary intake even amidst ration cuts [8].

RRS continued to be the main government agency partnering with WFP for food distributions and school feeding programmes to refugees, while Plan International implemented school feeding in the Nguenyiel camp in the Gambella region. To provide nutrition support in the camps, WFP partnered with International Medical Corps, GOAL, Action Against Hunger, Concern Worldwide and the Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization.

Throughout 2021, WFP flexibly switched modality of assistance to overcome challenges: WFP switched to in-kind food when markets were not functioning in certain locations, and back to cash when roads were not safe to deliver food to the camps. By prepositioning food for two to three months in the refugee camps and increasing storage capacity, the timeliness of WFP's food distributions improved.

WFP made efforts to empower women, ensuring at least half of the food management committee had women in decision-making positions and 50 percent of female refugee beneficiaries were engaged in income generating opportunities. Women were involved in all consultative processes regarding the assistance for refugees. The GAM-M score for this activity is 3.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	4
Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	3
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees	3



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



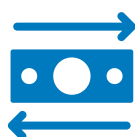
**257,310** pre-primary and primary school children received school meals



**475 schools** received kitchen utensils



**586,275 people** reached through Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building



**USD 468,241** of unconditional cash transfers for forecast based anticipatory (FBF) actions reached beneficiaries



**USD 1.06 million** in insurance payouts for **204,955 beneficiaries**

Through the two activities of this outcome, Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building (CCARB) and School Feeding, WFP aimed to support food-insecure households whilst building their resilience to climatic shocks and use schools as a platform to enhance the food security and nutrition status of children, to incentivize families to send children to school and to restore and stabilize access to education.

Through School Feeding (Activity 4), WFP provided safe, nutritious, and reliable daily meals to 257,356 pre-primary and primary school children, in partnership with the Ministry of education (MOE) and Bureaus of Education (BOEs). MOE in collaboration with WFP endorsed the national school feeding policy in 2021, supported by a ten-year strategic plan to further harness the provision of education services and contribute to the human capital development of Ethiopia. School feeding is now embedded in the government's policies - institutionalised with a directorate to lead the programme and a WFP appointed technical staff at the MOE, paving the way for the transition towards nationally owned school feeding.

During the year, WFP signed the global school meals coalition, and supported government to conduct a School Feeding System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) analysis, which resulted in establishment of a two-year action plan focusing on the crucial capacity-building interventions based on the remaining gap identified. WFP worked to scale-up the nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative through which 2,290 smallholder farmers have benefited, as items such as maize and haricot bean are procured from them which helped provide diverse menus including indigenous crops. The Government also confirmed greater commitment to the programme, with ten regional states having allocated over 2.5 billion ETB (USD 56.04 million) for school feeding.

WFP's School Feeding was funded at 85 percent. Expenditure for the activity was very low, due to school closures, reducing the number of school days from 176 to 136 days. The conflict in Northern Ethiopia impacted the timely implementation of the school feeding activities in affected regions. WFP planned to reach 586,435 school children with in-kind food and cash-based transfers in 2021. Only 257,356 (113,914 girls and 143,442 boys) school children were reached due to challenges including insecurity, access, closure of the schools in the conflict locations, and difficulties to transport the food between conflict affected regions. Of these, 211,310 students (118,161 boys and 93,149 girls) benefited from hot meals, take-home rations (THR) of vegetable oil or Super Cereal were provided to 132,926 (59,817 girls and 73,109 boys) school children to protect access to food and education, and 46,046 students reached (25,281 boys and 20,765 girls) through HGSF.

To prevent COVID-19 transmission and improve hygiene and sanitation in schools, 614 handwashing stations were installed in schools and 52 health and hygiene clubs were established in schools. To improve the reading culture and literacy, 32,000 reading books in the Afar language and 10,000 books in English were distributed to students. WFP also

trained 879 BOE's staff (291 women and 588 men) on food handling and management and 1,554 (1382 women and 172 men) cooks trained on food safety[1].

WFP organised four regional sessions on disability inclusion targeting community leaders, schoolteachers, and local authorities. The student attendance rate in targeted schools was 92 percent (91.4 percent for boys and 92.6 percent for girls) compared to 2019 which was 90 percent (93 percent Boys and 87 percent). The retention rate target for the year was 85 percent while the actual result was 87 percent for boys and 84 percent for girls. On the other hand, the retention rate for non-program schools was 82 percent for boys and 79 percent for girls, which implies the program has a positive impact on retaining children in school. Across Ethiopia, 3.5 million children were unable to attend schools due to the conflict and COVID-19[2].

WFP strengthened its collaboration with other UN agencies, working with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR) to establish policies on public food procurement for Government-led Home-Grown School Food initiatives and diversify diets. WFP partnered with UNICEF and secured funds to support Amhara region with non-food items provided to 48 schools to improve the food preparation standards. Through community participation, 200 kitchens were constructed. In partnership with Bureau of Health, malnourished children in WFP-assisted schools in Afar were referred to the closest health centre for treatment.

Gender was fully integrated, reaching a GAM-M rate of 3. The programme addressed the gender concerns in the schools by providing incentives such as THR for boys and girls in grades five and six to improve primary school completion in the Afar Region. No cases of sexual harassment were reported and only three percent of students reported feeling unsafe when traveling to and from school during the conflict. Following the re-opening of the schools, women's participation in leadership positions improved from 35 percent to 47 percent, this increment attributed to the 'back to school' campaigns targeting communities.

Under **Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building (CCARB)** (Activity 5), WFP enhanced building climate change adaptation capacities to contribute to the humanitarian-development nexus, including the resilience of smallholder farmers refugees, and the host communities. Although the activity was fully funded, achieving planned results was challenging due to COVID-19-related constraints and, most significantly, the conflict in Northern Ethiopia.

The CCARB interventions assisted 586,275 individuals with resource transfers under livelihood and insurance services, Rural resilience (R4), and Forecast Based Financing (FbF). Specifically, 14,625 individuals directly received unconditional cash transfers of USD 468,241 as FbF action to protect their livelihoods, minimize losses and reduce needs for humanitarian assistance. Additionally, USD 361,602 (47 percent of targeted) of capacity strengthening transfers reached beneficiaries through Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) project to enhance their livelihood capacities.

Enhancing the capacities of beneficiaries and providing technical support continued in 2021. For Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) and R4, 66 percent of the targeted beneficiaries received training on community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation for the livelihood intervention, and 62 percent of the targeted beneficiaries received sessions on human health and nutrition.[3] Additionally, 50 percent of the livelihood beneficiaries received social and behaviour change communication messages (on topics such as handwashing and dietary diversity) to improve their health and nutrition-related behaviour.

WFP created, restored, and maintained assets through insurance for work scheme [4]. Assets created included 276 hectares of land cleared from Prosopis trees, an invasive species preventing utilization of soil; three community water ponds for irrigation and livestock were constructed, and 2.79 million tree seedlings were planted.

WFP also linked the smallholder farmers to sell their agricultural produce, resulting in the capacities of 44 percent of targeted small farmers enhanced in livelihood services. All the targeted smallholder farmers (703 farmers organisations) were linked to input agro-dealers, 196 Village Economic Saving Association (VESA) leaders trained in financial and business management, and farmers organisations leaders' capabilities strengthened in business skills (savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy).

The linkages to financial resources and insurance services for beneficiaries were also strengthened; resulting in increased uptake of financial services. WFP provided insurance products and protective coverage with USD 13.4 million insured - a 26 percent increase from 2020. Additionally, 346,200 people benefitted from insurance payouts of USD 1.9 million, to manage the severe drought effects, with a significant increase from 2020. Moreover, some of these beneficiaries saved (USD 80,854) thanks to linkages with financial services, which was more than the loans taken (USD 59,065).

Strengthening vulnerable populations against climatic shocks, WFP provided support to 10,790 FbF households with direct access to early warning information against climate and weather risks. Notably, 85 percent of the FbF beneficiaries benefitted from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities. In addition, 75 percent of FbF tools[5] were also developed to strengthen the national systems for FbF actions.

Although the upsurge of COVID-19 infection and conflict in Northern Ethiopia limited monitoring and evaluation interventions, WFP conducted outcome monitoring to better account for stakeholders and learn from the programme implementation. The FBF pilot intervention end line evaluation results revealed a substantial reduction in the beneficiary household's livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI)[6].

Despite the climatic challenges and poorer food consumption results, the targeted populations for livelihoods activities did not need to resort to coping strategies compared to the baseline whereby average consumption-based coping strategy remained constant for male and female households. The communities also reported significant benefit of the assets created, whereby 70.8 percent of communities receiving crop insurance reported benefits to livelihood assets and 67 percent reported environment benefits.

The CCARB activity strengthened its collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia (Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC), the Ministry and Bureau of Agriculture and the Refugees and Returnees Services) by establishing long-term joint priorities CCARB and field-level implementation mechanisms. In addition, partnerships with NGOs, INGOs and, the private sector were enhanced to ensure sustainable services and results for beneficiaries.

Climate change, health and socio-economic shocks are increasingly acting as multipliers of food insecurity in Ethiopia. This necessitates the reshaping of WFP's strategy on climate change adaptation and resilience-building to a bolder, risk-based, and more integrated approach by establishing partnerships with various actors to mitigate risks and build the adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable in 2022.

Cooperating partners reporting templates integrate data disaggregated by gender, age and disability and intervention results integrated cross-cutting indicators (Protection, gender, accountability, safety), as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 4.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3
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

## 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.



**USD 1.1 million** electronic vouchers provided to **162,000 people** in 5 districts of Amhara region to increase access to nutrient dense foods



**218,000 people** reached with messages on maternal adolescent infant and young child nutrition and optimal dietary practices



**WFP's innovative digital fresh food voucher (FFV) pilot** launched providing robust evidence and informing national policies.

Under Malnutrition Prevention (Activity 6), WFP provided assistance to 162,120 people, contributing to stunting reduction, and improving dietary diversity by promoting access and demand to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year.

Four complementary activities were implemented under this outcome, in rural areas of Amhara, which has the highest prevalence of stunting at 41.3 percent (against the national average of 37 percent). The four approaches were: (i) the provision of digital, electronic-based vouchers to ensure access to nutrient dense foods; (ii) social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities to increase demand and appropriate utilization of nutrient dense foods; (iii) market support to stimulate supply of nutrient dense foods in rural markets [2]; and (iv) evidence generation informing policy makers to ensure quality implementation and continuity of activities by government and partners[1].

While 100 percent of the funds needed to implement activities were available by early January 2021, expenditures were lower at 20 percent as implementation was impacted by the active conflict in Northern Ethiopia which disrupted the markets, mobile network, the supply of nutrient-dense foods access to the region and, caused widespread displacement. Nutrition activities were planned to be scaled up in ten districts (five in the Afar Region and five in the Amhara Region); yet only two districts were covered in the Amhara Region. Compared to 2020, the beneficiary coverage for the nutrition prevention activity was 40 percent lower, attributed to the halting of activity due to conflict. Only 6 of 12 planned rounds of voucher transfers were implemented 162,120 beneficiaries (147 percent of total) were assisted in the first three rounds and 41,804 beneficiaries (38 percent of total) for the last three rounds.

As a result, the dietary diversity as indicated by the Minimum Acceptable Diets (MAD) for children aged 6-23 months and Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDDW) declined by 56 percent and 13 percent respectively from the baseline. Similar trends were noted for household food consumption score nutrition (FCS-N) where the percentage of households that never consumed Protein and Vit A rich foods increased compared to the baseline[3]. The percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score also decreased from the baseline. The deterioration in the nutrition situation for the targeted beneficiaries was caused by low access to nutrient dense foods and the halting of the activities for over five months in conflict-affected areas. The overall programme coverage was 53 percent.

Leveraging interpersonal SBCC messages on maternal adolescent infant and young child dietary practices, WFP reached 8,671 people, 90 percent were women, and reached 200,000 people using media-based broadcasting. Security challenges in affected districts meant WFP reached ten percent of planned beneficiaries of interpersonal SBCC messages. In the Dire Dawa and Harar cities, WFP provided SBCC message to adolescents in schools, and to relief beneficiaries in Somali region. Nutrition sensitive trainings on voucher implementation were provided to 142 retailers and market supporters, of which 75 percent were women. In conflict-affected areas where trainings for health workers could not take place, WFP used social behaviour change communication messages through media.

Linked to capacity strengthening indicator, eighty percent of the planned capacity strengthening was implemented at both national and regional levels, thanks to good collaboration with partners, except in Northern Ethiopia. Training on the Cost / Non affordability of a Nutritious Diet was provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH)/Ethiopia Public Health Institute (EPHI). This resulted in the finalization of Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis study, which informed (i) the transfer value of the digital fresh food voucher programme, which is a top-up to national PSNP (ii) the Government-led Dialogues on the Ethiopian Food System Transformative Process, (iii) the mainstreaming of nutrition in WFP food security, school feeding, social protection, refugees, and climate resilience activities. The findings were also disseminated in five regions.

WFP continued to align with national policies and frameworks, jointly implementing the activities with local partners [4]. A joint five-year proposal on sustainable diversified diets for improved nutrition was developed through WFP's

partnership with FMOH, FAO and IFPRI in 2020. Resource mobilization efforts continued in 2021, however funding is yet to be received.

In 2021, WFP’s innovative digital fresh food voucher(FFV) pilot became one of the game changers of Ethiopian food systems, providing robust evidence and informing national policies. WFP engaged with the Government of Ethiopia and its partners in the external evaluation of the digital voucher pilot project. The end line evaluation results showed restricted electronic voucher-based transfer, jointly with SBCC, increased the diet diversity of mothers and children in target *woredas* in Amhara. The intervention doubled the diet diversity of children and mothers with Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) increasing from 22.3 percent to 42.9 percent while Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDDW) increased from 3 percent to 31.7 percent. About 81 percent of respondents recalled three or more messages of the SBCC on Maternal, Infant, and young child nutrition. Notably, 94.4 percent mentioned at least one important change in their diet during pregnancy and lactation. For improvement and expansion, key recommendations included timeliness of transfers, regular transfer value adjustment and linkages to other livelihoods activities for sustainability.

WFP chairs the Nutrition Development Partners’ Forum where it plays a significant role of influencing policy around nutrition. In December 2021, WFP participated in the Seqota Declaration side event and advocated for the implementation of the 22 Game Changers of the Ethiopian Food Systems to address stunting.

To mitigate the impact of conflict on activities, going forward, WFP plans to include conflict related mitigation measures as part of the existing contingency plan, use cash for nutrition in conflict affected areas (instead of electronic vouchers that are frequently affected by mobile network disruptions). As adopted in 2020, WFP practiced COVID-19 prevention measures such as social distancing, hand washing, wearing of face masks and limiting the number of people of gatherings to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Gender was integrated into the activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3[5]. The activity targets children and pregnant and lactating women, and thus has a specific focus on gender. To support changing restrictive gender norms, WFP’s activities target both men and women and help improve women’s decision-making at household and community levels, including men’s engagement in care work. As part of efforts to empower women economically, the activity targets female retailers involved in selling of fruits,vegetable, and eggs. Furthermore, by accessing WFP’s FFV using mobile telephones, women gain new digital literacy opportunities and financial control.

### 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.	3

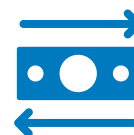
## Strategic outcome 04: Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.



**10 capacity strengthening initiatives** supporting **17 government and community-based partners**



capacity strengthening trainings provided to **1,992 government staff**



**83 percent of cash-based transfers** channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support



**10,800** people reached with early warning through WFP supported Government Forecast Based Financing (FBF) system



**7 government institutions** working on supply chain management, safety net and nutrition benefited from WFP expertise to design policies and plans

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, WFP supported the Government of Ethiopia to develop sustainable food security and nutrition solutions by providing Capacity strengthening (Activity 7) to improve early warning and emergency preparedness systems, design and implement social safety net programmes, and improve supply chain management. WFP also developed a gender-sensitive Country Capacity Strengthening Strategy in consultation with key government entities, which stipulated WFP's activities and investments in capacity building in order to achieve SDG 2 by 2030.

Although this outcome was fully funded, implementation was delayed due to multiple challenges including elections, COVID-19 challenges and conflict in Northern Ethiopia. Overall, WFP implemented 82 percent of its planned activities and carry forwarded the remaining to 2022.

In 2021, WFP facilitated ten capacity strengthening initiatives targeting mostly the planning and implementing directorates of government institutions to enhance national supply chain, food security and nutrition response capacities exceeding the seven initiatives planned. The Government requested additional initiatives to strengthen the logistics capacity in Ethiopia. Across the ten initiatives, 17 government and community-based partners were supported by WFP[1].

WFP supported the Government of Ethiopia to develop seven tools to enhance its national supply chain, early warning and nutrition systems. It supported the EDRMC to develop a dashboard for the PSNP's shock response using the Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) tool, with the upgrade of the LEAP application for the food security early warning system and the digitization of the early warning data collection.

Strengthening national capacities is at the center of WFP programmes in Ethiopia. WFP provided technical support through seconded expertise to EDRMC for the coordination of food response to ensure effective planning and delivery of cash and in-kind commodities. WFP's capacity strengthening investments in school feeding led the Addis Ababa City Administration to institutionalize school feeding by establishing an independent agency, to manage school feeding and implement the national school feeding policy and strategy, allocating funding for this programming in their budget and

establishing school feeding in all public schools. WFP also provided technical and financial supports to the Ministry of Education to develop the national school feeding policy and strategy. Through strong advocacy by WFP, school feeding is now integrated in the country's education system, and the Government has allocated USD 56 million for the 2021-2022 academic year's school feeding programme, a 21 percent increase compared to 2020 and benefitting 1.3 million school children. WFP supported the validation of AUDA-NEPAD[2] continental Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) guiding tool.

Working towards SDG 17, WFP supported the first-ever road transport policy drafted in October 2020 and approved by the Federal Transport Authority (FTA) and Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL) in May 2021, laying the foundation for major sectoral improvement and reform. WFP's logistics expertise and advisory support to government has been extended through a signed agreement to support the MoTL in various areas.

Under a Food Commodity Management Improvement Project (FMIP), a Commodity Allocation and Tracking System (CATS) was developed to assist the EDRMC to track food commodities. The system was rolled out in four main regional hubs across Ethiopia. WFP implemented a Bag Marking Solution (BMS) to improve the visibility and traceability of commodities using EBS inkjet with food grade ink to stamp customized codes identifying origin, destination, transporter and date on each commodity bag before dispatch. Through its Innovation Accelerator, WFP implemented a solution called Roambee, a real-time shipment monitoring platform which provides insights, predictability and efficiency in logistics using sensors. WFP also assisted the Federal Transport Authority (FTA) to implement a global positioning system (GPS) to support its fleet management initiative.

WFP supported the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) to develop an electronic-Market Information System (e-MIS) and database to capture, store, analyse and disseminate food and non-food price data. WFP also collaborated with Addis Ababa University Collage of Development Studies to adopt and develop an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) and Urban ICA suited to the Ethiopian context that will be used to identify priority areas of intervention and inform policies.

To institutionalize Forecast Based Financing (FBF), WFP supported EDRMC within the existing disaster risk management and early warning systems, helping the Government and its partners to develop anticipatory actions before the occurrence of drought [3]. The system enabled the Government to activate two prioritized actions: cash-transfers to 14,625 beneficiaries to mitigate the impacts of drought and the dissemination of early warnings to 10,800 beneficiaries in the Somali Region (68 percent of the target).

Coordination and information management continued to be the backbone of WFP's support offered to partners contributing to operational decision-making and improving the dialogue on national food systems. WFP provided technical support to five national coordination forums including the National Food Assistance Prioritization Committee, the Ethiopian Cash Working Group, the Emergency Logistics Cluster, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and Nutrition Development Partner Forum.

83 percent of cash-based transfers were channelled through national social protection systems against the planned 80 percent[4]. The over achievement is due to the expansion of cash transfers using the safety net payment channel in Somali region to contribute to shock-responsive safety net. An Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index assessment is planned for 2022.

Throughout 2021, the EDRMC, regional Disaster Risk Management Bureaus, Central Statistics Agency, National Meteorology Agency, MOH, MOE, Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority, FTA, Ministry of Transport and logistics, the Ethiopian Logistics Sectoral Association (ELSA), community and faith-based organizations were the major partners in WFP's capacity strengthening efforts.

For Strategic Outcome 4, the GAMM score is 4. The Country Capacity Strengthening Strategy integrated gender and capacity strengthening for women-led organizations. Upon its approval and implementation in 2022, WFP will help build the Government 's capacity to mainstream gender in policies and programmes.

## 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.	4

## 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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025



**UNHAS** provided aviation services to **99 humanitarian agencies** enabling humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas



**Logistics Cluster** supported **51 organizations** with coordination, information management and facilitation of access to storage and transport services



WFP supported **the Government and 17 humanitarian organizations** in overcoming logistical challenges through the provision of six different services

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP provided services in response to demand of the humanitarian community to reach beneficiaries in Ethiopia by reducing the scale of logistical challenges faced through the provision of fuel, air and land transport, storage, and procurement services. United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, continued to play a vital role in the humanitarian response by providing safe and reliable passenger and light cargo air services to the entire humanitarian community in Ethiopia, while the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) provided services and trainings to humanitarian personnel in the Tigray Region.

**UNHAS** (Activity 8) provided aviation services to the humanitarian community, enabling humanitarian actors in Ethiopia to provide timely and high-quality assistance to vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas. UNHAS served the humanitarian community based on indicated demand in the Steering Committee and User Group Committee meetings, along with annual surveys. The lack of reliable and alternative means of transport, widespread insecurity, the absence of commercial flights to humanitarian interventions sites and vastness of the areas to be covered made UNHAS crucial to the humanitarian community in Ethiopia. UNHAS served ten destinations (6 regular and 4 ad hoc) flights with three fixed-wing aircraft.

By the end of 2021, UNHAS transported 4,166 passengers (on average, 347 passengers per month), 39.5 mt of light humanitarian cargo (on average 3.3 mt per month). Compared to 2020, the number of passengers utilizing the service and user agencies increased by 50 percent due to the introduction of the new location (Mekele) to its schedule. To better support the ongoing humanitarian crises, UNHAS added Q400 aircraft to the service. The services included six COVID-19 evacuations.

**Under Supply Chain Service Provision** (Activity 9), WFP supported the Government and 16 humanitarian organisations in overcoming logistics challenges by providing air transport, customs clearance, coordination, information management and storage services through bilateral service provision on a cost-recovery basis. Where fuel shortages threatened the ability of humanitarian response to continue, WFP stepped in to provide 50,188 litres of fuel to 14 partners through on-demand service provision. The conventional logistics services delivered to partners continued, leveraging storage of 11,351 m<sup>2</sup> in Adama and Semera regions also providing customs clearance and technical assistance services.

For the ongoing COVID 19 response, WFP's Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub under service provision continued its airfreight services and reached 54 African countries with 1800 m<sup>3</sup> medical cargo and dedicated 1,761 m<sup>2</sup> in storage in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopian Airlines, African CDC and WHO to enable an efficient and effective response to the pandemic on a free-to-user basis.

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to play a leading role in the country's humanitarian logistics landscape. Since the Logistics Cluster activation in April 2020, it ensured improved coordination among partners and stakeholders, provision of reliable and up to date information to partners, and facilitation of access to common services across its eight hubs. **Through the Logistics Cluster activity** (Activity 10), the Logistics Cluster facilitated access for the humanitarian community to 13,540 m<sup>2</sup> of common storage space to strengthen coordination and scale up logistics services in Tigray, Afar and Amhara regions.

The Logistics Cluster facilitated 19,056 m<sup>3</sup> of storage for relief items for 41 humanitarian organizations across seven hubs, and transported 7,696 mt of cargo on behalf of 46 partners through various humanitarian corridors of Ethiopia. 83 percent of the cargo was transported to Tigray, 11.6 percent to the Amhara Region, and 5.4 percent to other regions.



Additionally, Logistics Cluster held 88 coordination meetings in five locations, produced 210 information management products including maps, CONOPS, SOP, meeting minutes, and trained 153 humanitarian workers in warehouse management. To address storage needs, the lead agency through Logistics Cluster coordination, donated and dispatched 146 mobile storage units to nine partners in nine locations across Amhara, Afar and Tigray Regions. Since July 2021, the Logistics Cluster, in conjunction with WFP, also coordinated 23 convoys on behalf of the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster end of year satisfaction survey showed that on average, 94 percent of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the activities in coordination, information management and common services.

**Under On-demand Service Provision (Activity 11)**, WFP procured and delivered 700,000 mt of wheat purchased on international markets on behalf of the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) for Government food assistance requirements representing 78 percent of the 800,000 mt allocated for the year. The activity addressed the increasing need for food assistance due to various factors such as flooding, the desert locust infestation, conflict and mass internal displacements.

**Under the ETC (Activity 12)**, the WFP-led ETC was activated for six-months from May-November 2021 in response to the crisis in Tigray to provide essential communications services for the humanitarian community. Despite major operational challenges, the ETC supported 498 humanitarian workers from 11 UN agencies with access to an emergency communications network in two major operational areas Mekelle and Shire helping to keep staff on the ground safe and secure. Alongside local inter-agency partners, the ETC assisted the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) to create and expand radio services in two emergency communications centres. A total of 189 radios were programmed for staff deploying to the field, and 242 humanitarian workers were trained in communications procedures to support user access. The ETC convened technical specialists from eight UN agencies to form a working group to improve operational coordination. The ETC achieved an 81 percent user satisfaction rate for its efforts. On 28 November 2021, the ETC was deactivated and became part of the Inter-Agency Telecommunications Working Group, which continues to address humanitarian communications gaps in Tigray region.

In 2021, activities under SO5 were 89 percent funded to service the humanitarian operations and the government, where bilateral service provision and government procurement were deployed on a cost-recovery basis.

SO5 activities continued to maintain a strong partnership with the Government, UN Agencies, INGOs, and NGOs, providing technical support and continued effort to deliver quality services such as storage, transportation (air and land), coordination, information management, and telecommunication services. UNHAS also worked with the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority (ECAA) to streamline required clearances, operational support and air operators.

In relation to **on-demand service provision**, WFP continues to improve the ease with which partners are able to request services through its Service Marketplace platform, which has not only simplified the request process but helped WFP to better understand the needs of its partners. A logistical gaps and needs analysis conducted in 2021 showed that there continues to be significant challenges facing humanitarian operators in the country, notably in the movement of cargo in the north of the country due to a limited pool of commercial transporters, inflation, shortages of materials, as well as a lack of coordination and information sharing between the humanitarian community and various authorities. To address this, the Logistics Cluster activation has been extended to allow it to continue to provide critical support to partners through ongoing coordination, information management, capacity strengthening of humanitarian partners operating in-country as well as facilitation of access to common logistics services.

In 2021, ETC operations highlighted the prevailing operational challenges in the Tigray region such as import, and visa restrictions, which provided some worthy lessons like ingenuity and intuitiveness (i.e. alternative local sourcing, component/part recycling, repairs etc) among the field technical personnel lead to efficient ways of maintaining critical communication assets.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Women and girls in Ethiopia face gender inequality in terms of limited control over resources and decision-making power within the household and community and exposed to gender-based violence. Inequality was exacerbated by conflict and climate-related shocks experienced across the country. This disproportionately impacted women and girls' livelihoods, with high likelihood of exposure to sexual violence, loss of life and psychological trauma, an increase in survival sex, and trading sex for food.

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Constitution of 1995 guarantees equality for women and men in all areas by introducing special measures to accelerate the achievement of gender equality. On this premise, WFP's draft capacity strengthening strategy includes enhancing gender capacity for government institutions to mainstream gender programming.

In line with WFP's Gender Policy and WFP's Country Gender Action Plan for Ethiopia, WFP mainstreamed gender across its program activities through the support of Gender Results Network (GRN) members. GRN members received Trainings of Trainers on various topics including WFP's gender policy, gender mainstreaming, responsive monitoring and analysis[1].

In 2021, WFP set out to quantify progress towards gender equality and women empowerment by revising beneficiary contact monitoring and post-distribution monitoring questionnaires to incorporate core CSP indicators. Refugee beneficiaries' contact monitoring data indicates that about half of the food management committee members are women.

Trainings for partners on gender-sensitive program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation were conducted for Targeted Supplementary Feeding, Fresh Food Vouchers, and Monitoring and Evaluation. After the session, participants received reference materials on gender-mainstreaming. As part of WFP's school feeding activity, messages were prepared on sending girls to school, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

WFP's R4 programme undertook a gender analysis on how to properly address gender inequality. Findings showed that though the programme is gender-sensitive, the level of participation of women is less than 33 percent. The report recommended additional efforts such as trainings, consultative workshops, joint and participatory awareness creations sessions for implementing partners to translate gender mainstreaming into action[2].

To implement recommendations from the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion assessment conducted in 2020, WFP organized workshops with livelihoods partners in Dollo Ado and Gambella. Programme design documents were revised to enhance gender equality and women and youth empowerment, improving women's membership and leadership in the relevant programs. WFP established father-to-father support groups in Pinyudo refugee camp, consisting of 90 members taking 15 sessions biweekly on gender equality to conduct community conversations on social norms and barriers and enhancing equitable gender relations[3]

WFP also partnered with UNFPA in the Somali Region and used food distribution points to raise community awareness on Sexual Reproductive Health Services (SRHS) such as family planning in nearby health facilities. WFP also shared key messages on sexually transmitted infections, early marriage, female-genital mutilation and GBV, nutrition, hygiene, breastfeeding and COVID-19 mitigation for 44,623 beneficiaries. As a result, there was a notable increase in the use of Sexual Reproductive Health /Family Planning services, including long-term child spacing methods, delay in pregnancy and improved nutritional and health status of mothers and children.

# 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**

Protection remains a priority for WFP operations in Ethiopia, especially in conflict-affected areas and over-crowded camps. To assess protection risks, WFP programme officers conducted protection monitoring and risk mapping supplemented by inter-agency assessments to mainstream protection across its country programs.

Dignified programme remains an area of improvement as only 63 percent of beneficiaries feel that they can access WFP services in a dignified manner[1]. In Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF), WFP identified beneficiary concerns including information gaps on entitlement, exclusion of eligible PLWs and children, sharing of nutrition assistance, selling entitlement, lack of shade, access to toilets, long waiting times, overcrowding, poor crowd control, and failure to prioritise at-risk individuals[2]. As part of responsive programming, WFP developed response plans including frequently asked questions and answers, sensitising the community on vulnerability, utilising community crowd controllers, strengthening community dialogues and integrating corporate protection indicators during beneficiary monitoring. In December, the gender analysis of the Northern Ethiopia response revealed access challenges were mainly unavailability of services.

For Relief, significant protection risks persisted with risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), armed forces in distribution sites, and mugging when travelling to and from distribution sites, as witnessed by WFP protection staff monitoring and various protection assessments. To help address these, WFP staff and Cooperating Partners (CP) received training on humanitarian principles, exclusion of military personnel from distributions, key messages on GBV, sensitisation on referral pathways and access negotiation.

Through analysis, accessibility gaps for persons with disabilities emerged, which WFP tackled based on a 2020 partnership with the Austrian Development Agency. In 2021, a field-based disability inclusion focal point with referrals from the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and Organizations of Persons with Disability (OPD) trained stakeholders from three regions. The training targeted stakeholders involved in beneficiary targeting and recommended addressing exclusion in Somali region through mass media. In Oromia, WFP held community sessions to address attitudes and stigma that were limiting school attendance of persons with disabilities.

In response to increased gendered protection risks of exploitation, abuse and violence for women and children, as highlighted in various protection assessments and posed by conflict and the pandemic, WFP delivered awareness sessions on GBV prevention and protection to 664 partners from government sector offices, UN, and NGOs. WFP sub offices developed protection risk matrixes and specific activities (protection assessment of FFV, Relief, R4) established corresponding mitigation measures to implement in 2022.

Collaborating with partners was fundamental to WFP's protection initiatives in 2021. WFP worked with the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), implementing joint PSEA programming across Ethiopia. In Somali region, WFP chaired the PSEA working group. Through its role in the strategic advisory group, WFP supported the Ethiopia protection cluster to develop a Protection strategy for 2022, focussing on risk analysis. In the food cluster, WFP supported the development of protection risk assessments and mitigation measures.[3]

The proportion of assisted people informed on programme are low in many activities, primarily because the length of assistance is not established, thus difficult to convey to beneficiaries. To improve on this indicator, WFP focused on training and sensitisation of partners. WFP trained 373 staff and partners virtually and in-person to align their activities and indicators to the Country Strategic Plan. Various missions took place in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambela, and Somali regions to support the development of context-specific action plans. These missions served as platforms to sensitise 719 (385 female) beneficiaries on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and the use of Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM).

WFP offers various CFM to beneficiaries for them to communicate to WFP. Of the available channels, the toll-free helpline, powered by SugarCRM was the most utilized channel. Rolled out in 2020 the CFM hotline tracks cases and resolutions in a central database[4]. Helpdesks were also available, and used logbooks and tally sheets where there are network problems including Tigray.

CFM recorded 5784 [5] cases using the hotline and helpdesk. There was no variance of hotline use as an equal number of complaints were recorded from both men and women. People aged 30-59 years were the most frequent users of the hotline at 54 percent, followed by 32 percent who were young people between 19- 29 years. By year-end, 93 percent of cases were resolved and closed, while six percent remained pending.

A satisfaction survey conducted through telephone interviews indicated that 85 percent[6] of the surveyed participants were satisfied with the complaint handling and grievance management process. Overall, 62 percent had called the helpline at least three times. On average, 90 percent of participants will use the helpline again and recommend or refer the platform to other beneficiaries in their communities as a reliable and confidential channel to lodge complaints.

The helpline recorded 1,792 cases indicating a 45 percent decrease from 2982 cases in 2020. Mission visits to field operations to investigate decline revealed that beneficiaries require more sensitization on the hotline, and sub-offices and programs have not fully integrated and operationalized CFM. Finally, COVID-19 limited community engagement and political instability occasionally limited network access in some regions.

To maximize awareness of CFM, beneficiaries received information through verbal and visual messages shared during distribution and relevant gatherings. Visual materials, including stickers and t-shirts translated into local languages, were developed and disseminated following field tests[7]. WFP also took part in HQ-led language vulnerability assessments. Findings from Ethiopia revealed that preferred information channels vary across different languages, and program design excludes marginalized speakers. These findings shall inform community engagements in 2022.

WFP, in collaboration with partners including UN Agencies and other stakeholders, resolved 71 high priorities (Priority 1) cases out of 123. The Priority 1 reports involve fraudulent diversion misuse, safety problems, access, and undignified treatment. Some commendable outcomes of beneficiary reporting included resource recovery later distributed to the rightful beneficiaries. In other instances, leaders involved in fraud misuse were fired and detained by authorities. WFP aims to strengthen collaboration efforts in line with its corporate commitment to remain accountable to affected populations.

# Environment

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

Climate shocks, such as droughts and floods, are increasingly putting lives and livelihoods at risk and eroding development in Ethiopia. Historical and ongoing environmental issues in Ethiopia include destruction and degradation of soil, land and forests as well as deforestation, water scarcity and biodiversity loss, all impacted the availability and access to food and rural livelihoods[1].

Historical reconstructions estimate that forest cover in Ethiopia has been reduced from 40 percent to 3 percent over the course of the last century[2]. Deforestation is a major driver of soil erosion and land degradation, with potentially long-term consequences for land[3]. According to some estimates up to 300 ton of soil/ha/year is lost in Ethiopia depending on slope and land use which negatively impacts the agriculture and food production[4]. In response to the above highlighted environmental issues, WFP improved soil and water conservation in Amhara region by establishing and training community based Integrated Watershed Management Committees (IWMC) and supporting local nurseries. Reforestation has been one of the main focus areas of IWMC's during 2021 by planting and maintaining seedlings with support of local nurseries. WFP also supported pastoralist and agropastoral communities in the Somali region by construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting (water ponds) structures and bodies of water (canal construction). With the aim of preventing unintended harm to the environment, some Field Level Agreements signed in 2021 were partially screened for environmental and social risks (in particular KfW-funded projects); however, this activity halted due to insecurity in Northern Ethiopia. This will continue to be implemented in 2022.

Beyond programmatic activities, WFP is continuing implementation of its Environmental Management System (EMS), one of the pillars of the Environmental Policy, to identify, reduce and manage environmental impacts of in-house operations. To reduce its carbon emissions, WFP decreased the number of truck trips required to deliver food to beneficiaries by positioning food directly from transport corridors into the right logistics hubs. WFP explored more environmentally friendly waste management solutions for damaged non-food items such as plastic pallets and bags. Damaged bags were sold or donated, and WFP gave a second life to 9,000 broken pallets by recycling them into beverage crates through an Ethiopian recycling company. WFP also conducted a scoping study to identify other potential recycling partners to cover other non-food items in the future.

# Extra Section

## **'We want to stay alive': One mother's tale of the humanitarian crisis unfolding in Ethiopia**

Aster is sitting on a huge piece of rubble amid the heaps of jet-black ash all that remains of her home of 18 years. After we escaped, I had nightmares about my house and flashbacks of [how it was] before it was burnt down. Before the current bitter conflict began in November 2021, life in the hilltop village of Adi Millen was very different, she says.

We were rich, with enough food to eat and sell in the market, we had four rooms in our house, but now we are left with only the ashes. We cannot sleep like we used to. Adi Millen is set atop one of a thousand hills rolling across the north-western zone of Tigray, Ethiopia's northern province.

Usually at this time of year in this region of farmers, where people depend on teff, sesame, wheat, and millet crops to feed themselves, the *meher* May to September planting season is in full swing. However, Aster's millet and teff fields were destroyed in a fire and, since she and her husband have no current means of earning a living, they can't afford seeds or fertilizer to plant crops again. Countless others face a similar situation or are simply too terrified to go out to the fields because of the risk of being attacked and killed.

It is families like Aster's, tucked away in the rural areas of the northern, central and western zones of the region, who are most at risk of famine. WFP drivers came just in time in May, with four trucks of wheat, oil and pulses up the hill to support 4,500 people in Adi Millen for the next month. As volunteers tossed 50kg sacks of food off the back of trucks, the village exploded into life with food being loaded onto donkeys, camels and carts.

Even before the current conflict, some parts of Tigray were teetering on the edge of hunger, with 1.6 million people already relying on food assistance, despite the region's enormous agricultural potential. Frequent weather shocks, desert locusts and rising inflation were already putting a strain on most families. Then the conflict came, clashing with the peak harvest, wiping out employment and incomes, and disrupting markets and access to cash and fuel.

Aster is desperately waiting to see her three children again. Her husband and sons have started collecting masonry to rebuild their house and the entire family are hoping peace will bring an end to their sleepless nights. Until then, Aster says, We need to stay alive. That is all for now.

## **Climate change wreaks havoc on livelihoods in Ethiopia's Somali Region**

Sadiq Gedi heads out across the dried-up riverbed on a quest for an oasis in the desert. Sadiq is accompanied by four of his children, who he recently had to pull out of school because he could no longer afford the fees. As he carries a yellow jerrycan in each hand, the children chatter and kick empty plastic bottles along the way.

For these residents of Dollo Bay, life can be a constant struggle even at the best of times. The income they earn from raising livestock is barely enough to feed Sadiq's 12 children, and drought conditions are pushing them to the brink.

It's been so long since we've had enough water for farming, I can't remember, says Sadiq. But now the river has entirely dried up, we are lacking the water to drink. We only have enough to cook once a day. Sadiq says they are luckier than some as they receive wheat, split peas, and cooking oil from the WFP, as well as water from the local water authority.

The situation is set to worsen, especially in the Somali region, hampered by climate shock after shock. Climate change may decrease national GDP by 8-10 percent by 2050 a hefty contraction that could hamper growth. But all is not lost. If adaptation action for agriculture and livestock rearing is taken now, it could cut losses related to climate shock in half.

Beyond delivering relief food, WFP is helping communities protect their precious assets and to cope in the face of the changing climate. The Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE) project on which WFP collaborates with the Government and private sector partners provides around 30,000 pastoral households in the Somali region with insurance products that protect their herds when extreme drought wipes out their pasture[1].

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan, Mid-year review of Humanitarian Response Plan, and Northern Ethiopia Response Plan, 2021.

[2] WFP Ethiopia CO Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluations Surveys estimates that 6 percent of beneficiaries in communities where assistance is provided have a range of difficulties that inhibit their full potential to engage in productive work and other routine tasks.

[3] Accounts for actual resource transfers made to beneficiaries between January to December 2021 and distribution reports shared with WFP by partners.

[4] No reliable national statistics or data could be accessed to report against SDG indicator 17.9.1 in 2021

[5] Estimations of beneficiaries assisted in 2021 are based on validated Distribution reports verified through other existing systems [e.g. Global Distribution Tool and Health Centre Records]. To minimise double counting, Pregnant and Lactating Women [PLW] and Children aged between 6 and 59 months [U5] are also recipients of General Food Assistance under crisis/emergency response in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray region and under the refugee response at household level thus excluded from the overall total beneficiary figure. PLW and U5 accounts for 25 percent of the beneficiaries reached under Activity 1 in the four regions. Students receiving onsite hot meals under School based programmes are also targeted for the Take-home-rations, thus THR caseloads are not counted in the overall beneficiary figure.

## Context and Operations

[1] WFP's M&E Assessments, 2021. To note, women and children are more vulnerable to shocks and impact of insecurity as pregnant women need urgent access to food to support foetal growth and lactating women need to breastfeed children exclusively until the child is 6 months old. Any break to the cycle will affect both children and PLW and lead to malnutrition.

[2] UNHCR, February 2021

[3] UNHCR, 2021

[4] UNHCR, 2021

[5] BMC Health, 2021

[6] Through engagement in public works for able bodied beneficiaries. PLWs known as Temporary Direct Support Clients and extremely vulnerable beneficiaries (Permanent direct support beneficiaries) do not participate in public works, but receive entitlements.

[7] WFP's M&E Assessments, 2021.

[8] COVID-19 has closed 47,000 schools and currently, an estimated 6.7 million children are out of school. Schools in Ethiopia were closed (and not operating remotely), schools operated for 136 out of the usual 176 days in 2021. The COVID-19 crisis resulted in a temporary disruption to school feeding activities in Ethiopia, along with a change in feeding modality. Specifically, while schools were closed, meals were no longer prepared at school, though some ingredients were provided to students or their parents to pick up at school to prepare and eat at home.

[9] EDRMC supports implementation of the national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy and a multi-sectoral and decentralized DRM system. However, DRM is not yet fully mainstreamed and implemented by lead sectors. The current early warning system, operated by EDRMC is manual and takes time which affects the quality, timeliness, relevance and regularity of EW data and information limiting the use of EW information at community level.

## Partnerships

[1] The requirements for the first three months for most crisis response activities were covered by carry-over resources from the previous year generated due to late approval of funds in 2020.

[2] These partners supported the implementation of Activities Relief, Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and Refugee services, including direct distribution of WFP assistance and capacity strengthening activities to the local communities

[3] WFP also has a long-standing partnership with IRI on developing weather index insurance products, including capacity development for Bahir Dar University on index design processes.

[4] WFP has established a partnership with the WB where WFP has leveraged its relationship with the WB through which to support the shift from a scalable to a shock responsive safety net. Specifically, WFP supported the harmonization of humanitarian cash delivery through the national safety net, pooled efforts on early warning and early action indicators, and aligned targeting and registration, which are geared towards strengthening the ability of the national safety net to target and deliver assistance during shocks and stressors, with a long term aim of protecting households and meeting essential needs, alongside improved risk management.

[5] WFP partnered with UNICEF on an emergency cash top up response, leveraging UNICEF strong collaboration in Urban programming and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. Combined resources resulted in an effective and coordinated cash response to COVID 19. WFP has since continued to strengthen this partnership through additional collaboration through national safety nets, in an effort towards integrated social protection systems strengthening.

[6] WFP supported the engagement of the government with the global School Meals Coalition. As a result, Ethiopia signed the Declaration of Commitment and has joined more than 120 member states and partners towards ensuring that every child has the possibility to receive a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] USD 201 million IPL [Internal Project Lending] and USD 24 million IRA [Immediate Response Account]

[2] All the advance financing requested and approved in 2021 was fully repaid back after confirmation of contributions by respective donors, except for some USD21M IRA (including ISC), that is still outstanding to date.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] 6.3 million were reached through relief activities, 1.6 million with nutrition support and 711,000 refugees. This included 4.2 million people affected by conflict in Northern Ethiopia through relief (3.6 million) and nutrition (710,000) support. An additional 2.4 million people who were affected by natural disasters in the Somali Region were also supported by WFP.

[2] The general food basket ration size is 15 kgs of cereal, 1.5 kgs of oil and 0.45 kgs of V.oil per person per distribution. Due the funding shortfall, the cereal food basket ration was cut to 14kg during the round 4 in October, and 13 kgs in round 5 in December. On average, 13 percent ration cut was applied.

[3] Total beneficiaries who received cash delivered through the national safety net payment system during 2021 was as follows: Round 1 (226,252), Round 2 (226,252), Round 3 (546,405) and an additional 254,928,950 ETB of cash was released from WFP to MoF for a combined Round 4 and 5 cash intervention to support 311,683 additional HRP beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were identified as humanitarian beneficiaries under the Humanitarian Response Plan, with entitlements delivered through the national safety net delivery mechanism, thereby contributing to strengthening the shock responsive capacity of the safety net.

[4] Cash transfers were delivered in direct coordination with and collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia, transferred through both the National Rural and Urban Safety Net Programmes. In both cases, the humanitarian cash transfers built on the existing platforms and structures in place, in order to strengthen the national safety net capacity to respond to shocks, by delivering humanitarian assistance through the national platforms. Vertical top ups directly supported the household ability to meet Essential Needs. WFP supported transfers through national systems, by providing resources, registration, transfers, reconciliation and monitoring.

[5] WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan).

[6] Survey was not conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19

[6] Slight increase is partly attributed to an increase in food stocks at household level for the first harvest of the year.

[7] Due to volatile security situation in Northern Ethiopia where prevention programmes have been introduced, the nutrition assessment surveys could not be conducted to compute the adherence.

[8] The refugee household survey was conducted just at the beginning of the ration cut which might not reflect the impact that the ration cut has on the food and nutrition security of the refugees

\*\* Misalignment in Data-tables: all required data modality and target group adjustments to align some of the A.1 indicators to ensure that planned values are aligned to actuals could not be implemented as the Need-Based Plan was still under draft version due to the ongoing Budget Revision [BR] exercise.



## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Of these, 211,310 students (118,161 boys and 93,149 girls) benefited from hot meals, take-home rations (THR) of vegetable oil or Super Cereal were provided to 132,926 (59,817 girls and 73,109 boys) school children to protect access to food and education, and 46,046 students reached (25,281 boys and 20,765 girls) through HGFSF.

[2] Ministry of Education, 2021 - 1,696,803 girls and 1,815,923 boys unable to attend school

[3] Additionally, 15,225 (50 percent) of the livelihood beneficiaries received training sessions on agricultural, livestock, SLM, irrigation, watershed systems to enhance their livelihood practices.

[4] The over-targeting phase attributes to the lower achievement

[5] FBF Tools - Feasibility and risk assessment, Forecast and triggers, implementation tool, financial mechanism, M&E; resources, and Anticipatory Actions SOPs

[6] at emergency (- 26.7 percent), LCSi at crisis (-3.4 percent) and LCSi at stress improved (19.7 percent). In addition, food security and nutrition of the beneficiaries also improved; specifically, the households Dietary Diversity score improved by 1.08 percent and the acceptable food consumption score improved by 1.4 percent.

[7] The communities also reported significant benefit of the assets created, specifically, 62 percent of the population of the communities reported environmental benefits improved environmental surroundings and improved natural environment.[6] Additionally, the communities indicated enhanced livelihood asset base by 41 percent with female headed household reporting better asset benefits (42 percent) than male headed households (40 percent). While Gambella (41 percent) reported better environmental benefits to Somali (33 percent). And female headed households (38) reported better environmental benefits to male headed households (37 percent). Additionally, the communities indicated enhanced livelihood Asset base by (41 percent), with female headed household reporting (42 percent) better Asset benefits than male headed households (40 percent). Moreover, beneficiaries from Gambella (65 percent) benefited more than those from Somali (35 percent) improved asset benefit.

Note for the reviewers:

WFP reports its Activity 5 contributions (At output levels) to six WFP cooperate output results areas: (1. Resources transferred, 2. Capacity development & technical support, 3. Assets Created, 4. SBCC Delivered, 5. Purchases from smallholders completed, and 6 Linkages to financial resources & insurance services facilitated). Any alteration of the flow of indicators reported against these cooperate output statements changes the meaning of Act 5 results.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Through the South South Cooperation Fund, to address an issue of refugee beneficiaries requesting pasta-based products, even though WFP receive sorghum contributions, WFP explored to produce a batch of sorghum pasta to run an acceptability trial, and generate a business investment case for scale up. They were all achieved thanks to the expertise from China experts.

[2] Market support was unable to go ahead in 2021 due to active conflict and its impact/halting of the programme. For 2021, training of retailers (including toward female retailers) conducted was food handling and loss management however the plan included linkages with farmers as well as provision of equipment such as crates to reduce losses. The crates were provided last year of which the retailers continued using in 2021.

[3] In the long term, this would affect not only growth and development but also would mean loss of the remarkable gains by the region in reducing stunting; however it is important to note that the context had changed at the endline data collection due to the conflict hence the challenges in availability, access and utilization of nutrient dense foods. Currently WFP is restarting the support as part of early recovery package.

[4] Regional Health Bureaux, the Amhara mass media agency (for SBCC activities), Lion International Bank for the financial service provision and Bel-cash as digital SMS service providers for voucher transfers. Strategic partners include: the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) through the Seqota Declaration unit, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Ethiopia Public Health Institute (EPHI) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

[5] WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes - on a 0 to 4 scale - the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan).

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Seven government institutions dedicated to supply chain management, social safety net and nutrition support benefited from WFP's expertise in the design of policies and development of strategic plans. WFP provided seven capacity strengthening trainings to 1,992 government staff (1,000 male and 992 female) at the federal, regional and woreda level in early warning systems, nutrition mainstreaming, social protection, productive safety nets and school feeding.

[2] African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD)

[3] Capacity strengthening was also done for the National Meteorological Agency to develop tailored season forecasts for Somali Region and designing this as triggers for Anticipatory Actions.

[4] which was combined with WFP's capacity strengthening efforts, including technical assistance to administration and resource transfer processes amongst Ministries, recruitment and training of enumerators to facilitate registration of beneficiaries onto the PSNP Payroll and Attendance Sheet System (PASS), and capacity strengthening to local Government officials, beneficiaries and financial service providers with digital payments and financial literacy.

\*\* Three policy and strategy engagements were done against the planned two for the year. The over achievement in the number of policies and strategies developed was due to the expedited policy and strategy development process facilitated by the government in these priority areas.

## Strategic outcome 05

\*User Satisfaction rate could not be computed in time to report against the targets, however feedback was sought from clients between December and February, response rate remained low.

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] The trained internal staff and supported sub-offices to identify and address women and men's needs and priorities, including measures such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk reduction by establishing food distribution points closer to the communities and by including both men and women in the process of selecting food distribution points. The trainees helped designing and conducting gender analysis, developed and implemented action plans consulting women and men to identify and address gender inequalities.
- [2] Another gender analysis on WFP's Relief, Targeted Supplementary Feeding and Fresh Food Voucher activities is also underway to identify their contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment gaps.
- [3] As a result, these model fathers started supporting their spouses engaged in WFPs livelihoods activities by collecting fuelwood and water, bathing and feeding children and taking them to the hospitals. Establishment of 18 groups is underway as many fathers are encouraged to be part of this gender transformative process

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] A gender, accountability and protection specific survey for conflicted affected population and PSNP transitory intervention was conducted in Somali region in December 2021. 370 beneficiaries were interviewed from 12 targeted Woredas. In addition, survey conducted in SNNPR, Oromia, Diredawa, and Afar revealed that 69 percent of beneficiaries feel that WFP assistance were dignified.
- [2] Information gathered from Protection risk matrices, CFM data, PDMs and WFP field visits
- [3] WFP also participated in the national Inter-Agency Accountability to Affected Populations working group (IAAWG), volunteering as focal points in regional working groups. WFP ardently shared data with the working group, published in the Ethiopia community voices platform.
- [4] Apart from in Tigray
- [5] Sugar CRM database, logbook, and tally sheet
- [6] Helpline satisfaction survey
- [7] The partner with an agreement to perform community-based CFM has sensitized 599 sites through trained 546 community volunteers, used megaphones, distribute leaflets, and wore t-shirts.

\*\* Baseline values are not provided for this reporting period; schools were closed at the time the WFP made more emphasis on mainstreaming gender, accountability and protection for SBP. Focus was placed on providing follow-up values as such performance is measured against targets and not baseline values

\*\* Triangulation of both primary and secondary data is required to report against "Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements". WFP could not collect primary data through focus group discussion across all its CSP activities due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions.

Target setting for FBF interventions are not set beyond year of intervention since most updated surveys are required to set long-term targets. No CSP targets are required at this stage.

## Environment

- [1] Environmental Issues in Ethiopia and links to Ethiopian Economy, DFID, September 01, 2015 [Accessed as of Jan 30, 2022]
- [2] Ramankutty, N., Gibbs, H. K., Achard, F., Defries, R., Foley, J. A. and Houghton, R. A. (2007) 'Challenges to estimating carbon emissions from tropical deforestation', *Global Change Biology*, Vol. 13, Issue 1, pp.51-66.
- [3] Berry, L. (2003) Land degradation in Ethiopia: its impact and extent, in Berry, L., Olson, J. and Campbell, D. (eds) 'Assessing the extent, cost and impact of land degradation at the national level: findings and lessons learned from seven pilot case studies',
- [4] Hawando, T. (1997). Desertification in Ethiopian Highlands. RALA Report No. 200. Norwegian Church AID, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 162 pp.

## Extra Section

- [1] Drought anticipatory action SOP has been developed by WFP together with the Somali DRM Bureau and other actors. The SOP defines actions to be taken in the future based on a forecast of below average rainfall to mitigate drought impacts/ protects lives and livelihoods

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	56.3	56.3	56.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,677,526	3,394,639	7,072,165	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,063,969	4,674,434	9,738,403	
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	3,677,526	3,394,639	7,072,165	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,063,969	4,674,434	9,738,403	
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	1,992,452	1,121,194	3,113,646	
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	82,940	89,851	172,791	

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	850	850	850	2018	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	282,511	306,054	588,565
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			350
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	82,198	89,047	171,245



### 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		4
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		36

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	5,756,714	4,769,158	83%
	female	6,201,699	5,064,388	82%
	total	11,958,413	9,833,546	82%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	907,672	583,056	64%
	female	895,157	572,793	64%
	total	1,802,829	1,155,849	64%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	1,035,522	724,020	70%
	female	1,024,037	712,702	70%
	total	2,059,559	1,436,722	70%
5-11 years	male	1,039,935	746,507	72%
	female	970,637	713,212	73%
	total	2,010,572	1,459,719	73%
12-17 years	male	932,424	726,827	78%
	female	875,387	670,398	77%
	total	1,807,811	1,397,225	77%
18-59 years	male	1,631,011	1,752,650	107%
	female	2,258,071	2,214,458	98%
	total	3,889,082	3,967,108	102%
60+ years	male	210,150	236,098	112%
	female	178,410	180,825	101%
	total	388,560	416,923	107%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	10,244,884	8,700,716	85%
Refugee	730,000	729,952	100%
IDP	983,529	241,727	25%
Returnee	0	161,151	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	460,920	181,225	39%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	1,159,093	405,080	34%
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,087,000	996,980	91%
School-Based Programmes	763,435	340,627	44%
Treatment of Malnutrition	3,863,000	2,280,069	59%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	6,971,340	7,072,913	101%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	92,098	41,887	45%
Dried Fruits	0	241	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	152	1	1%
Iodised Salt	1,382	754	55%
LNS	0	10,858	-
Maize	89,567	31,241	35%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	28,311	2,920	10%
Rice	22,392	11,874	53%
Sorghum/Millet	118,869	18,048	15%
Split Lentils	0	224	-
Split Peas	43,010	30,326	71%
Sugar	4,238	207	5%
Vegetable Oil	17,297	14,787	85%
Wheat	176,767	240,197	136%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	4,441	2,497	56%
Iodised Salt	151	2	1%
Maize	6,716	0	0%
Rice	3,445	1,168	34%
Sorghum/Millet	12,872	0	0%
Split Peas	469	153	33%
Vegetable Oil	655	373	57%
Wheat	6,716	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat	0	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	86,458,741	20,071,278	23%
Cash	21,988,589	1,117,251	5%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,773,718	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	4,395,600	1,102,653	25%

## 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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	730,220	389,994
			Male	743,780	397,236
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,474,000</b>	<b>787,230</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,361,741	2,758,794
			Male	2,405,599	2,810,027
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,767,340</b>	<b>5,568,821</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	357,297	236,537
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	68,731,200	12,424,305
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	2,913	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	1,283
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,283</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	329,000	293,798
			Male	329,000	293,799
			<b>Total</b>	<b>658,000</b>	<b>587,597</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,315,500	765,870
			Male	1,315,500	765,869
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,631,000</b>	<b>1,531,739</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	184,000	122,578
			<b>Total</b>	<b>184,000</b>	<b>122,578</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,208,000	735,245
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,208,000</b>	<b>735,245</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	86,403	42,581
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	487	375
			Male	488	375
			<b>Total</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>750</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	165,166	68,153
			Male	164,510	67,879
			<b>Total</b>	<b>329,676</b>	<b>136,032</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	365,729	290,621
			Male	364,270	289,461
			<b>Total</b>	<b>729,999</b>	<b>580,082</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	51,510	48,020
			Male	49,490	48,021
			<b>Total</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>96,041</b>



A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	71,910 69,090 <b>141,000</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,690 9,310 <b>19,000</b>	5,901 5,901 <b>11,802</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,360 17,640 <b>36,000</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	34,000 <b>34,000</b>	28,644 <b>28,644</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	5,000 <b>5,000</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	42,469 40,802 <b>83,271</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	150,382	124,449
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	17,727,541	7,646,973

### Output Results

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	2,913	2,913
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	4,320	3,747
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).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	35,692	33,993
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).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	805,000	735,245

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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).				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	26	39
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	26	39
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).				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	9,360	7,916.55
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	540	366.25
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).				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	90	91

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.2	3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.42	≥4.5	≥4.5	2.7	3.9		
	Overall	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	2.9	3.7		
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Afar - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.96	<12	<12	9.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.96	<12	<12	10.1			
	Overall	13.96	<12	<12	9.9			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.3	>52.3	>52.3	76.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	74.8			
	Overall	65.3	>65.3	>65.3	75.2			

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	<26.3	<26.3	20.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	<24.9	<24.9	20.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	20.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	2.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<18	<18	4.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	4.3			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>5	>5	47.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	>16.5	>16.5	61.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.9	>14.9	>14.9	58.4			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<20	<20	8.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<24	<24	1.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<23.4	3.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	<25	<25	11.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.4	<36.4	<36.4	7.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	8.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<50	<50	32.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	29.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<27	<27	30.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Amhara - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20.06	<15	<15	12.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.95	<15	<15	12.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.72	<15	<15	12.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	90.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	77.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	82.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	7.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	12.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	10.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<0	1.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	<1.1	<1.1	10.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<1	<1	7.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.5	>37.5	>37.5	39.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	>24	>24	54.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	49.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	18.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<25.2	<25.2	10.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<26	<26	13.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	11.2			WFP
	Male	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	17.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	15.2			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.5	<17.5	<17.5	31			WFP
	Male	28.5	<28.5	<28.5	17.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	27.8	<27.8	<27.8	22.3			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.07	<8.14	<6	13.33	6.5		WFP
	Male	13.15	<8.95	<6	12.43	7.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	13.55	<8.42	<6	12.82	7.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥70	≥70	31.9	50		WFP
	Male	56.9	≥70	≥60	24.2	34.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	56.6	≥70	≥65	27.5	37.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.9	≤20	≤20	30	22.7		WFP
	Male	26.5	≤20	≤20	22.9	32.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	25.4	≤20	≤20	26	31		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≤10	≤10	38.2	27.3		WFP
	Male	16.6	≤10	≤20	52.8	32.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤10	≤15	46.5	31.8		WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	69.44	>65	>65	49.4			WFP
	Male	68.7	>65	>65	52.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	69.19	>65	>65	51.1			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.4	>60	>60	12.7	50		WFP
	Male	19.9	>50	>50	16.2	33.33		programme monitoring
	Overall	18.5	>50	>50	14.6	36.2		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	<10	<10	24	9.1		WFP
	Male	33.6	<15	<15	24.7	11.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<20	<20	24.4	33.9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<10	<10	37.3	13.6		WFP
	Male	20.2	<15	<15	37.2	16.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	<15	<15	37.2	15.7		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<20	<20	26	27.3		WFP
	Male	26.3	<20	<20	21.9	39.1		programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<15	<15	23.7	14.2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	35			WFP
	Male	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	30			programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<6.25	<6.25	32			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.6	>75.6	>75.6	12			WFP
	Male	85.3	>85.3	>85.3	21			programme
	Overall	83.1	>83.1	>83.1	17.6			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	22.7			WFP
	Male	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	26.4			programme
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	25			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	65.3			WFP
	Male	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	52.6			programme
	Overall	1.5	<1.5	<1.5	57.4			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.8	>35.8	>35.8	6			WFP
	Male	53	>53	>53	7.9			programme
	Overall	49.1	>49.1	>49.1	6.7			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	49			WFP
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	47.5			programme
	Overall	12.2	<12.2	<12.2	48.1			monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	27			WFP
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	28.4			programme
	Overall	13.4	<13.4	<13.4	27.9			monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<42.5	<42.5	16.1				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	<20.4	<20.4	18.1				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	<25.3	<25.3	17.3				WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	5.1	<15	<15	0.5	1.4		Secondary data
	Male	5.1	<15	<15	0.5	1.5		Secondary data
	Overall	5.1	<15	<15	0.5	1.5		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	=0	0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	=0	0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	=0	0	0		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<15	1	1.6		Secondary data
	Male	1.3	<15	<15	0.9	1.4		Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	<15	<15	0.9	1.5		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	93.6	>75	>75	98.5	96.9		Secondary data
	Male	93.6	>75	>75	98.6	97		Secondary data
	Overall	93.6	>75	>75	98.6	97		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	92	>70	>50	83	80		WFP survey
	Male	92	>70	>50	83	80		WFP survey
	Overall	92	>70	>50	83	80		WFP survey

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Tigray - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥66	≥66				
	Male		≥66	≥66				
	Overall		≥66	≥66				

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.7	≤8	≤11	11.1	9.47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤8	≤10	11.5	9.53	
	Overall	14.2	≤8	≤10.5	11.3	9.49	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>5.3	>5.5	5.8	5.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	>5.3	>5.5	6.2	6	
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.5	5.9	5.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	≥62.8	≥62.7	73	51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.8	≥52.8	≥62	71.5	75	
	Overall	58.1	≥58.1	≥61.7	72.5	59	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	≤32.4	≤32.4	25.7	34	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤35	≤28	24.7	22	
	Overall	33.6	≤33.6	≤30	25.3	31	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	≤4.9	≤5	1.3	14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	≤12.2	≤10	3.8	2	
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8	2.2	11	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	≥11.2	≥45.6	13.7	10.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.3	≥20.3	≥46.7	16.6	25.1	
	Overall	15.5	≥15.5	≥44.8	14.7	14.8	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	≤24.4	≤24.4	9.7	2.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	≤13.3	≤13.3	8.3	16.3	
	Overall	19.2	≤19.2	≤19.2	9.2	6.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	3.9	2.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3	6.2	1.9	
	Overall	3.6	≤3.6	≤3.6	4.7	2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	≤60.5	≤26.1	72.7	84.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.1	≤63.1	≤36.7	68.9	56.7	
	Overall	61.7	≤61.7	≤32.4	71.4	76.2	
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Enrolment rate	Female	7	=9	=7	-3		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	9	=8	=6	-12		
	Overall	8	=8	=6	-8		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	8	<8	<8	9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<8	<8	11		
	Overall	8	<8	<8	10		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	92	>92	>92	92		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>92	>92	86		
	Overall	92	>92	>92	89		
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	88	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	88	85	
	Overall	91	>70	>70	88	85	
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	0.88	2	Secondary data
	Male	4.7	<15	<15	0.88	2	
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	0.88	2	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0	0.2	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0	0.2	
	Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0	0.2	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	1.1	1.8	Secondary data
	Male	3	<15	<15	1.1	1.8	
	Overall	3	<15	<15	1.1	1.8	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	97	96	Secondary data
	Male	92	>75	>75	97	96	
	Overall	92	>75	>75	97	96	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>90	91	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>90	91	85	
	Overall	91	>70	>90	91	85	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	92	>66	>66	78	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>66	>66	78	85	
	Overall	92	>66	>66	78	85	

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.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	1,362	
			Male	0	1,363	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,725</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	141,000	21,181	
			Male	159,000	24,865	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>46,046</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	134,624	97,203	
			Male	151,811	114,107	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>286,435</b>	<b>211,310</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,969	61,146	
			Male	2,222	71,780	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>132,926</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,482	4,192	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,920,000	428,114	
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.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	31,910	0	
			Male	31,910	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>63,820</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	90,612	
			Male	0	90,613	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,225</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	562,500	0	
			Male	562,500	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	78,150	0	
			Male	71,850	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	7,312	
			Male	0	7,313	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,625</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	96,277	
			Male	0	294,178	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390,455</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	154,031	0	
			Male	156,889	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>310,920</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,983	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,068,589	689,137	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,000	1,099
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.61: Quantity of construction materials for school facilities	non-food item	300,000	124,761
B: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THR), to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance (linked to SDG 4).				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	4,551	3,908
C: Vulnerable people (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from increased capacity of Government institutions for the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	30
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	1
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	1
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	5
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	800,000	350,000
F: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	2,000	2,290
K: Vulnerable people (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from increased capacity of Government institutions for the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.				
School feeding (on-site)				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	5
M: Vulnerable people (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from increased capacity of Government institutions for the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.				
School feeding (on-site)				

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	2
N*: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	77.2
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	22	17
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	50	74
<b>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.</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	296,711	52,686
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	160	128
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	15,600	8,484
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	56	5
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	individual	1,710	877
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	11,201	2,000
D: Targeted households (vulnerable smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, livestock and sustainable land management (SLM) that increase their productivity, income and reduce disaster risks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	676	982
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	15	16

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	3	3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	2	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.12: Hectares (ha) of fodder banks established	Ha	500	832
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	556.5	478
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared	Ha	454	276
<b>Food assistance for asset</b>				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	7,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	7,200	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.112: Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	30,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.115: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	12,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	80,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.134: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	15,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	2,009	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.27: Hectares (ha) of micro watershedes rehabilitated	Ha	1,224	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	24	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	11,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	5,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	65	0

D: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	1,000,000	2,795,793
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.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.12: Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	individual	54	196
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	50	70
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	600	703
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	10,206	4,785
G: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	50	0
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	67	542
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	23	253
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	24	1,142
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	438	20,784
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	58,858	49,794
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	32,760	7,022
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	49,140	13,677
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	57,923	57,923
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	60,070	60,070



Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	294,295	80,125
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.5: Number of people benefiting from payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	individual	125,000	124,830
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	834,853	79,734
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.5: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	US\$	1,983,269	981,119
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	294,295	248,970
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by livestock (meso) insurance schemes	individual	125,000	141,485
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	470,872	362,996
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under livestock (meso) insurance schemes	US\$	1,495,624	1,495,624
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	4,174,265	2,909,084
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes	US\$	10,513,141	10,513,141

### 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	138,995	≥138,995	≥138,995	511,000			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	300	≥300	≥300	675			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	>96	>95	92.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>96	>95	91.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>96	>95	92			WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	6.7	>5	>6	3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	>5	>6	4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	>5	>6	4			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	39	<20	<12	16			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<20	<12	13			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	<20	<12	14.5			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	61	>80	>85	84			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	>80	>85	87			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	>80	>85	85.5			WFP programme monitoring
SABER School Feeding National Capacity	Overall	1	≥4	≥4	2			Secondary data

**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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Amhara - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.04	<10	<10	7.7			WFP survey
	Male	9.86	<10	<10	7.5			WFP survey
	Overall	10.77	<10	<10	7.6			WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.96	≥5.5	≥5.5	4.1			WFP survey
	Male	4.92	≥5.5	≥5.5	4.4			WFP survey
	Overall	4.93	≥5.5	≥5.5	4.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.9	≥53.9	≥53.9	24.8			WFP survey
	Male	52.3	≥52.3	≥52.3	14			WFP survey
	Overall	53	≥53	≥53	18.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	≤43.4	≤43.4	35.3			WFP survey
	Male	41.1	≤41.1	≤41.1	41.5			WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	≤42.1	≤42.1	39			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6	39.9		WFP survey
	Male	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5	44.5		WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	43		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	65.1	≥65	≥65	63		WFP survey
	Male	61.3	≥61.3	≥61.3	60.5		WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9	61.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23.7	>23.7	>23.7	41.6		WFP survey
	Male	26.2	>26.2	>26.2	39.3		WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	>25.1	40.2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	59.2	<59.2	<59.2	20.5		WFP survey
	Male	59.8	<59.8	<59.8	21.6		WFP survey
	Overall	59.6	<59.6	<59.6	21.2		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	9.6		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	8.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	8.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	28		WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	31		WFP survey
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	29.7		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	9.2	≥50	≥50	6.12		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	70.8		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	67		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6	≥5.5	≥5.5	5.8		WFP survey
	Male	6	≥5.5	≥5.5	5.6		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥5.5	≥5.5	5.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.1	>84.1	>84.1	82.8		WFP survey
	Male	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	82		WFP survey
	Overall	85.7	>85.7	>85.7	82.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	15.3		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<9.3	<9.3	16.1		WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	<10.5	<10.5	15.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.4	<2.4	<2.4	1.9		WFP survey
	Male	4.5	<4.5	<4.5	1.9		WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	1.9		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	35.6	≥35.6	≥35.6	53.3		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥40	≥40	49.6		WFP survey
	Overall	38.6	≥38.6	≥38.6	51.9		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1	30.3		WFP survey
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	42.9		WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	≥12.4	≥12.4	35.1		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.7	≤8.7	≤8.7	8		WFP survey
	Male	9.6	≤15	≤15	8.7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	8.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤23	≤23	6.1		WFP survey
	Male	26	≤26	≤26	8.7		WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≤25.1	≤25.1	7.1		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57.1	≤57.1	≤57.1	55.6		WFP survey
	Male	51.4	≤51.4	≤51.4	39.8		WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≤53.1	≤53.1	49.5		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	63.1	≥70	≥70	15.5		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	49	≥70	≥70	5.7		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.2	≤15.2	≤15.2	0		WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	11.1		WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤13.4	≤13.4	6.3		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	6.1	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	6	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	6	4.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.2	≥92.2	≥92.2	95.2		WFP survey
	Male	77.6	≥77.6	≥77.6	96.3		WFP survey
	Overall	86.2	≥86.2	≥86.2	95.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	4.8		WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3	7.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤3.6	≤3.6	0		WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	0		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	35	≥35	≥35	30.7		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	28.5		WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥33	≥33	29.5		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.3	≥20.3	≥20.3	0		WFP survey
	Male	31	≥31	≥31	0		WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	0		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24	≤24	≤24	9.5		WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≤25	≤24.1	7.4		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	8.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.8	≤20	≤22.8	0		WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≤10	≤6.1	11.1		WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤15.9	≤15.9	6.3		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.9	≤32.9	≤32.9	90.5		WFP survey
	Male	38.8	≤38.8	≤38.8	81.5		WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	85.4		WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	67	≥70	≥70	38.7	81.4		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	43.1			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19.5	<19.5	<19.5	16.9			WFP survey
	Male	18.93	<18.93	<18.93	14.1			WFP survey
	Overall	19.1	<19.1	<19.1	15.1			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.2	>35.2	>35.2	5.2			WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>51.1	>51.1	8.4			WFP survey
	Overall	47.4	>47.4	>47.4	7.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.1	<48.1	<48.1	14.8			WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4	20.1			WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<29.9	<29.9	18.2			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	80			WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4	71.5			WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	<22.6	<22.6	74.6			WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	33	≥33	≥33	41			WFP survey
	Male	34	≥34	≥34	45.5			WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥34	≥34	43.9			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6	>6	>6	5.2			WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>11	0.4			WFP survey
	Overall	9	>9	>9	2.1			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	<43	<43	11.1			WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<40	11.7			WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41	11.5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33	<33	<33	72.6			WFP survey
	Male	43	<43	<43	76.6			WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41	75.1			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	<6	<19	11.1			WFP survey
	Male	6	<19	<6	11.3			WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	<9	11.2			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.5		≤16.5	15.3			WFP
	Male	16.9		≤16.9	16.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8		≤16.8	16.2			WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring
								WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.3	≥94.2	≥94.3	86.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.5	≥86.5	≥86.5	87.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.1	≥89.1	≥89.1	87.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	7.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	7.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.8	≤7.8	≤7.8	7.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.9	≤0.9	≤0.9	6.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	4.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	≤3.1	≤3.1	5.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	30.1	≥30.1	≥30.1	35.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.2	≥29.2	≥29.2	42			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.5	≥29.5	≥29.5	39.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.7	≥20.7	≥20.7	26.8			WFP survey
	Male	18.64	≥18.64	≥18.64	26.5			WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≥19.3	≥19.3	26.6			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39.1	≤39.1	≤39.1	13			WFP survey
	Male	34.9	≤34.9	≤34.9	11			WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	≤36.3	≤36.3	12			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.4	≤32.4	≤32.4	6			WFP survey
	Male	34.4	≤34.4	≤34.4	8			WFP survey
	Overall	33.8	≤33.8	≤33.8	7			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.6	≤28.6	≤28.6	63			WFP survey
	Male	28.8	≤28.8	≤28.8	65			WFP survey
	Overall	28.8	≤28.8	≤28.8	64			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities</b>								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.11	>4.11	>4.11	3.1			WFP survey
	Male	4.05	>4.05	>4.05	3.5			WFP survey
	Overall	4.06	>4.06	>4.06	3.4			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Tigray - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	4.86	≤4.86	≤4.86				WFP survey
	Male	3.42	≤3.42	≤3.42				WFP survey
	Overall	4.33	≤4.33	≤4.33				WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.9	≥5.5	≥5.5				WFP survey
	Male	5.1	≥5.5	≥5.5				WFP survey
	Overall	4.97	≥5.5	≥5.5				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥46	≥46				WFP survey
	Male	60.2	≥60.2	≥60.2				WFP survey
	Overall	51.2	≥51.2	≥51.2				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.6	≤45.6	≤45.6				WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤38.2	≤38.2				WFP survey
	Overall	42.9	≤42.9	≤42.9				WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.4	≤8.4	≤8.4				WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6				WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9				WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	64.6	≥64.6	≥64.6				WFP survey
	Male	59.9	≥59.9	≥59.9				WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39.5	≥39.5	≥39.5				WFP survey
	Male	52	≥52	≥52				WFP survey
	Overall	44.1	≥44.1	≥44.1				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5				WFP survey
	Male	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4				WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8.3				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.8	≤2.8	≤2.8				WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8				WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	≤2.1	≤2.1				WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51	≤51	≤51				WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≤35.8	≤35.8				WFP survey
	Overall	46	≤46	≤46				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	8.2	≥50	≥50				WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70				WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70				WFP survey
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.1	≤12	≤12	6.1			WFP survey
	Male	14.6	≤12	≤12	8.7			WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	≤12	≤12	7.1			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 climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	65,340	79,925	
			Male	44,660	82,195	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>162,120</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,395,600	1,102,653	

Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Prevention of stunting					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	18,000	32,424	
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	200	142	
C: Food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from improved private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and strategies, including local production of nutritious foods, food fortification and food safety to support climate-sensitive food systems improvement					
Prevention of stunting					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	4	
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.					
Prevention of stunting					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	18,000	868	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	72,000	7,803	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	362,000	210,000	

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source



<b>Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	96	>70	>70	53	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>70	>70	53	96	
	Overall	96	>70	>70	53	96	
<b>Target Group: PLW CH - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	9.21	>6.8	>6.5	4.84	9.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.19	>6.8	>6.5	4.14	9.19	
	Overall	9.19	>6.8	>6.5	4.39	9.19	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.3	<50	<60	67.2	89.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.6	<50	<60	78.3	84.6	
	Overall	84.9	<50	<60	74.3	84.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≤7	≤3.6	2.6	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	≤0	9.2	0	
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	6.81	0.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	16.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	30.4	0	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	25.38	0	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	90.5	96.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	77.8	100	
	Overall	99.98	≥99.98	≥99.98	82.35	99.98	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤0	<3.6	7.8	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	<0	12.1	0	
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	<0.2	10.53	0.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	1.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	10.1	0	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	7.12	0	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	72		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>66	>66	72		
	Overall		>66	>66	72		
<b>Target Group:</b> PLWCH - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	31.7	≥41.7	≥41.7	27.5	78.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	39.6	≥49.6	≥49.6	20.5	86.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥56	≥56	15	86.1	
	Overall	42.9	≥52.9	≥52.9	17.7	86.1	

<b>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.</b>				<b>- Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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.</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Chronically food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive adequate assistance and services as a result of enhanced federal and regional government capacity to implement safety nets, including PSNP, climate risk management, livelihoods strengthening and for people living with HIV(PLHIV) in emergency settings.					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	22	22	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,992	1,992	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	10	11	
C: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive more effective and efficient delivery of food assistance as a result of enhanced and sustainable supply chain management capacity of the Government at both federal and regional levels and increased private sector and local NGO engagement.					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	5	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	7	10	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	6	7	
G: Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive timely and effective humanitarian action as a result of strengthened national food and nutrition early warning and emergency preparedness systems at federal and regional levels.					
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions					
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	83	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	2	1	

G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	16,002	10,790
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	7,312	7,312
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	7,313	7,313
K: Chronically food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive adequate assistance and services as a result of enhanced federal and regional government capacity to implement safety nets, including PSNP, climate risk management, livelihoods strengthening and for people living with HIV(PLHIV) in emergency settings.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	17	17
M: Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive timely and effective humanitarian action as a result of strengthened national food and nutrition early warning and emergency preparedness systems at federal and regional levels.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	5	5

#### 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.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>2	>2	3	1		Secondary data
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	41.9	≥80	≥80	83	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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) and the humanitarian community benefit from medical and security evacuation services.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	100	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	70.5	
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.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.2: Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported	Mt	16	39.5	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100	73	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	7	9	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)	US\$	200	200	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	900	4,166	
Activity 09: Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	30	41	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	10	18	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.126: Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled	%	80	93	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	5,000	11,351	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.132: Transport capacity made available (mt)	Mt	30,000	553,239.28	
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	41	52	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	12,000	13,540	

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.143: Percentage of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled	%	90	83.5
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	8,000	7,696
<b>Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefits from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.				
Service Delivery General				
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured	metric ton	500,000	700,000
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	500,000	622,589
<b>Activity 12: Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefits from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.				
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster				
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.6: Total number of common operational areas provided with security communications services	Number	3	2
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.7: Total number of common operational areas with access to Internet connectivity services, facilitated through national providers	Number	3	0
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.8: Total number of capacity building sessions delivered	Number	3	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	82	≥82	≥85		94		WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	48	=50	=50	44	52.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27	=20	=20	6	26.8		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	25	=30	=30	50	20.3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥47	≥47	33	42		Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52	≥52	≥60	40	55		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25	≥25	≥28.5	14	23.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	23	≥23	≥26.6	47	21.6		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	37	57.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25	≤25	≤25	18	20.4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	23	≤23	≤23	45	21.8		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	=50	≥50	37	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	=50	≥77	15	22.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12	=20	≥10.4	8	5.4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	68	=30	≥27.6	77	72		WFP programme monitoring

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Amhara - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	74	≤74	≤74	72			WFP programme monitoring
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Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	24		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities</b>							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall		=50	=50	59.6		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall		=20	=20	18.5		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall		=30	=30	21.9		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	83	92.2		WFP survey
	Male	95	=100	=100	90	95.4		WFP survey
	Overall	95	=100	=100	88	94.2		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	100	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90	99	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>90	>90	99	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	77	93.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>90	>90	56	89.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	>90	>90	63	91.1		WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	91	=100	=100	95			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=100	=100	95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	=100	95			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	>90	>90	98			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	>90	>90	98			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	>90	>90	98			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89	>90	>90	89				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	>90	>90	89				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	>90	>90	89				WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	86.7	=100	=100	98.2	97		-
	Male	91.5	=100	=100	89.1	99.6		-
	Overall	90.3	=100	=100	95.2	97.8		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.3	>90	>90	98.2	87.8		-
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	89.1	84		-
	Overall	99.2	>90	>90	95.2	86.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	71.6	82.7		WFP survey
	Male	98	>90	>90	82	89		WFP survey
	Overall	98	>90	>90	75	84.6		WFP survey

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female		=100	=100	82			-
	Male		=100	=100	70			-
	Overall		=100	=100	76			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		>90	>90	100			-
	Male		>90	>90	100			WFP survey
	Overall		>90	>90	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female		>90	>90	68			-
	Male		>90	>90	70			WFP survey
	Overall		>90	>90	69			WFP survey

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Amhara - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	91	=100	=100	62			-
	Male	86	=100	=100	48			-
	Overall	88	=100	=100	52			-

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	>90	>90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	>90	>90	100	
	Overall	96	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	>90	>90	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>90	>90	37	
	Overall	93	>90	>90	40	

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Gambela - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	84.1	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
	Male	84.2	>90	>90	100	
	Overall	84.2	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84.1	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
	Male	84.2	>90	>90	100	
	Overall	84.2	>90	>90	100	

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>90	100	
	Overall	100	>90	>90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.6	>90	>90	95.2	WFP survey
	Male	97.4	>90	>90	100	
	Overall	92.2	>90	>90	97.9	

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	90.4	Secondary data
	Male	100	>90	>90	92.5	
	Overall	100	>90	>90	91.7	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	90.4	WFP survey
	Male	99	>90	>90	92.5	
	Overall	99	>90	>90	91.7	

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.2		=100	90.5	WFP survey
	Male	91.6		=100	86.9	
	Overall	93.1		=100	88.3	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.1		≥98.1	100	WFP survey
	Male	100		≥100	100	
	Overall	99.4		≥99.4	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.1		≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	100		≥90	100	
	Overall	99.4		≥90	100	

**Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLWCH - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	96	99.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98	99.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	100	100		WFP
	Male	99.3	>90	>90	96	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	>90	>90	99	100		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	40	>90	>90	91	100		WFP
	Male	77.2	>90	>90	91	99.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	76	>90	>90	91	99.3		WFP programme monitoring

## 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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief ben - <b>Location:</b> Somali - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	46	≥80	≥80	32	77.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	41	85.2		
	Overall	44	≥80	≥80	38	82.2		

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	42	>80	>80	57			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>80	>80	57			
	Overall	42	>80	>80	57			

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	≥90	=100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	93.6	≥93.6	≥93.6	18.2	97.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	≥95.3	≥95.3	22.7	97.3		
	Overall	94.4	≥94.4	≥94.4	19.7	97.4		

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female		>80	>80	13			WFP survey
	Male		>80	>80	32			-
	Overall		>80	>80	23			WFP survey

**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.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Amhara - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	54	≥80	≥80	2			WFP
	Male	51	≥80	≥80	3			programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥80	≥80	3			WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Gambela - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	8.7	≥80	≥80	42.9			WFP survey
	Male	17.8	≥80	≥80	37.3			WFP survey
	Overall	15	≥80	≥80	40.8			WFP survey

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	34.1	≥80	≥80	66.7			WFP survey
	Male	48.3	≥80	≥80	3.7			WFP survey
	Overall	39.9	≥80	≥80	31.3			WFP survey

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	8.9			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	6.3			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	7.2			WFP survey

**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	72.2			WFP survey
	Male	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	72.8			WFP survey
	Overall	8.8	>8.8	>8.8	72.6			WFP survey

**Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** PLWCH - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	80	≥74	≥74	36	83.3		WFP
	Male	73.8	≥74	≥74	30	92.3		programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	36	91.8		WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
<b>Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0			-
<b>Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	5	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Ethiopia - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0			WFP programme monitoring



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WFP's Climate resilience programme in the Somali region

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

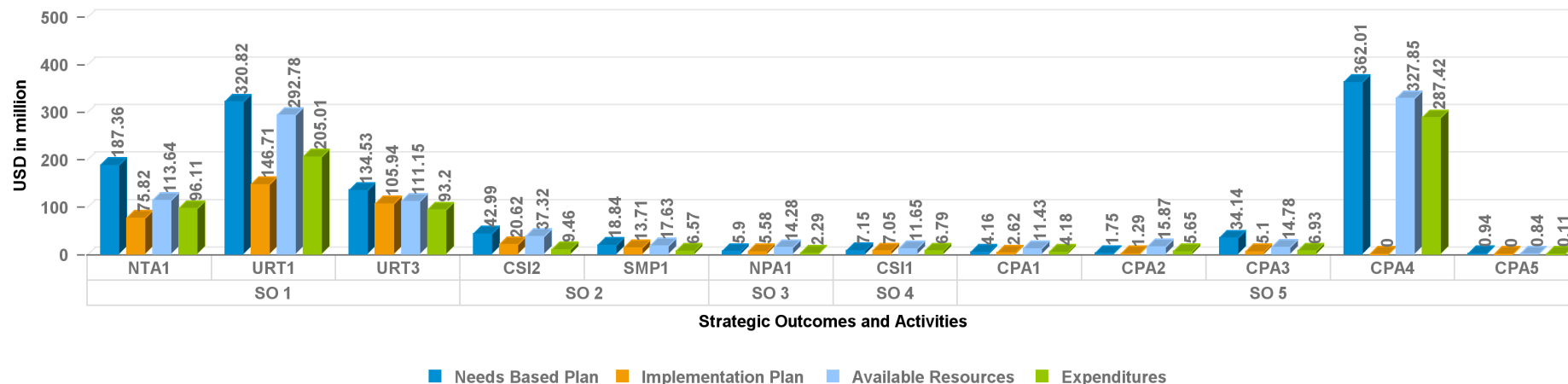
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, 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
CPA5	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector
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 climate-sensitive 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 other 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	187,359,186	75,819,437	113,638,867	96,112,662
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	320,819,155	146,710,353	292,775,571	205,009,526
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	134,526,503	105,940,837	111,152,482	93,201,692
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	93	0
	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.	42,987,092	20,618,166	37,316,084	9,456,904

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 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.	18,836,918	13,707,687	17,629,876	6,573,191
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,066,447	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>704,528,853</b>	<b>362,796,480</b>	<b>575,579,419</b>	<b>410,353,975</b>
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 climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition	5,896,950	5,576,310	14,279,869	2,292,060
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,896,950</b>	<b>5,576,310</b>	<b>14,279,869</b>	<b>2,292,060</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	7,145,035	7,048,853	11,645,289	6,793,489
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>7,145,035</b>	<b>7,048,853</b>	<b>11,645,289</b>	<b>6,793,489</b>
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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	4,163,744	2,619,420	11,427,951	4,180,520

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.	1,748,564	1,291,584	15,865,637	5,652,061
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	34,141,139	5,104,636	14,780,119	6,932,930
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	362,013,274	0	327,845,188	287,415,617

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	944,349	0	836,122	114,248
<b>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)</b>			<b>403,011,069</b>	<b>9,015,640</b>	<b>370,755,017</b>	<b>304,295,377</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	17,434,767	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,434,767</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,120,581,908</b>	<b>384,437,283</b>	<b>989,694,361</b>	<b>723,734,902</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>28,147,661</b>	<b>19,652,433</b>	<b>43,014,194</b>	<b>19,124,342</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,148,729,569</b>	<b>404,089,716</b>	<b>1,032,708,554</b>	<b>742,859,244</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>50,538,752</b>	<b>26,177,587</b>	<b>29,767,613</b>	<b>29,767,613</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,199,268,321</b>	<b>430,267,303</b>	<b>1,062,476,167</b>	<b>772,626,856</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

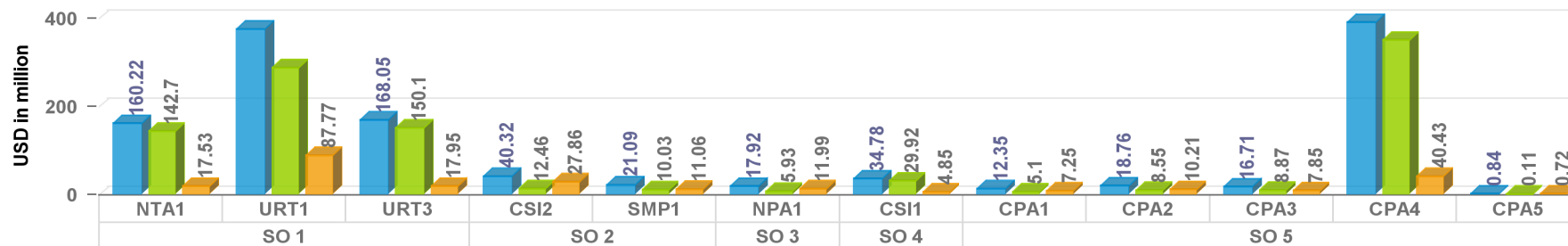
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, 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
CPA5	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector
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 climate-sensitive 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 other 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.

# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	201,178,612	168,048,511	0	168,048,511	150,097,721	17,950,790
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	439,761,857	363,910,346	10,687,833	374,598,180	286,832,134	87,766,045
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	269,908,324	151,795,002	8,427,656	160,222,658	142,696,454	17,526,205
		Non Activity Specific	0	93	0	93	0	93

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	53,081,258	40,315,658	0	40,315,658	12,456,478	27,859,180
		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.	28,901,895	21,088,705	0	21,088,705	10,032,020	11,056,685
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,066,447	0	3,066,447	0	3,066,447
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>992,831,946</b>	<b>748,224,762</b>	<b>19,115,489</b>	<b>767,340,252</b>	<b>602,114,808</b>	<b>165,225,444</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 climate-sensitive 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 other forms of malnutrition	9,037,956	17,921,763	0	17,921,763	5,933,955	11,987,808
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,037,956</b>	<b>17,921,763</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,921,763</b>	<b>5,933,955</b>	<b>11,987,808</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

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.	38,778,650	34,776,168	0	34,776,168	29,924,368	4,851,800
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>38,778,650</b>	<b>34,776,168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,776,168</b>	<b>29,924,368</b>	<b>4,851,800</b>
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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	6,239,370	12,347,175	0	12,347,175	5,099,744	7,247,431

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	944,349	836,122	0	836,122	114,248	721,874
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	40,957,480	16,713,246	0	16,713,246	8,866,058	7,847,188

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	483,313,100	389,675,567	0	389,675,567	349,245,996	40,429,571
		Provide supply chain services to Government and humanitarian partners.	2,568,584	18,761,295	0	18,761,295	8,547,719	10,213,576
<b>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)</b>			<b>534,022,883</b>	<b>438,333,406</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,333,406</b>	<b>371,873,765</b>	<b>66,459,640</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	17,434,767	0	17,434,767	0	17,434,767
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>17,434,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,434,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,434,767</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	1,574,671,435	1,256,690,866	19,115,489	1,275,806,355	1,009,846,896	265,959,459
		<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>	44,409,439	48,568,080	976,831	49,544,912	25,655,060	23,889,852
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	1,619,080,874	1,305,258,946	20,092,320	1,325,351,266	1,035,501,956	289,849,311
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	72,889,530	51,998,657		51,998,657	51,998,657	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	1,691,970,404	1,357,257,603	20,092,320	1,377,349,923	1,087,500,612	289,849,311

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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