



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP Ethiopia Country Brief

February 2022



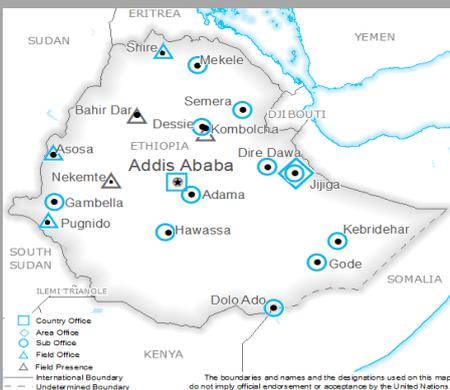
## Operational Context

Ethiopia has achieved notable progress over the past decade, from economic growth averaging 10 percent per annum (2007-2017) to a reduction in extreme poverty and hunger rates by half (61 to 31 percent).

The Government's Ten-Year Perspective Plan (2021-2030) envisions Ethiopia becoming a middle-income country. The plan and other national policies and strategies prioritize support to the agricultural sector to enhance food and nutrition security and build resilience.

Ethiopia is experiencing prolonged drought with three consecutive poor rainy seasons, the first time in four decades. Across the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya) there are 13 million impacted by the drought - in Ethiopia, 5.7 million people will require food assistance.

WFP is aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2025). WFP's portfolio is designed to support and complement national efforts with key support areas focused on disaster risk management, basic social services and resilience building.



Population: **109 million**

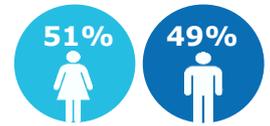
2020 Human Development Index: **173 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

## In Numbers

**3.5 million** people assisted



**USD 5.7 million** through cash-based transfers

**USD 604 million** (March - August 2022) net funding requirements

**31,533 mt** of food assistance distributed

## Operational Updates

- In February, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to **3.5 million people**, including those affected by drought and floods, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and malnourished women and children. WFP also continued to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance in conflict-affected Northern Ethiopia.

### Relief

- In the Tigray Region, WFP delivered emergency food assistance to 15,059 people - the number is far lower than the planned due to lack of fuel and food entering Tigray Region. In the Afar and Amhara regions, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 114,300 and 83,824 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and food insecure people in host communities in February.
- In the Somali Region, WFP continued to provide food assistance to IDPs, and people affected by drought, but with reduced ration of cereal due to funding shortage. WFP assisted **1.3 million** people with **16,253 mt** of food and **USD 4.8 million** in cash-based transfers (CBT) during February.

### Nutrition

- In February, WFP provided treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention of wasting to 611,027 children under the age of 5, as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) through distribution of 3,373 mt of specialized nutritious foods under targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) activities.

### Support to Refugees

- WFP supported 707,108 refugees with 7,993 mt of in-kind food assistance and USD 469,542 cash-based transfers (CBT) in 24 refugee camps across Ethiopia in February. Critical funding shortfalls resulted in refugees receiving only 60 percent rations.

### School Feeding

- In February, WFP's on-site school feeding activities reached **168,012** school children with **382 mt** of food. WFP supported **52,104** children through its home-grown school feeding initiative procuring food locally.

### Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV)

- The FFV Programme supports households with PLWG and children under the age of 2 to access fresh food and improve their dietary diversity. In February, WFP re-started providing fresh food vouchers to 13,876 people in need in Amhara Region, after it was stopped since November 2021 due to the conflict.

### Livelihoods

- To strengthen the livelihoods of communities, WFP supported over 54,625 people through its resilience building and livelihood activities. Under this initiative, activities included technical support to 138 enterprise owners in Gambella and the cultivation of 200 hectares of land for cropping season in Somali region benefiting 400 households.

## Country Strategic Plan (2020 - 2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>3.9 b</b>	<b>779 m</b>	<b>604 m</b>

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

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

#### Activities:

- Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the Productive Safety Net Programme.
- Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children under 5 and PLWG.
- Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees.

### Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.

#### Activities:

- 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 school feeding programmes.
- 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.

### Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have an improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.

#### Activities:

- 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.

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

**Strategic Outcome 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 nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.

#### Activities:

- Provide 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.

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

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology through June 2025.

#### Activities:

- Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.
- Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners.
- Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
- Provide on demand food procurement services.
- Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster to government and humanitarian partners.

## Climate Risk Management

- To mitigate risks posed by the desert locust invasion, flooding and other climate shocks, WFP assisted 248,970 beneficiaries in the Somali Region through the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia project, which provides livestock insurance and greater protection to pastoralists.

## Supply chain

- WFP's food and fuel stocks continued to run perilously low inside the Tigray Region – convoys have not been allowed into Tigray since mid- December 2021.
- In February, WFP dispatched 10 convoys with 2.7 mt of relief commodities and 125 mt of nutrition commodities within the Afar region.
- In Amhara region, WFP dispatched 1,415 mt of nutrition items throughout Amhara Region from both the Gondar and Kombolcha hubs.
- As part of WFP's Service Provision, WFP supported UNHCR and IOM with 9,000 litres of fuel in Asossa to support relocation of refugees from Gure-Shambola and Tongo camps to Tsore camp.
- As part of the COVID-19 response, the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub successfully delivered 49 mt of COVID - 19 personal protective equipment and general medical supplies on behalf of the African CDC to Malawi, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

## Accountability to Affected Populations

- WFP continued its advocacy and awareness raising efforts on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and gender-based violence (GBV). In Hawassa, WFP distributed 2,085 PSEA materials and 552 GBV pocket guides at WFP assisted programme sites.

## Cross-border Assistance to South Sudan

- WFP Ethiopia continued to support WFP's operations in South Sudan through river and road deliveries. Airdrop operations have been suspended from November to date due to operational challenges.

## United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In February, UNHAS transported 95 kg of light humanitarian cargo and 664 passengers within Ethiopia.

## Challenges

- Insecurity in the Afar, Amhara and Tigray Regions continued to present a significant challenge to humanitarian activities. WFP continued to engage and coordinate with Federal and Regional authorities to request safe access to continue its operations
- Severe funding shortfalls continue to critically impact WFP operations. WFP's largest operations of Relief, Nutrition and Refugee assistance face critical pipeline breaks starting in May 2022, if funding is not received.

**Donors (in alphabetical order):** Australian, Austria, Canada, CERF, China, Denmark, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, South Korea, SRAC, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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