	Current	Change	Revised	
Duration	1 July 2020– 30 June 2025	No change	No change	
Beneficiaries	22 962 008	2 686 008	25 648 016	
		(USD)		
Total cost	3 938 015 932	1 083 055 155	5 021 071 088	
Transfers	3 439 463 596	1 012 931 919	4 452 395 515	
Implementation	157 606 012	11 527 633	169 133 645	
Direct Support Costs	148 106 027	6 401 78	154 507 806	
Subtotal	3 745 175 635	1 030 861 331	4 776 036 966	
Indirect support costs	192 840 298	52 193 824	245 034 121	

Crisis response revision of Ethiopia country strategic plan (2020–2025) and corresponding budget increase

Gender and age marker code*: 3

* http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/.

Rationale

- 1. The security situation in Northern Ethiopia remains volatile since armed conflict erupted between the Federal Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in November 2020. The conflict has triggered population displacements in Tigray, Amhara and Afar regions, economic crisis, erosion of livelihoods and resilience to shocks leading to increased food insecurity in these regions. The inability of humanitarian actors to bring in food, cash and fuel into areas controlled by Tigray Forces continues to impede delivery of assistance.
- 2. Screening data from Tigray shows malnutrition rates between 20–27 percent¹ for children, while every second pregnant and breastfeeding woman is malnourished. In Amhara, joint rapid assessments found that over 20 percent of children were acutely malnourished while almost half of the pregnant and breastfeeding women were suffering from wasting.² In Afar, the global acute malnutrition rate among children is 26 percent.³
- 3. Most parts of Southern Ethiopia continue to experience moderate to extreme drought conditions⁴ following poor rainfall leading to significant harvest losses, deteriorating livestock body conditions, depressed household purchasing power and widespread water and food shortages. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is extremely high at 16-27 percent

⁴ Famine Early Warning Systems Network. November 2021. *Expanding drought and conflict are expected to drive severe food insecurity in 2022*.



¹ Nutrition Cluster. December 2021. *Northern Ethiopia Emergency Nutrition Update – Tigray.*

² WFP. July 2021. Rapid Nutritional Assessment using MUAC for Young Children and Pregnant/Lactating women in IDP Camps, Amhara Region Ethiopia.

³ United Nations Children's Fund. November 2021. Northern Ethiopia Find and Treat Campaign.

for children and 16-39 percent for pregnant and lactating women⁵ and is expected to increase further in the coming months, if timely assistance is not provided.

- 4. The mid-year review of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)⁶ identified 14.8 million people in need of multisectoral humanitarian assistance outside of Tigray, of which 12.8 million are food-insecure, including 3 million in Somali region. In addition, an emergency food security assessment⁷ shows 4.6 million people continue to require food assistance in the Tigray region, excluding Western Tigray. Macro-economic conditions are also worsening with the devaluation of the Ethiopian Birr, resulting in increased food prices. The Central Statistics Agency report indicates that the overall inflation rate in Ethiopia increased by 33 percent between November 2020 and November 2021.⁸
- 5. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) continues to impact vulnerabilities of people across Ethiopia, in particular the urban population. WFP will continue to support the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP).
- 6. This budget revision aims to:
 - Introduce relief food assistance in Amhara and Afar regions; increase beneficiaries in Somali Region to align with the 2021 mid-year review of the HRP; and continue support to the UPSNP.
 - Extend blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children age 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) in Amhara and Afar regions and continue BSF in Tigray region.
 - Adjust activity 3 by maintaining the same beneficiary numbers until the end of the country strategic plan (CSP) period.
 - Increase the capacity strengthening budget for activity 4 in order to align with current contributions and pace of implementation.
 - Increase activity 8 budget to increase the number of aircrafts for the Northern Ethiopia operation.
 - Reword strategic outcome 5 and activity 9 statements to include engineering services.
 - Increase activity 9 budget to accommodate additional needs and incorporate engineering services.
 - Extend activity 10 budget to include 2022.
 - Increase activity 11 budget to provide food procurement services to the Government in 2022.

Changes

Strategic orientation

7. This revision does not change the strategic orientation of the CSP.

⁸ Central Statistics Agency. November 2021. Consumer Price Index.



⁵ Borena Zone Genna Post Harvest Assessment Report, July 2021, Disaster Risk Management Office and West Guji Zonal Health Office (September 2021).

⁶Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2021. *2021 Humanitarian Response Plan - Ethiopia - Mid-year review*.

⁷ WFP. 2022. Emergency Food Security Assessment – Tigray Region, Ethiopia.

- 8. Strategic outcome 5 and activity 9 statements have been modified to include provision of engineering services:
 - Strategic outcome 5: "Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025".
 - Activity 9: "Provide supply chain **and engineering** services to government and humanitarian partners".

Strategic outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

- 9. Under activity 1, WFP will reach 650,000 displaced or acutely food-insecure people in Amhara region as well as 534,000 in Afar region, based on a request by the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission and findings from emergency food security assessments⁹. Community-based targeting using existing local structures will be used to identify vulnerable households.
- 10. WFP will scale up its assistance to reach 3 million people in the Somali region to align with the 2021 mid-year review of the HRP. Community-based targeting using vulnerability indicators will be used to identify vulnerable households.
- 11. WFP will continue to implement the UPSNP in 2022, reaching 104,000 PLWG. Those targeted include PLWG and households with children under 2 and people with disabilities who are unable to engage in public works.
- 12. Based on a request by the Government in response to the high levels of malnutrition, WFP will introduce BSF in Amhara and Afar regions to reach 1.4 million children age 6-59 months and 358,000 PLWG. WFP will align BSF with relief assistance to avoid household sharing of specialized nutritious foods. Targeted supplementary feeding will continue throughout the country, with possible scale up in the South due to the prevailing drought situation. WFP will maintain assistance to 2.8 million targeted supplementary feeding beneficiaries until the end of the CSP, considering malnutrition is unlikely to decrease given the increase in conflict, climate shocks and displacements.
- 13. Under activity 3, WFP will maintain assistance to 700,000 refugees until the end of the CSP period, considering the smaller than anticipated number of refugees who are self-sufficient without food assistance. WFP will scale up its resilience and livelihood activities through activity 5 to promote self-reliance and social cohesion between refugees and host communities and conduct vulnerability analysis to inform prioritization and needs-based targeting by engaging with key partners such as Refugees and Returnees Services and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- 14. The logistics cluster will increase warehouse and staffing capacity to meet the increasing demand for logistics services.

Transfer modalities

15. WFP will seek opportunities to introduce cash-based transfers (CBTs) in Amhara and Afar regions based on market assessments, particularly in the urban centres where markets, banking services and phone network coverage are not disrupted.

⁹ WFP *Emergency Food Security Assessment: Afar and Amhara conflict affected zones* (forthcoming).



Partnerships

- 16. WFP will engage cooperating partners to manage distributions, with technical and monitoring support from WFP.
- 17. WFP will strive to secure flexible and timely contributions, to ensure availability of resources for smooth and seamless assistance by: diversifying its resource mobilization efforts through coordinated high-level meetings, standardizing positioning messages, engaging more in donor/resource mapping, sharing regular operational updates, and putting more efforts into promoting the least-funded activities, in line with the Partnership Action Plan.

Country office capacity

18. The extension of the conflict into Amhara and Afar regions has increased the complexity of WFP's portfolio in these regions which was previously focused on resilience building, school feeding and nutrition programmes. WFP has augmented its presence in these regions by mobilizing existing staff to work in these areas, local recruitments and building upon the pre-existing small offices in Bahir Dar, Dessie, and Semera. The increase in staff numbers has been fully incorporated in this budget revision.

Supply chain challenges

19. The prolonged armed conflict has caused significant disruptions to the supply chain leading to unavailability of commercial transport, requiring WFP to scale up its dedicated fleet capacity. Increasing fuel prices have impacted overland and inland transport costs.

Monitoring and evaluation

20. Given the scale-up of activities, WFP has augmented its monitoring and evaluation staffing capacity for output and outcome monitoring.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

- 21. WFP will remain accountable to the communities affected by food insecurity by ensuring that beneficiaries are properly informed of their entitlements, have access to safe and trusted channels for registering complaints and feedback, and beneficiaries are consulted and participate throughout the project cycle in coordination with the Government and partners.
- 22. In 2021, WFP commissioned a gender analysis for the relief and nutrition activities that recommended enhancement of internal capacity and practical steps WFP can take in field operations. WFP will incorporate these recommendations during the implementation of activities described in this budget revision.

Risk management

23. WFP will continue to strengthen and diversify its security risk management measures, including through support to cooperating partners and in-country civil-military coordination, while continuing to build internal and partner capacity to negotiate access in respect to humanitarian principles.



Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY								
Strategic outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total	
1 1	Current	1 399 308	1 374 967	1 692 651	1 774 413	6 241 339		
		Increase/(decrease)	262 462	257 897	317 483	332 819	1 170 661	
		Revised ^a	1 661 770	1 632 864	2 010 134	2 107 232	7 412 000	
	2 ^b	Current	5 056 200	-	5 301 936	5 301 935	15 660 071	
		Increase/(decrease)	768 183	-	867 948	867 948	2 504 079	
		Revised	5 824 383	-	6 169 884	6 169 883	18 164 150	
	3	Current	187 610	174 470	178 120	189 800	730 000	
		Increase/(decrease)	69	65	66	70	270	
		Revised ^c	187 679	174 535	178 186	189 870	730 270	
2	2 4	Current	_	_	328 705	385 871	714 576	
		Increase/(decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	
		Revised total ^d	_	-	328 705	385 871	714 576	
	5	Current	575 208	569 996	141 522	149 195	1 435 920	
		Increase/(decrease)	-	_	-	-	-	
		Revised ^e	575 208	569 996	141 522	149 195	1 435 920	
3	6 ^f	Current	156 000	-	307 320	316 680	780 000	
		Increase/(decrease)	_	-	-	-	-	
		Revised	156 000	_	307 320	316 680	780 000	
Total (without overlap)		Current	6 638 994	2 057 099	7 061 768	7 204 147	22 962 008	
		Increase/(decrease)	776 604	240 632	826 058	842 714	2 686 008	
		Revised	7 415 598	2 297 731	7 887 826	8 046 861	25 648 016 ^g	

Notes: The disproportionate increase in budget vs beneficiary numbers is linked to: a) the service provision budget (mainly for the procurement of wheat on behalf of the Government), which accounts for almost 25 percent of the budget revision value; and b) the significant increase in food transfer cost budget due to the higher supply chain rates.

In order to minimise overlaps or double counting, PLWG and children under activity 2 who are in the geographical areas where activity 1 is implemented are removed in the total as they are estimated to be recipients of general food assistance through relief and emergency assistance under activity 1 as per previous monitoring survey results.

^a Totals disaggregated by modality: CBT 1,311,000; food 6,101,000.

^b All food beneficiaries.

- ^c Disaggregated by modality: CBT 329,675; food 730,270.
- ^d Disaggregated by modality: CBT 350,000; food 364,576.
- ^e Disaggregated by modality: CBT 150,000; vouchers 975,000; food 310,920.
- ^f All beneficiaries receive vouchers.

^g Excludes 930,639 BSF programme beneficiaries under activity 2 which overlap with relief beneficiaries under activity 1.



Transfers

TABLE 2: FO	OD RATION (g/person/day)	AND CASH-BA	ASED TRANSFI	R VALUES (US	5D/person/day) BY STRATEG			ſ		
	Strategic outcome 1											
	Activity 1									Activity 2		
		BSF programme										
Beneficiary type	UPSNP	HRP	HRP	PSNP	PSNP	Tigray residents [*]	Amhara residents	Internally displaced persons	Children	PLWG		
Modality	СВТ	Food	СВТ	СВТ	Food	Food	СВТ	Food	Food	Food		
Cereals	-	500	_	_	500	500	-	500	-	-		
Pulses	-	50	-	-	50	50	_	50	-	-		
Oil	-	15	-	-	15	15	-	15	-	-		
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	200		
Ready-to-use supplementary food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-		
Total kcal/day	_	2 730	-	_	2 730	2 730	-	2 730	268	820		
% kcal from protein	-	12.9	-	-	12.9	12.9	_	12.9	10.5	17		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.36	-	0.58	0.58			0.58	-	-	-		
Number of feeding days per year	240	180	180	60	60	180	180	-	90	180		

* For PLWG 150g/person/day of Super Cereal is planned to be provided. High-energy biscuits will also be provided to internally displaced persons. These are not shown in the table as this is not targeting the entire relief distribution recipients.



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TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE								
Food type/ cash-based transfers	Currer	nt budget	budget Increase			Revised budget		
	Total (<i>mt</i>)	Total (USD)	Total (<i>mt</i>)	Total (<i>USD</i>)	Total (<i>mt</i>)	Total (<i>USD</i>)		
Cereals	1 516 031	376 640 009	423 143	104 138 594	1 939 174	480 778 604		
Pulses	141 959	55 765 061	42 454	17 557 274	184 413	73 322 335		
Oil and fats	65 495	57 331 220	13 945	13 916 129	79 440	71 247 348		
Mixed and blended foods	477 402	575 074 897	68 689	114 670 360	546 090	689 745 256		
Other	26 603	11 390 915	- 10 793	-5 699 380	15 811	5 691 535		
Total (food)	2 227 490	1 076 202 101	537 438	244 582 977	2 764 928	1 320 785 078		
Cash-based transfers	-	532 990 786	-	175 923 776	-	708 914 562		
Total (food and CBT value)	2 227 490	1 609 192 887	537 438	420 506 753	2 764 928	2 029 699 640		

Cost breakdown

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	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfers	750 109 058	4 499 734	744 087	2 053 601	255 525 438	1 012 931 919
Implementation	9 309 577	(167 421)	711 497	(19 821)	1 693 802	11 527 633
Direct Support Costs						6 401 780
Subtotal						1 030 861 331
Indirect support costs						52 193 824
Total						1 083 055 155

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

This budget revision includes an increase of USD 257 million for service provision, including USD 216 million for on-demand services, 25 million for United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and 17 million for logistics cluster.



TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfers	2 965 576 004	323 677 486	31 371 567	60 210 995	1 071 559 463	4 452 395 515
Implementation	132 198 183	16 456 904	4 425 214	1 360 414	14 692 930	169 133 645
Direct Support Costs	109 403 800	13 859 185	1 428 394	2 267 860	27 548 568	154 507 806
Subtotal	3 207 177 988	353 993 574	37 225 175	63 839 269	1 113 800 960	4 776 036 966
Indirect support costs	208 466 569	23 009 582	2 419 636	4 149 552	6 988 781	245 034 121
Total	3 415 644 557	377 003 157	39 644 812	67 988 821	1 120 789 741	5 021 071 088



Acronyms

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
PLWG	pregnant and lactating women and girls
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front

