



World Food Programme

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WFP Ethiopia Country Brief

June 2022



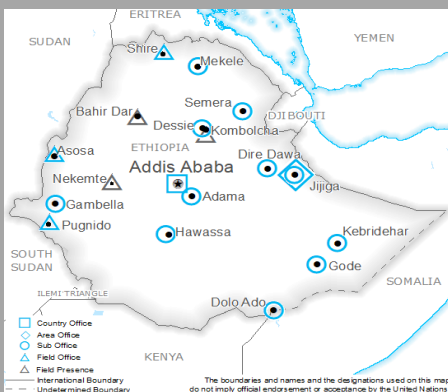
Operational Context

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 20 million impacted by the drought - in Ethiopia, 7.4 million people will require food assistance.

Conflict in Northern Ethiopia has almost exhausted the coping mechanisms of millions and displaced hundreds of thousands from their homes. More than 13¹ million people require humanitarian food assistance mainly in conflict affected zones of Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions.



Population: **109 million**

2020 Human Development Index:
173 out of 189

Income Level: **Low**

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

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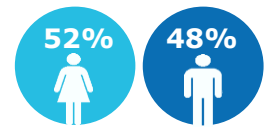
Further information: wfp.org/countries/ethiopia

Photo: WFP/Michael Tewelde

¹ the estimates inserted are based on three-month average

In Numbers

3.2 million people assisted



USD 1 million cash-based transfers provided

USD 511 million June - November 2022 net funding requirements

36,863 mt of food assistance distributed

Operational Updates

- In June, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 3.2 million people, including those affected by drought and floods, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and malnourished women and children.

Relief

- In June, WFP provided food and cash assistance to 1.74 million people – 51 percent of its target of 3.86 million. WFP was only able to meet half of its target due to a lack of fuel, insecurity, and funding constraints.
- WFP suspended dispatch of relief assistance in the Tigray Region due to a lack of fuel supply. However, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 107,789 and 255,007 food insecure internally displaced people and those in host communities in Afar and Amhara regions respectively.
- In the Somali Region WFP continued to provide food assistance to internally displaced people and people affected by drought during the month, but with a reduced cereal ration due to funding shortages. WFP assisted 783,776 people with 9,366 mt of food during the reporting period.

Nutrition

- In June, WFP provided 2,092 mt of specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and the prevention of wasting to 366,685 children under the age of 5, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP only managed to reach 81 percent of its target of 451,655 children and women due to a lack of fuel for dispatches in Tigray as well as a shortage of nutrition commodities and resources.

Support to Refugees

- WFP supported 742,000 refugees with food assistance in 24 refugee camps across Ethiopia during the month of June. Due to significant funding shortfalls, WFP was only able to provide 50 percent of the standard ration.

School Feeding

- In June, WFP's school feeding programme provided 402 mt of food to 202,857 school children with daily meals.

Fresh Food Vouchers

- The Fresh Food Voucher Programme supports households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under the age of two, to access fresh foods and improve their dietary diversity. During the month of June, WFP provided fresh food vouchers to 90,370 women and children in the Amhara Region.

Livelihood Support

- To strengthen the livelihoods of communities, WFP supported 5,745 people through its resilience building and livelihood activities in the Somali and Gambella regions. Activities included crop production, livestock development and trainings to strengthen the local market system and financial inclusion.

Country Strategic Plan (2020 - 2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
3.9 b	779 m	511 m

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.

Climate Risk Management

- WFP continued to implement the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative to enable vulnerable rural families to increase their food and income security by managing climate-related risks.
- WFP supported 1,200 farmers in the Somali Region rehabilitate drought affected land by digging 22 hectares of small, semi-circular ponds known as “half-moons” to help degraded soils hold rainwater longer, to support regreening and cultivation of land for local populations.

Supply Chain

- In June, WFP led 12 convoys from Semera to the Tigray Region consisting of more than 1,500 trucks for WFP, CRS/JEOP and Logistics Cluster partners. In total, WFP delivered 32,650 mt of food commodities to the region.
- In the Afar Region, WFP dispatched 180 mt of specialized nutritious foods and 2,100 mt of relief commodities to conflict affected people in June.
- In the Amhara Region, WFP dispatched 350 mt of specialized nutritious foods and 6,000 mt of relief commodities to conflict affected people in June.
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the storage of 6,400 m³ of humanitarian supplies on behalf of 26 partners in May.
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 4,600 mt of humanitarian cargo to different locations in Addis Ababa and the Afar, Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray regions on behalf of 26 partners in June.

Accountability to Affected Populations

- In June, WFP uploaded the Complaint Feedback Response Mechanism feedback tool into the Government of Ethiopia’s server and trained all WFP third-party monitors in WFP’s sub-offices across Ethiopia. The joint discussion helped to clarify the tool’s objective and the role of the field staff.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In June, UNHAS transported 106 mt of humanitarian cargo and 715 passengers within Ethiopia.
- WFP also transported 317 mt of humanitarian supplies to South Sudan from the Gambella hub.

Challenges

- Insecurity in Northern Ethiopia and lack of fuel, supplies and humanitarian access continued to hamper WFP’s activities. WFP continues to engage and coordinate with Federal and Regional authorities to secure safe access to scale up humanitarian operations.
- WFP has the ability to save and change lives across Ethiopia through 2022, but a widening gap between resources and needs is making access to humanitarian food assistance to millions of Ethiopians uncertain. WFP has already been forced to cut rations to refugees and people affected by drought.

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