



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Ethiopia Country Brief September 2022



In Numbers

4.8 million people assisted

USD 900,170 cash-based transfers provided

USD 517 million October 2022 - March 2023 net funding requirements

59,183 mt of food assistance distributed

Operational Updates

- In September, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 4.8 million people, including those affected by drought and floods, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and malnourished women and children.

Relief

- In September, WFP provided food assistance to 2.7 million people, affected by drought and conflict.
- Despite delays in dispatch of relief assistance in the Tigray Region due to a lack of fuel supply, WFP was able to provide food assistance to 1.04 million people in need in Tigray.
- WFP also provided food assistance to 208,547 and 282,475 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. WFP also assisted 1.16 million people with 19,662 mt of food during the month.

Nutrition

- In September, WFP provided 6,593 mt of specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to 1.09 million children under the age of 5, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Support to Refugees

- WFP supported 758,842 refugees with food assistance in 24 refugee camps across Ethiopia during the month of September. Due to significant funding shortfalls, WFP was only able to provide 50 percent of the standard ration.

School Feeding

- In September, WFP's school feeding programme reached 75,825 beneficiaries with on-site school feeding across Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). However, due to the conflict in Northern Ethiopia two out of five targeted zones in Afar region were inaccessible, making it difficult for WFP to deliver school meals to 25,000 children in 240 schools. Similarly, in Amhara region, out of six targeted woredas, three woredas were inaccessible, affecting 19,000 children in 90 schools.

Fresh Food Vouchers

- The Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) support 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 September, WFP reached 57,184 people with FFV and 2,783 people with Social Behavioral Change Communications (*i.e. cooking demonstrations*).

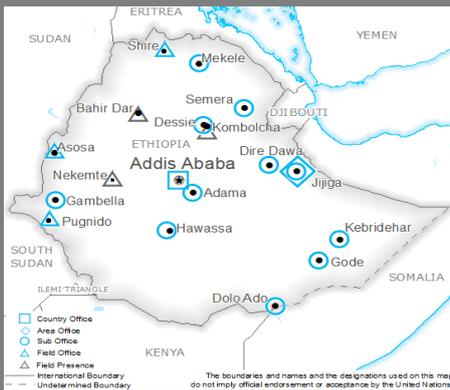
Operational Context

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 people 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**

Contact info: Helen Demlew (helen.demlew@wfp.org)
Deputy Country Director: Jennifer Bitonde, (jennifer.bitonde@wfp.org)
Further information: wfp.org/countries/ethiopia
Photo: WFP/Michael Tewelde

¹ the estimates inserted are based on three-month average

Country Strategic Plan (2020 - 2025)

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

779 m

517 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.
- Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

Livelihood Support

- To strengthen livelihoods of vulnerable households, WFP supported 20,340 people through its resilience building and livelihood activities in the Somali and Gambella regions.
- In Gambella, WFP working in collaboration with the local government and bureau of Agriculture supported cattle vaccination campaigns, reaching 3,415 households.

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.
- As part of the R4 greening for resilience initiative, WFP continued its support in Somali region, where large parts of the population depend on pastoralism. Over 3,550 pastoralist households engaged through WFP's cash-for-work, are contributing to sustainable environmental and natural resource management

Supply Chain

- In September, WFP transported over 15,450 mt of humanitarian cargo using its own dedicated fleet trucks.
- In Tigray, WFP dispatched 11,238 mt of food commodities.
- In Amhara, 333 mt of nutrition supplies have been dispatched across the region.
- In Afar, WFP dispatched 5,117 mt of relief food assistance to Zones 2 and 4 in September.
- The Logistics Cluster provided a storage service on behalf of 10 partners and received 2,222 m³ of humanitarian cargo in September.
- The Logistics Cluster facilitated a total of 425 mt of humanitarian cargo to five regions. Cargo facilitated through the airlift includes 46 mt of health, nutrition, and technology items on behalf of nine partners in September.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In September, UNHAS transported 0.64 mt of humanitarian cargo and 227 passengers within Ethiopia.
- As of 25 August, all UNHAS flights to Tigray have been halted.

Accountability to Affected Populations

- In September, WFP continued to ensure its partners utilised community-based complaints feedback mechanisms (CFM) for affected populations. Main feedback were delays in distribution, ration cuts, requests for information and additional assistance. To tackle this, WFP implemented the use of distribution-day appointment tickets for smooth distribution and orderly crowd control. The team posted ration entitlements at every distribution and public space for refugees' information.

Challenges

- The 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, Luxembourg, Norway, South Korea, SRAC, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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