



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	8
RISK MANAGEMENT	9
Partnerships	11
CSP Financial Overview	13
Programme performance	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	24
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	26
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	28
Cross-cutting results	30
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	30
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	31
ENVIRONMENT	33
Extra Section	34
Data Notes	36
Annex	39
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	39
Figures and Indicators	40
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	40
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	41
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	42
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	42
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	42
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	43
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	44
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	75

Overview

The drought in parts of the country and the ongoing conflict across Northern Ethiopia exacerbated existing food insecurity levels across the country. A fifth failed rainy season in the south and the conflict in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions displaced millions. The estimated number of food insecure people increased from 18 million in 2021 to more than 22.6 million by the end of 2022[1].

The operating environment became increasingly challenging and complex as humanitarian needs outstretched WFP's available resources, affecting WFP's ability to deliver a response proportionate to the needs. 2022 saw an increase in security incidents and access constraints which caused significant delays and, at times, halted crucial activities such as climate resilience building and livelihood initiatives. Severe shortfalls in nutrition resources and supplies left WFP no choice but to cease distributions of nutrition prevention support in July and cut refugee rations by 50 percent from June. In 2022, WFP raised an unprecedented level of funding; however, despite raising more money than ever before, needs continued to outstrip resources. WFP received 69 percent (USD 1.1 billion) of the requirements (USD 1.6 billion).

Despite these challenges, WFP successfully reached 10.2 million [2] girls and boys, women, and men, including 614,370 persons with disabilities (PWD), through distribution of 507,786 metric tons(mt) of food and USD 25 million [3] in cash-based transfers across its activities in Ethiopia. Collaborating with five partners, WFP reached over 6.4 million people with relief assistance under the Humanitarian Response Plan in the Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions, extending its assistance to conflict, drought and flood-affected people.

In efforts to contribute towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP adapted its crisis response activities by revising the WFP Ethiopia 2020-2025 Country Strategic Plan, increasing its 2022 budget by USD 1 billion.

In February 2022, WFP launched its drought response to which 94 percent of 3.5 million [4] people were assisted across Oromia, Somali, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNPR) regions through the provision of food assistance, nutritional support, livelihoods support, support to build and maintain productive assets, education and by augmenting logistics capacity.

As is too often the case in emergencies, women and girls were disproportionately affected by the conflict, leading to increased malnutrition among these groups[5]. WFP responded by providing specialized nutritious foods to 2 million children aged 6-59 months, as well as 1 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, out of 7.5 million targeted [6] through the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. To improve dietary diversity and access to nutrient dense foods (e.g., fruit, vegetables, eggs), WFP supported households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two years of age with fresh food vouchers.

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to build its 'Changing Lives' portfolio of activities which are critical to provide lasting solutions to the vulnerable communities. These included home-grown school feeding, resilience building for refugees and host communities, climate change adaptation through index insurance targeting pastoralists, and activities to prevent stunting in pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children, reaching about 347,666 people in total. In 2022, WFP has piloted new resilience and livelihoods projects such as the re-greening of degraded land and the use of anticipatory actions helping communities respond early to climate shocks and build resilience and smallholder farmer support in production and market linkages. WFP continued to support the Government of Ethiopia with capacity strengthening initiatives, including the support provided to digitize their early warning systems.

In line with WFP's commitment to the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP continued to demonstrate its role as a partner of choice and key enabler of Ethiopia's humanitarian response across sectors. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) played a critical role in providing transport to 8,000 passengers from UN agencies and partner organisations to hard-to-reach regions in Ethiopia. Confronted with infrastructure, insecurity and road accessibility challenges, WFP used its logistical expertise to move 600,000 mt of food through various corridors throughout 2022.

By the end of 2022, after a peace agreement was reached in November, WFP was operating via all four corridors into Tigray, providing urgently required humanitarian assistance after their closure for over 18 months.

10,244,908

Total beneficiaries in 2022



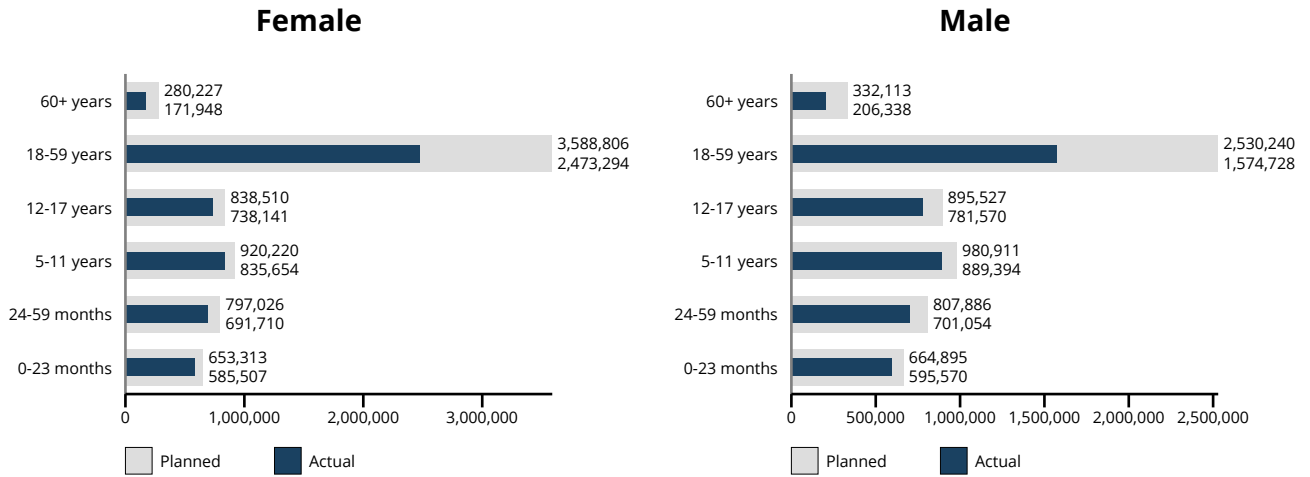
54% female



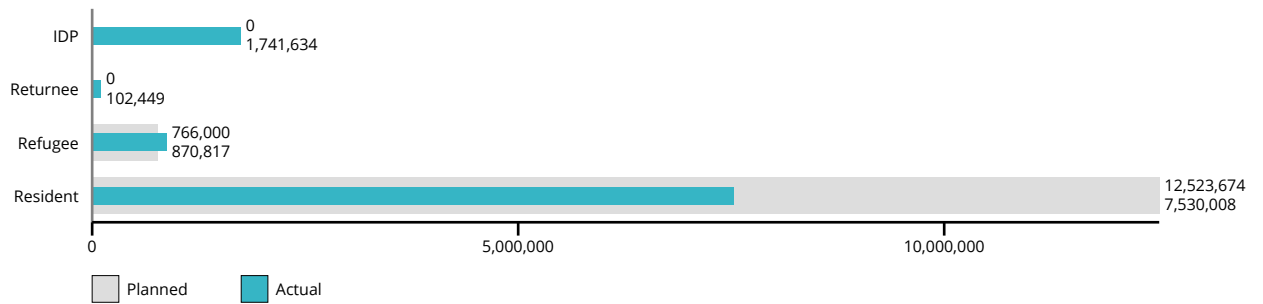
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 614,370 (50% Female, 50% Male)

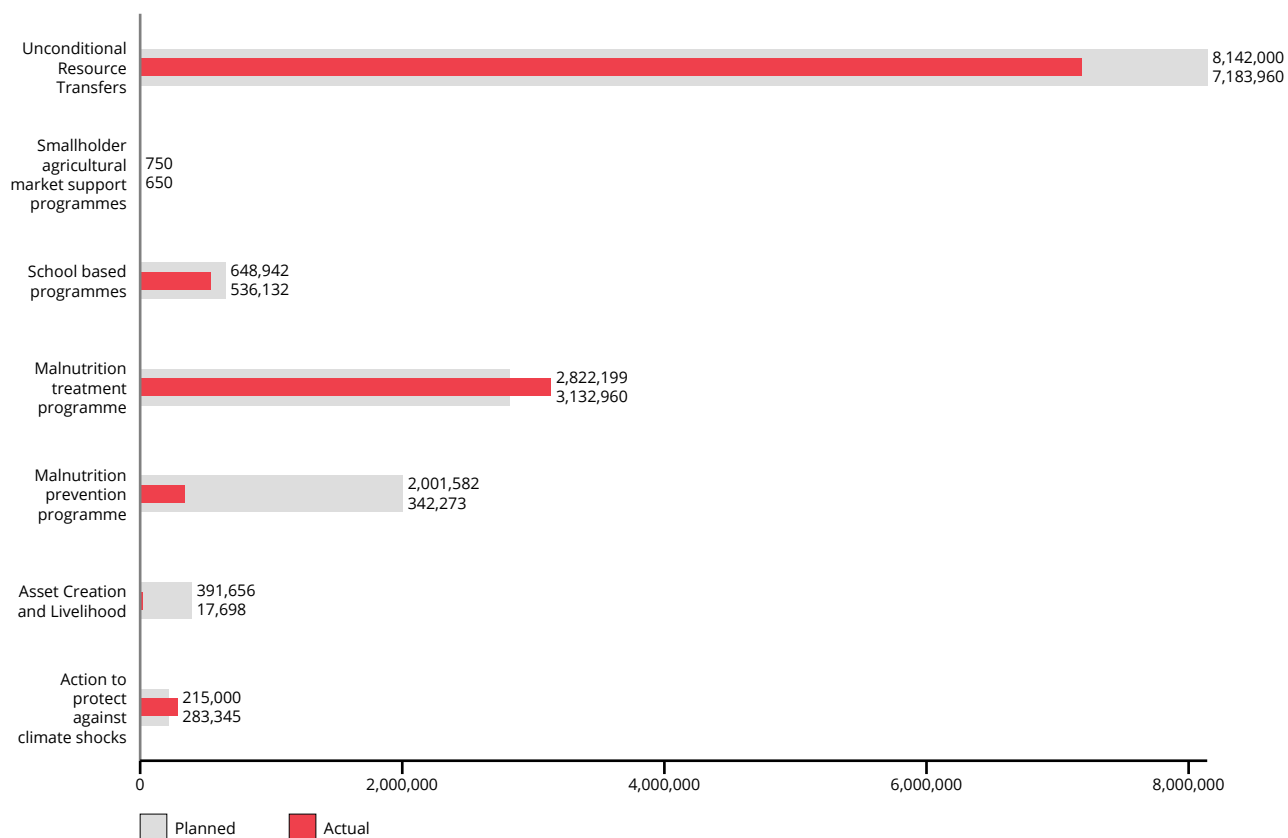
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



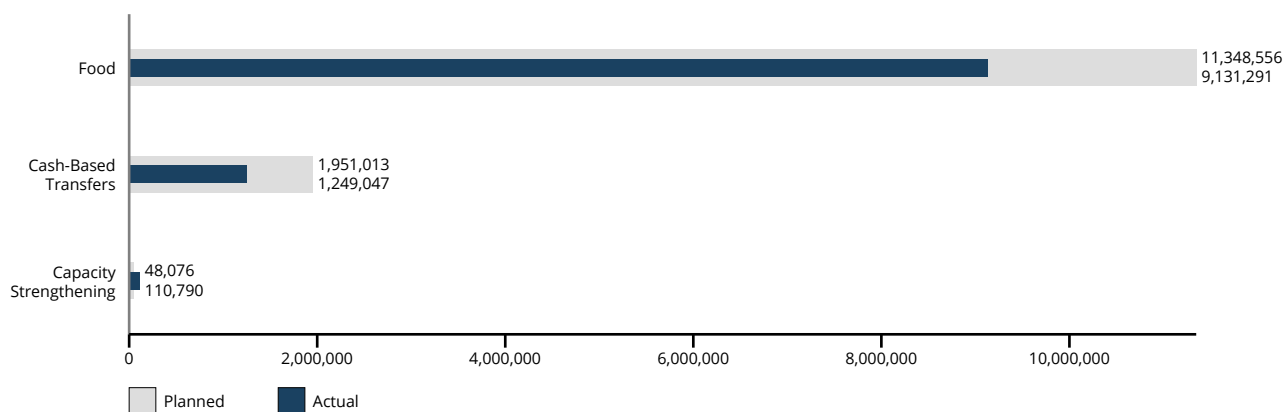
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



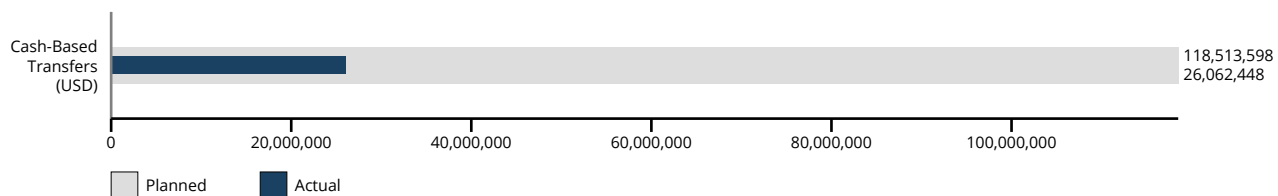
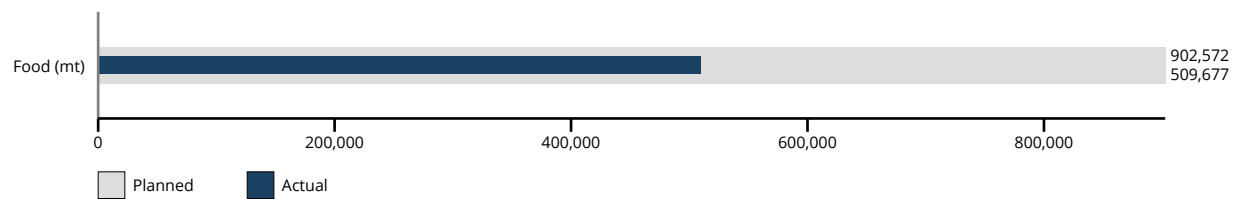
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



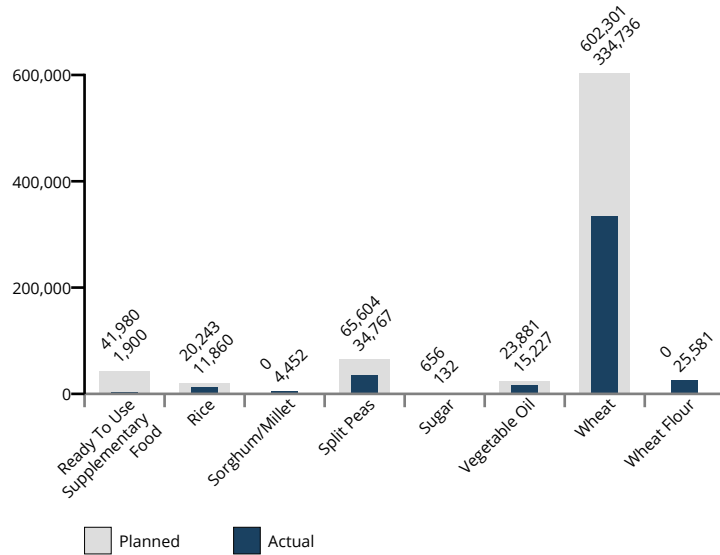
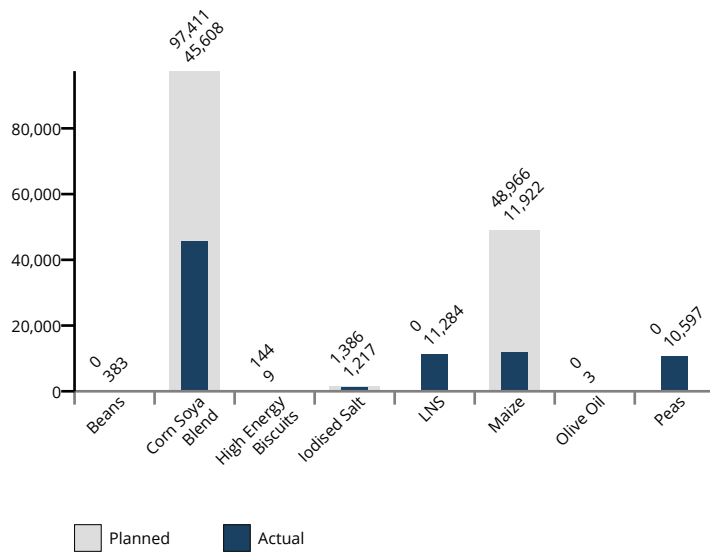
Beneficiaries by Modality



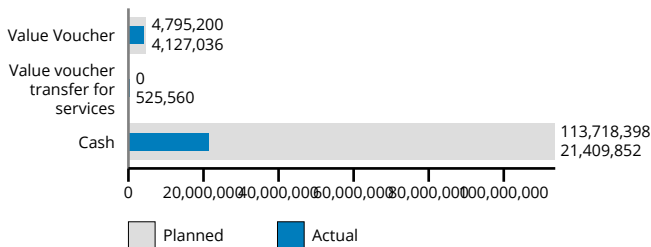
Total Transfers by Modality



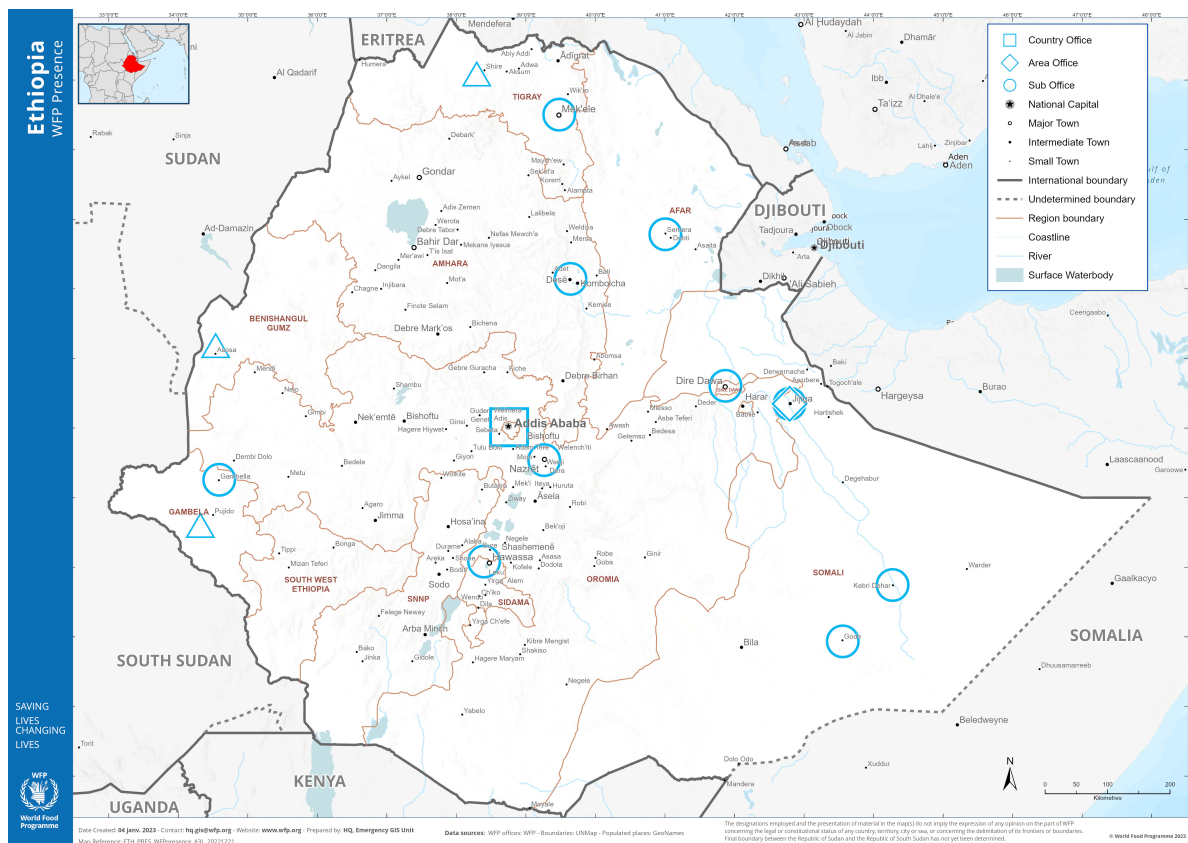
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



In 2022, Ethiopia faced a multitude of concurrent threats to food security including conflict, drought and floods, leaving 22.6 million people food insecure. Continued conflict in Northern Ethiopia, mass movement of IDPs across regions within the country, communal violence among pastoral communities, and a fifth consecutive drought largely impacted humanitarian and development interventions.

Insecurity in Northern Ethiopia continued to disrupt the livelihoods of millions of people, further impacting humanitarian access in many conflict-affected areas. The Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted by WFP in August 2022 showed food insecurity in Tigray increased by six percent between November 2021 and June 2022. 89 percent of the surveyed households were classified as food insecure, and 47 percent as severely food insecure. It is estimated that 3.6 million [1] school-going children across Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions missed out on education and access to nutritious foods provided in schools due to escalation of conflict and limited access to school sites. Despite increasing needs, the lack of funding and access stretched WFP's operations in conflict-affected areas. As a result of these challenges, WFP only reached 40 percent of mothers and children targeted in Northern Ethiopia (560,000 out of 1.4 million) with nutrition support for the prevention of malnutrition for only 6 months (January to June). Across Northern Ethiopia, approximately only 1.2 of the 6.5 million women and children moderately malnourished were assisted through WFP's interventions [2]. Nutrition situation deteriorated in 2022, whereby most assessments found proxy GAM consistently exceeding the emergency threshold of 15 percent for children 6-59 months, and more than 40 percent for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), with an estimated 30 percent increase in new admissions.

The conflict left 3.5 million internally displaced, where as an additional 700,000 people were displaced due to climatic shocks and loss of livelihoods. Further, the country hosts 844,000 refugees and asylum seekers predominantly from Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan. Ethnic and political tensions continued to drive mass displacement, and by the end of the year, the number of Ethiopian refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries reached over 874,000 in 2022 [3]. [4].

Since March 2022, the conflict in Ukraine sparked inflation and pushed food prices to their highest in a decade [5]. This was further exacerbated by the the removal of fuel subsidies by the Government throughout 2022. The crisis in Ukraine also pushed up the cost of fertilizer contributing further to the food price inflation, undermining food security of the vulnerable population. In September 2022, Ukraine signed the Black Sea Grain Initiative with the first shipments of 158,000 mt from Ukraine with wheat arriving in Ethiopia - meeting the needs of over one million people. By the end of 2022, three shipments of wheat had arrived in Ethiopia from Ukraine. [6].

With the signing of the peace agreement between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Government of Ethiopia in November 2022, the humanitarian operation was scaled up and brought significant progress during the final six weeks of the year. WFP played a key role in opening all four corridors into the Tigray region, delivering assistance to millions in need, after 18 months of impeded road access. The gradual restoration of communication and basic services, as well as road and air travel into the region brings hope for WFP's sustained response to the enormous humanitarian needs in the region.

In a highly complex environment, WFP delivered a comprehensive humanitarian food assistance package to support the Government's efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in line with its ten-year development plan (2021 - 2030). WFP scaled up its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025 to meet the needs arising from the Northern Ethiopia conflict. Under Strategic Outcome 1 (focused on crisis response), WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to people affected by the crisis including those displaced by conflicts, droughts, and floods. The prevention of acute malnutrition programme was also maintained to prevent deterioration in nutrition situations among 149,000 women and children in conflict-affected regions in Northern Ethiopia; however, due to supply chain, access challenges and resource shortages, it was scaled down in the second half of 2022. WFP also supported returnees with food rations or cash transfers and continued providing life-saving assistance to refugees in camps under its crisis response.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (focused on resilience building), WFP addressed chronic food needs through school feeding and layered livelihoods interventions including asset creation, index insurance, value chain development, smallholder farmer support, and financial inclusion to increase the resilience of vulnerable, food-insecure populations against climate shocks.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (focused on addressing root causes of all forms of malnutrition), WFP provided fresh food vouchers and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve the consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition including stunting.

Challenges of insecurity and access in Northern Ethiopia and five consecutive failed rain seasons in south and southeast hindered the reach of assistance and effectiveness of interventions limiting production and access to food. Where possible in Afar, Amhara and drought-affected regions, WFP continued to implement school feeding, build the resilience of communities through livelihood interventions and climate change adaptation activities and support nutritionally vulnerable groups (pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls 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 supply chain management.

Under Strategic Outcome 5 (logistics services), WFP continued its support to the Government, humanitarian partners in Ethiopia through the provision of effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, and improved commodity supply chains. UNHAS remained one of the only ways to safely access the Tigray region, and reliable means of transport to other remote locations in the country. In 2022, there was no demand for telecommunication services.

Risk Management

The conflict in Northern Ethiopia and bouts of insecurity in other parts of the country presented an additional layer of complexity to operations. At times, lack of access and increased loss of commodities and assets through looting/commandeering almost brought operations in Northern, Somali and Gambella regions to a standstill. This was compounded by increased costs and market disruptions due to economic volatility, drought, and supply chain challenges. Escalating needs placed increased pressure on already insufficient funding for operations.

In response to these risks, WFP stepped up its advocacy with the donor community resulting in increased funding, although levels remained far short of the operational needs. WFP engaged with Federal and regional authorities to maintain and expand humanitarian access. WFP employed advance purchase mechanisms and hedged contract prices to manage economic volatility and adjusted its assistance and access modalities to deliver on its mandate.

WFP conducted quarterly risk reviews to ensure that mitigations actions and regular internal controls were addressing the identified risks and that any changes to the risk context were brought to the attention of risk owners and WFP Management. These reviews were captured in the Country Risk Register. WFP continued to work with government and non-governmental organisation partners in strengthening their internal controls, on reporting, fraud and corruption, and sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP Ethiopia carried out an analysis of the conflict contexts in 2022, considering the changes in social, political, environmental, and economic conditions in the country. This analysis informed WFP's conflict-sensitive programming by identifying potential risks present in intervention areas[1]. An internal audit is underway looking at WFP's fleet management, beneficiary management, monitoring, budget and programming, and partnership management. The findings are expected in the first quarter of 2023 and will be used to enhance the internal control environment and strengthen policy and procedure implementation.

Partnerships

WFP maintained its focus on building robust relationships with humanitarian donors and diversifying funding streams to expand its donor base. WFP further deepened its established partnerships with host government entities, government donors, international and local government institutes, international and national NGOs, academic institutions, private sector, and UN agencies. WFP's partnership strategy aimed to establish transformative partnerships with a wide range of partners including national partners to maximize the reach of WFP activities and to achieve more effective results.

WFP continued its collaboration with the host government to strengthen the national capacities to anticipate, prepare for and respond to emergencies at federal, regional and district levels. In 2022, more than 50 percent of WFP's operational partnerships were with government institutions. This strategic and operational collaboration brought a deep understanding of community needs and local contexts, leveraging their complementary technical knowledge where available, while also strengthening the capacity of government entities for sustainability of the interventions.

WFP collaborated closely with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) at the Federal and Bureau of Disaster Risk Management in implementing emergency relief response in Northern Ethiopia and the Somali region. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, as part of WFP's support to the Government to deliver cash-based transfers to beneficiaries through the national safety net programme. WFP partnered with different ministries at various programmatic levels to deliver on its mandate including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health.

WFP partnered with 23 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for the implementation of different programmes under food and cash assistance, and capacity strengthening activities. Considering the complexity of the operation, WFP continued its efforts to conduct due diligence, capacity assessments, and performance evaluations of its partners in line with WFP's corporate standards and risk management policy. This was followed by relevant capacity strengthening actions, to enhance the capacity of partners on implementation and to ensure that the protection and accountability to the affected populations was prioritized during implementation. In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, WFP collaborated with more than 15 local NGOs for different programmes' implementation, including but not limited to, monitoring government-implemented programmes. Working with local partners contributed to enhanced capacity and identification of localised solutions which contributes to programme sustainability. Several trainings were provided to local NGOs and local government partners throughout 2022. These included training on; financial reporting, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), risk management, budget management, and WFP partnership processes.

WFP worked with two local universities on joint data collection, analysis, research on relief and nutrition activities, including community support and sensitization for effective re-targeting and to measure the impact of WFP assistance. WFP signed a three-year joint agreement with UNICEF funded by the European Union to restore essential education services to conflict-affected children in Ethiopia. WFP also worked with UNICEF on joint programmes focusing on increasing access to integrated and inclusive education and child protection services for crisis-affected children in the Amhara region.

WFP worked with UNHCR to provide food and cash assistance to refugees in camps and jointly advocated for resources. In addition, WFP and UNHCR conducted a comprehensive household survey in all refugee camps in the country. The results provided insights into access and utilisation of food and cash assistance, as well as gender and protection-related issues that refugees faced before, during, and after the assistance. In addition, WFP and UNHCR conducted a comprehensive household survey. The results informed the access to assistance, utilisation of food and cash assistance as well as to report on gender and protection-related issues that refugees may have faced before, during, and after the assistance.

WFP signed a Third-Party Implementation (TPI) agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture in December 2022 for the implementation of a World Bank-funded project called Strengthen Ethiopia's Adaptive Safety Net (SEASN). Under the TPI agreement, WFP will conduct a gap assessment and implement capacity strengthening activities for the Government of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in the Tigray region. This agreement will also enable the provision of cereals (15 kg wheat per beneficiary per month) to food insecure population while the Government prepares itself to re-start PSNP as the conflict ended in November 2022. The total funding amount of the agreement is USD 65 million.

Thanks to the generous contributions from donors, 2022 was a record year for WFP Ethiopia with a total contribution of nearly USD 1.1 billion. The flexible funding received from a few donors allowed WFP to provide immediate life-saving food and nutrition assistance during the two complex emergencies in the country. The contribution received from the private sector significantly increased in 2022 with USD 24 million received from the private sector. WFP's strong

relationships with government donors continued and reached a new contribution milestone. Even with this contribution, the resources were not sufficient to meet the increasing needs. WFP Ethiopia's Country Strategic Plan aims to scale up resilience activities, hence diversifying its donor portfolio to access flexible and multi-year funding is critical to ensure a smooth programmatic shift to development interventions.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Ethiopia was funded at 101 percent against the needs-based plan in 2022 compared to 89 percent in 2021. WFP revised its 2022 country portfolio budget to respond to unprecedented increased needs leading to a budget increase of 67 percent. The budget revision (i) introduced relief food assistance in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions; increased beneficiaries in the Somali Region to align with the 2021 mid-year review of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); and continued support to the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP); (ii) extended malnutrition prevention support for children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and breastfeeding women in Amhara and Afar regions and continued prevention support in Tigray region to respond to the deteriorating nutrition situation; (iii) increased the number of aircraft for the Northern Ethiopia operation; (iv) extended the activity focusing on coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community; and (v) increased the budget for on-demand food procurement services to Government and humanitarian partners in 2022.

To mitigate operational and financial risks related to delays in confirmed contributions from major donors, and to address drought and emergency responses in Ethiopia, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms. These funds were used to secure the timely flow of commodities by purchasing from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) at optimal prices.

In 2022, 84 percent of WFP Ethiopia's received contributions were earmarked at the activity level. Further restrictions on countries from which commodities can be procured, and geographical earmarking of contributions, limited WFP's flexibility to allocate resources to the increasing and emerging needs. This led to delays in implementing activities and ration cuts. Two percent of received contributions were flexible multilateral funding, which partially covered critical funding gaps under relief, refugees, and nutrition assistance.

Lack of sufficient resources led to ration cuts of 2kg of cereals in the Somali region under relief assistance, and further ration cuts for refugees from 60 to 50 percent for both in-kind and cash transfers. In addition, prevention of malnutrition activities was suspended in northern Ethiopia operations from July 2022.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 100 percent funded. This included carry-over funds from 2021 of USD 105 million. Resources under this outcome represented 65 percent of overall resources received. Operational challenges including insecurity, lack of fuel, and access issues led to slower implementation and lower-than-expected expenditure levels.

Strategic Outcome 2 had two activities and several sub-activities. While this SO was 100 percent funded, one sub-activity, the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) 'core' sub-activity for public works, was not implemented due to lack of funding. Resources received under this strategic outcome represented six percent of overall resources availed.

Strategic Outcome 3 was fully funded while Strategic Outcome 4 was 72 percent funded, together representing two percent of overall resources received, including carryover funds of USD 12 million and USD 5 million respectively. Strategic outcome 3 had low expenditures due to conflict in Northern Ethiopia that hindered access and consequently impacted implementation.

Strategic Outcome 5 was 60 percent funded. Resources received under Strategic Outcome 5 represented 19 percent of overall funding received. This budget enabled WFP to fulfill its commitment to supporting the Government to meet its obligations in the 2022 HRP. The budget for service provision was USD 514 million, mainly for the procurement of wheat on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia. However due to the crisis in Ukraine and northern Ethiopia, out of 1 million mt of wheat planned, only 139,900 mt was procured in 2022 compared to 800,000 mt in 2021.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	993,884,216	607,734,257	1,165,061,878	706,493,051
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	938,916,781	573,786,259	1,065,881,567	686,990,708
Activity 01: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	556,862,032	340,226,219	650,551,871	422,206,034
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	242,070,467	127,665,410	206,746,297	136,548,599
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	139,984,282	105,894,629	195,860,332	128,236,074
Non-activity specific	0	0	12,723,065	0
SO02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	54,967,434	33,947,997	99,180,310	19,502,342
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.	16,385,289	15,339,687	30,847,414	8,914,519

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.	38,582,145	18,608,310	68,238,703	10,587,823
Non-activity specific	0	0	94,192	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	6,753,057	6,051,957	21,179,768	5,284,099
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	6,753,057	6,051,957	21,179,768	5,284,099
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	6,753,057	6,051,957	21,179,768	5,284,099
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	7,018,507	6,363,124	5,074,654	2,532,477

SO04: 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.	7,018,507	6,363,124	5,074,654	2,532,477
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.	7,018,507	6,363,124	5,074,654	2,532,477
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	513,915,011	206,739,504	310,264,951	130,919,120
SO05: 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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	513,915,011	206,739,504	310,264,951	130,919,120
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	11,189,311	12,163,129	17,435,770	7,304,301
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	38,337,756	20,099,842	33,574,389	24,367,464
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	12,814,590	9,606,167	21,439,247	10,103,218

Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	 451,573,353	 164,870,364	 237,093,886	 88,422,476
Activity 12: Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	 0	 0	 721,659	 721,659
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 13,822,898	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,521,570,792	 826,888,843	 1,501,581,252	 845,228,748
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 31,884,309	 27,987,259	 61,497,675	 26,607,107
Total Direct Costs	 1,553,455,102	 854,876,103	 1,563,078,927	 871,835,856
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 68,463,068	 55,566,946	 67,206,291	 67,206,291
Grand Total	 1,621,918,170	 910,443,049	 1,644,108,117	 938,685,649

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.



6.4 million food insecure people assisted through relief food assistance in the four regions of Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray.



365,259 mt of food has been provided to **crisis-affected populations.**



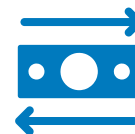
Over 2 million children 6-59 months have been assisted with the **treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.**



Over 1 million pregnant and breastfeeding mothers with acute malnutrition have been treated.



760,000 refugees assisted through cash and food transfer modalities in 22 refugee camps in 8 regions.



USD 4.4 million cash distributed to **refugees and asylum seekers.**

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided assistance to populations affected by complex, compounding crisis, and refugees in camps to meet their food and nutrition needs. To ensure better coordination and delivery of assistance, WFP coordinated complementary capacity strengthening activities targeting government and partners.

Strategic Outcome 1 response was heavily impacted by the delay in the confirmation of contributions especially during the first half of the year. WFP was forced to cut food rations [1] to refugees from 60 to 50 percent of the daily kilocalorie requirement and cut cereal rations for Somali relief assistance. In addition, humanitarian food assistance was provided in the Somali Region to only 2.4 million people out of the 3.3 million in need. WFP was also forced to suspend implementation of Blanket Supplementary Feeding for the prevention of malnutrition in the Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions due to a lack of funding. During the second half of the year, nutrition support programmes across Ethiopia were impacted by the global shortage of specialised nutritious commodities (Ready-to-use Supplementary Foods and Super Cereal Plus) distributed to prevent and treat malnutrition. Despite these constraints, WFP was able to reach 10.4 million [2] Ethiopians and refugees with food and nutrition assistance, representing 82 percent of its initial plan[3].

Through its delivery of relief food assistance, WFP coordinated with the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), regional governments, and non-government organisations (NGOs) to implement relief activities. WFP distributed over 365,259 mt of food to 6.3 million beneficiaries in the Afar, Amhara, Somali, and Tigray regions. In comparison to 2021, WFP reached 1 million more beneficiaries due to increased humanitarian needs in 2022. In addition, WFP provided USD 12.8 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to 649,611 beneficiaries. Due to insufficient funding, WFP did not support the CBT transfers for Government-led shock responsive initiative through the Productive Safety Net Programme [PNSP] in Somali regional state because of delayed adjustment of the transfer-value by the Government.[4].[5]

WFP collaborated with Government, national and international NGOs to ensure maximum coverage for the malnutrition treatment and prevention activities and ensure high quality services. WFP provided nutrition support for the treatment of malnutrition to two million children (80 percent of the target) and one million pregnant and breastfeeding women (83 percent of the target) through the provision of 43,659 mt (78 percent of the planned) of specialised nutritious foods. As part of strengthening local capacities in delivering nutrition services, WFP rolled out and conducted trainings on the new National Guidelines for Management of Acute Malnutrition jointly with the Ministry of Health and NGO partners in 94 districts in 2022 (8,493 health staff). To date, a total of 155 districts use the guidelines, and 12,000 health staff have been trained. Under the malnutrition prevention programme, WFP reached 148,907

children between the age of 6 and 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women in the Afar and Amhara regions; however, due to resource and access constraints, this programme was not implemented in the Tigray Region during the year.

In collaboration with the Government's Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) and UNHCR, WFP assisted 750,997 refugees with monthly general food assistance surpassing the target of 730,000, this was due to the high influx of refugees and asylum seekers. All refugees received in-kind assistance, and in camps where markets were functional, cereal rations were substituted with CBT. There was a notable increase in those receiving CBT (from 19 percent in 2021 to 21 percent in 2022) albeit the security challenges [6], and high prices which negatively impacted the availability of staple foods in local markets. WFP distributed 94,321 mt of different foods and USD 4.4 million of CBT to refugees living in camps across the country. In addition, WFP provided support to prevent malnutrition in camps, reaching 102,388 children and women, representing 81 percent of the initial plan. This under achievement is attributed to limited funding which forced WFP to prioritize its intervention to support children between the age of 6 and 23 months instead of all children between the age of 6 and 59 months[7].

In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP rolled out the use of the Global Distribution Tool in 20 out of 22 refugee camps in Ethiopia. This tool will help in verifying identities of refugees residing at the camps and determine their eligibility for assistance, increasing WFP's transparency and accountability.

Results from WFP's Food Security Assessment showed deteriorations in the food security situations across most of the regions with significant increase in the use of negative food-related coping strategies in the Amhara region due to displacement, and in the Somali region due to severe and prolonged drought. Additionally, the proportion of households consuming insufficient food increased in the Afar region from 25 percent in 2021 to 82 percent in 2022 and in Tigray region from 82 percent in 2021 to 90 percent in 2022. This is partly due to inadequate food assistance as a result of access constraints. In the Somali region, a similar trend was observed in the proportion of households spending more than 65 percent of their household budget on food (from 51 percent in 2021 to 68 percent in 2022) signaling further deterioration of the food security situation.

The coverage of WFP's treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme was 83 percent. The performance of nutrition outcomes varied for different indicators. The recovery rate was 80 percent surpassing the target of greater than 75 percent, however, in comparison to 2021, this was a 19 percentage point reduction. The default rates were also high at 20 percent against the recommended SPHERE target of less than 15 percent. While the programme responded to the increasing levels of malnutrition, challenges related to funding, supply, and access affected the implementation and delivery of assistance resulting in low performance. Nutrition support was complemented by Social Behaviour Change Communications messages on the infant and young child feeding practices in emergencies, which reached 1 million beneficiaries.

The number of targeted women and children who participated in adequate number of distributions under WFP's malnutrition prevention programme was 56 percent, which is below the recommended threshold of 66 percent. Factors contributing to this sub-optimal performance were funding and supply shortages against the increasing needs in 2022. Although WFP planned to implement prevention programmes for 12 months, WFP was only able to implement the programme for six months due to limited funding.

Refugee food security outcomes deteriorated in 2022 compared to 2021. The proportion of households reporting acceptable food consumption dropped from 73 percent in 2021 to 53 percent in 2022. To cope with limited access to food due to ration cuts, more households had to adopt negative food related coping strategies such as borrowing food, skipping meals, and reducing the number of meals a day hence the increase in the negative food related coping index from 11.3 in 2021 to 14.1 in 2022. Additionally, the average index to demonstrate consumption of diverse diets dropped from 5.9 in 2021 to 5.3 in 2022.

According to the Standard and Enhanced Nutrition Survey jointly undertaken with WFP and UNHCR, the average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate increased from 12 percent in 2021 to 14.2 percent in 2022[8], showing a deterioration in refugees' nutrition situation. The worsening situation is attributed to prolonged food ration cuts due to WFP's funding shortfalls. The malnutrition recovery rate for WFP's treatment programme in refugee camps was maintained at 96 percent for the second year running.

Under the refugee school feeding programme, WFP was unable to reach its enrolment rates, attendance, and education retention targets as many children dropped out of school to generate income for their households in response to the food gap created by ration cuts and impacts of conflict. As WFP's food rations for refugees increased to 84 percent in December 2022, WFP expects to address those food security concerns and incentivize families to keep children in school to improve access to learning in subsequent years[9].

One of the lessons learned during WFP's delivery of emergency food assistance was the effort to diversify transfer modalities and cash transfer instruments through the Federal Government's Ministry of Finance and financial service providers from the private sector to scale up cash-based transfers and provide options for beneficiaries[10]. For

example, in Somali region, WFP distributed cash in four districts using mobile money via financial service providers and in 21 districts through the ministry of finance using shock responsive PSNP delivery channel. The use of mobile money allowed more discretion and flexibility to beneficiaries who can withdraw their funds when and for the amount they choose to, thus providing them with the option to save money and promote financial inclusion.

WFP also implemented early food prepositioning in flood-prone districts in the Somali region. This has enabled WFP to identify risks early and reach people in need on time. To coordinate emergency response at scale, the timely expansion of logistical capacity is critical, to this end, WFP expanded its storage capacity at refugee camps allowing it to store and distribute food to new arrivals. Having learned from the Somali region that the provision of assistance is well coordinated through community-based food distribution committees, WFP established similar models in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions to assist with beneficiary screenings as well as food handling and distribution.

In line with its objectives to treat and prevent malnutrition, WFP began engaging with Addis Ababa University to conduct research on the implementation of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition in various regions. WFP is in the process of expanding Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) activities to the Afar, Oromia, Sidama, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples’ regions based on lessons learnt from a pilot in the Somali region.

WFP’s community engagement played a critical role in the provision of assistance amidst complex and compounding challenges encountered in the refugee operation. Thanks to increased joint advocacy and resource mobilization efforts with partners WFP was able to generate a significant amount of funding toward the end of 2022.

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	4
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees	4

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



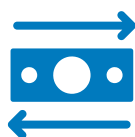
275,514 children received **nutritious school meals** from the Government supported by WFP.



1,306 people received training on food handling and management, and nutrition.



190,753 people supported with climate **and climate risk management services**.



USD USD 4.1 4.1 million million provided to Pastoralists through **WFP's index insurance scheme**.



76 percent of the households under the pastoral insurance **reported capacity to manage future shocks**.

Through the two activities under this outcome, Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Building (CCARB) and school feeding, WFP aims to build the resilience of food-insecure households to prepare for, manage and respond to climate shocks. School feeding seeks to enhance the food security and nutrition status of school-going children and improve access to learning.

WFP's school-based programme ensured that school children accessed nutritious, healthy, and reliable school meals as they accessed education services. In 2022, WFP supported the ministries and bureaus of education and agriculture to implement and scale up the national school feeding programme in four out of eleven regions in the country. WFP supported the Government to provide nutritious school meals to 275,514 children (46 percent females) in regions affected by conflict, and recurrent drought.

School feeding is a critical safety net during conflict and drought; however, WFP received only 72 percent of the funding against the needs-based plan. With the available resources, WFP reached 341,449 children representing 73 percent of the annual target through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). This low coverage is attributed to access challenges and conflict. WFP provided 4,507 mt of in-kind assorted food commodities in Afar, Amhara, and Oromia regions.

WFP transferred USD 907,585 to the Government to procure food from smallholder farmers for Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) in the Southern-Nations and Nationalities People's region (SNNPR). The HGSF - adopted by the Government in 2012 - allows the procurement of food locally through farmer cooperatives. To improve dietary diversity, WFP introduced a fresh food component in the HGSF in SNNPR in 2022, benefiting 9,500 children. This model will be scaled up to reach more children in 2023.

WFP trained 1,306 people (56 percent women) in food handling, management, and nutrition, and 617 female cooks in food preparation, hygiene, and sanitation [1]. Over 1,658 national and regional staff from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and Health received training to manage school-based programmes. To streamline local procurement, WFP supported the development of a Food Procurement Directive and Fresh Food Inclusive School Meal Implementation Manual in SNNPR. WFP procured an assortment of 173,558 non-food items (NFIs) and developed 358 posters and manuals to promote messaging on nutrition, health, and hygiene. Finally, WFP transferred USD 2.03 million to the Ministry of Education (MoE) for local food procurement, capacity strengthening activities, and food transfer costs.

As the crisis continued to impact schoolchildren, attendance rates decreased from 92 percent in 2021 to 71 percent in 2022. However, without school meals attendance rates would have been worse in drought and conflict-affected regions - the provision of hot meals contributed to keeping children in school amid the crisis. WFP contributed to the local economy through the procurement of 818 mt food worth USD 756,300 from smallholder farmers, an increase from 675

mt in 2021. In addition, evidence shows that the HGSF increased community participation and ownership in school activities. Pastoral communities in SNNPR were actively involved in establishing and managing school gardens, while those supplying cereals and pulses through cooperative unions valued the income received from selling food to schools.

WFP partnered primarily with the Government in planning and implementing school-based programmes. The programme is embedded in government policies, and strategies and is institutionalized with a directorate established to lead the programme. Partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO were rejuvenated at the national level, with closer collaboration at the regional level. WFP partnered with UNICEF to jointly implement the restoration of the school infrastructure and attract children to school in conflict-affected regions. At the grassroots level, WFP collaborated closely with farmer cooperatives, communities, and agricultural extension services. WFP participates in relevant coordination platforms at the national and regional level notably, the Education Technical Working Group (ETWG), the National Nutrition Technical Committee, and the Education in Emergencies Cluster.

To optimize resourcing and respond to increasing school feeding needs, especially in regions affected by conflict and drought, WFP will continue to explore joint programming with UN agencies. Specifically, WFP will strengthen its partnership with UNICEF to implement joint projects that focus on strengthening school feeding in conflict-affected areas and integration of school feeding with water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH). WFP will also leverage strong government will at the national and regional levels to increase government investment in school meals. This will require a systematic process that will include the generation of evidence and systems strengthening for the government to bring efficiency to their programmes.

For 2022, the GAM-M score for school-based activities was three, with increased planning and slightly low actualization of the results due to the conflict. Overall, school feeding addressed gender concerns in targeted schools through the provision of take-home-rations [2] for boys and girls in higher grades to keep attending school to complete primary school in the Afar. These grades have been targeted for school feeding as trends have shown that as children go into higher grades, they are more likely to drop out of school. WFP's collaboration with different NGOs through the regional Bureau of Education (BoE) was strengthened resulting in the provision of complementary activities such as dignity kits for girls. The programme promotes gender mainstreaming and ensures women's equal participation in the leadership role of the food management committee [3].

Ethiopia suffered a fifth consecutive drought in 2022 leading to loss of livelihoods, crops, and a deterioration in food security. Through **climate adaptation and resilience-building** activities, WFP continued to prioritise climate change adaptation and early warning, working with governments and partners to build the resilience of communities to prepare for, manage and respond to climate shocks, and to protect their livelihoods. WFP provided nutrition-sensitive social protection [4] and climate risk management services through capacity strengthening and CBT support targeting smallholder farmers and pastoralists, including refugees and host communities vulnerable to climate shocks.

WFP engaged with various strategic development partners to address immediate needs while also building long-term capacities of individuals, households, communities, and systems. With an available budget of USD 38.6 million, WFP managed to assist 190,753 beneficiaries across the country compared to the 586,000 assisted in 2021. spent only 22 percent of its available budget, due to delayed onboarding of cooperating partners, the layered nature of the interventions, climate shocks, conflict, insecurity, and limited access to some areas of operations.

To build the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral households vulnerable to prepare for, manage and respond to climate shocks in Amhara, Oromia, and Somali regions, WFP focused on improving access to early warning systems, insurance, and financial inclusion. WFP also supported households to increase their agricultural production. WFP maintained a gender-sensitive lens in the design and implementation of its resilience activities to enhance the resilience of women and men and their ability to adapt to climate change by focusing on access to productive climate-appropriate assets and technologies.

In collaboration with insurance companies, pastoralists received payouts worth USD 0.3 million through WFP's index insurance scheme. Similarly, WFP transferred USD 968,754 of unrestricted CBT through its anticipatory action programme in the Somali region, helping people to take early action and build resilience against climate shocks. Additionally, in the Somali region, WFP supported communities to build and identify irrigation canals, ponds, and fences for rangelands for rehabilitation that would support the continuity of their livelihood production during times of shocks, such as secure access to pasture and water. Through the asset creation programmes, 5,600 hectares of rangeland were rehabilitated, communities opened 3,300 hectares for production in Gambella, irrigated 508 hectares of land, and created canals [5].

WFP helped to create assets and improve access to markets and financial services to support smallholder farmers in Gambella and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's region (SNNPR). Smallholder farmers in the Gambella region were also trained in financial management, business planning, climate adaptation skills, and management of productive assets. WFP supported beneficiaries with financial services, resulting in Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) savings of USD 1.6 million and borrowing USD 353,490 to manage short-term needs and set up businesses.

Additionally, WFP assumed an aggregator role in Gambella in 2022 and procured 20 mt of maize worth USD 1 million from the smallholder farmers from the WFP aggregation centres.

WFP maintained regular consultation and participation of government, donors, partners, and beneficiaries in the design, implementation, and reporting of livelihood and resilience activities. Comprehensive monitoring for resilience activities was impeded by security and conflict in Northern Ethiopia for the crop insurance index.

Post-distribution monitoring results for households enrolled on pastoral insurance showed that the provision of CBT was timely to support access to animal feeds and veterinary drugs with 48 percent of the households reporting to have spent the cash on animal feeds and health [6]. Results from a bi-annual assessment conducted for livelihood activities in Somalia and Gambella for host communities and refugees highlight those activities contributed to increased self-reliance. Fifty percent of the households headed by men reported to have adopted no livelihood coping strategy, an increase from 43 percent in 2021 indicating increased resilience. In addition, 82 percent of households reported having the capacity to manage future climate and risks in the Somali region.

In 2023, WFP is planning to scale up its livelihood and resilience-building interventions to arid and semi-arid zones and agro-pastoral communities (Afar, parts of Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions) where rainfall is routinely inadequate to support agricultural activities. WFP plans to scale up water resource management interventions including irrigation projects and water harvesting technologies to boost crop and animal production and link farmers to sustainable markets. In highland areas where rainfed agriculture is possible (such as Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, and Tigray), WFP will scale up the production and consumption of nutritious food; invest in food system infrastructure that increases food production, storage, distribution, agro-processing/value addition and marketing of food commodities, facilitate the introduction of drought and pest resistant food crops and de-risk smallholder investments; and promote access to financial and technical resources to modernize food production and storage.

A key lesson that WFP has learned in the joint design and implementation of resilience activities is that there is increased ownership and commitment from targeted communities. WFP has also drawn lessons from financial literacy and inclusion initiatives. Specifically, the village saving schemes and training have resulted in the establishment of village savings and loan schemes which are mostly dominated by women. The linkage with SACCOs ensures sustainability and better access to larger financial institutions.

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	3

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.



90,978 people provided **digital voucher assistance**



711,358 people received SBCC support, promoting demand for nutrient-dense foods and **improving the dietary diversity of vulnerable children and women.**



66 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months reported to have consumed nutritious dense food, an **increase by 48 percentage points**

Under Activity 6, WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to families with pregnant and breastfeeding women or children between the age of 6 and 23 months, and social behavioural change communication (SBCC) to communities. WFP also provided support to strengthen the capacity of the Government to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition. This support was delivered in line with the National Food and Nutrition Strategy (2020-2030), the Ethiopia Food System transformation agenda, and the Seqota Declaration initiative, all of which are government strategies aimed at improving nutrition in the life cycle.

WFP had targeted its stunting prevention activity in the rural areas of Afar and Amhara regions which have the highest prevalence of stunting at 41.3 percent and 43.0 percent, respectively, against the national average of 37 percent[1]. Despite activities being well funded at 100 percent, implementation was hampered by the conflict which disrupted markets, mobile networks, and supply of nutrient-dense foods. As a result, WFP utilized 25 percent of the available resources. WFP had planned to roll out nutrition activities in 13 districts (six in Afar and seven in Amhara); however, due to the impact of the conflict in Afar, delivery was only possible in the Amhara region. In addition, WFP secured funding to strengthen nutrition components in the delivery of social protection and school feeding platform through food fortification.

WFP provided digital voucher assistance to 90,978 people, representing 75 percent of the target. WFP also trained 321 Government staff and provided SBCC support to 711,358 people, to promote demand for nutrient-dense foods and improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable children and women. WFP was unable to reach its targets because of the ongoing conflict which disrupted the registration of beneficiaries and further delayed the contracting of the financial service provider in Afar and Somali regions.

WFP completed 10 out of the 12 planned rounds of voucher transfers. Social behavioural change communication interventions were informed by research findings, which identified the sociocultural and behavioural contexts, and audience segmentation. The SBCC campaign complemented the behavioural transfers to promote recommended maternal, infant, and young child nutrition practices (MIYCN) and consumption of nutrient-dense fresh foods (dark green leafy vegetables, fruits, and animal products). The SBCC campaign branded with *'Feed my Mind Feed my Future'* combined a mix of interventions from interpersonal, media-based, and social mobilization approaches such as nutritional counselling, coffee conversation, community theatre, food cooking demonstration, TV, and radio messaging. WFP reached 54,646 (69 percent female) and 656,712 people with the interpersonal and media-based approaches, respectively. Delays in the start of interpersonal approaches and halting of activities in Amhara affected the SBCC coverage. All Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) activities were suspended in the Amhara region in January and February due to security challenges and resumed in March 2022. Additionally, between August and October, the security situation affected FFV implementation in three districts of the Amhara region (Habru, Raya Kobo, and Seqota). WFP is developing a comprehensive SBCC strategy to mainstream SBCC in all WFP activities as part of nutrition-sensitive programming.

The combined approach of delivering voucher transfers alongside SBCC contributed to improved dietary diversity of women and children in the targeted districts. WFP's outcome monitoring results indicated that 66 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), an increase of 48 percentage points compared to 18 percent in the previous year. MAD is the proportion of children receiving at least the minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for their age during the previous day. The Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDDW) increased to 76 percent from 27.5 percent in 2021. Beneficiary coverage was at 76 percent, 23 percent higher compared to last year while adherence further reduced due to access challenges from 72 percent to 5 percent.

WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity to design and implement evidence-based programmes and policies to reduce malnutrition rates in the country. WFP delivered three out of four planned capacity strengthening

initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities. These included; (i) the secondment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) to support data and information systems for nutrition, and (ii) following the successful completion of the national level Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study in 2021, WFP provided further technical/financial support to Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) to conduct FNG studies at the regional level to generate evidence on the drivers of malnutrition, gaps in nutrient intake, and identify opportunities across the food system to inform regional operation plans.

The key strategic partners for this activity included EPHI, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Ministry of Health through the Seqota Declaration Unit. WFP engaged with the Amhara Regional Health Bureau to implement the activity and the Amhara Mass Media Company to broadcast nutrition-sensitive messages. WFP also engaged with private sector partners such as Lion bank, retailers, and Belcash Solutions for voucher transfers and redemptions. Nutrition-sensitive training for WFP field-level staff improved WFP engagement and representation in Multisectoral nutrition coordination committees at the sub-national level, as the staff gained confidence in nutrition programming.

Gender and gender-based violence (GBV) mitigation activities were integrated into nutrition prevention activities. WFP conducted gender analysis to identify how digital vouchers address gender-related issues and contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment [2]. Further, WFP integrated Community Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRM) into the programme to allow people to raise questions and provide feedback. More than 20 percent of the cases were submitted by beneficiaries receiving vouchers and their issues were addressed.

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.	4

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.



16 capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance the Government's national supply chain, early warning and social safety net response capacities.



2,015 government staff and community members at the federal, regional and district level received eight trainings.



11 government institutions benefitted from the expertise of WFP **seconded staff**.

Under Activity 7, WFP together with the Government ensure that crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened national early warning and emergency preparedness systems that enable early humanitarian action. This activity ensures that vulnerable, food insecure populations benefit from timely and adequate assistance and services by enhancing the capacity of the government to design, and implement safety nets, and effective coordinated supply chain management.

WFP provided technical support to the Government of Ethiopia both to strengthen food assistance delivery platforms, social safety net programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain management contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 17. WFP engaged eight key government partners working on social safety nets, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain to develop gender and nutrition-sensitive multi-year capacity strengthening action plans. This is the first of the initial steps to operationalize the country capacity strengthening strategy that was jointly developed in 2021.

This strategic outcome was 72 percent funded against its needs-based plan. Some planned activities were delayed due to challenges related to conflict in Northern Ethiopia, which includes training on early warning and rehabilitation of the disaster risk management bureaux at all levels in Tigray. Despite these challenges, WFP implemented 80 percent of its planned activities.

Additional funds were required to cover emerging institutional capacity strengthening needs in the conflict-affected areas of Afar and Amhara regional states. WFP responded to these critical needs by prioritising activities and allocating funds to support the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to set up an emergency communication centre and to rehabilitate the early warning data management system that was incapacitated by the conflict in these regions.

WFP facilitated 16 capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance the capacity of the Government in the supply chain, early warning, and social safety net. Through these systems-strengthening initiatives, WFP supported 16 government institutions both at federal and regional level.

WFP provided eight trainings to 2,015 government staff and community members (40 percent female) at the federal, regional and district level. The trainings included early warning modules, Forecast Based Financing (FBF), Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP - national food security and early warning system), NEXTGEN forecast data generation, gender and protection in emergency response, and Commodity Allocation and Tracking System (CATS). Through these trainings, WFP supported EDRMC to conduct risk assessments and develop a contingency plan for four districts in the Oromia region. In addition, the Somali and Oromia regions reactivated community early warning committees to link with the government system to design and deliver risk-informed, life-saving food and cash assistance to crisis-affected beneficiaries.

Utilising its in-house expertise, WFP supported 11 government institutions to benefit from the expertise of seconded staff. Through these experts, WFP provided advisory support to EDRMC, and supported the national food assistance prioritization committee in formulating recommendations for setting the criteria for prioritization of food needs for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) received advisory support from WFP on the Shock Responsive Safety Nets implementation[1]. WFP supported Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL), the Ethiopian Maritime Authority (EMA) and the secretariat of the Ethio-Logistics Sectoral Association (ELSA) with the implementation of the National Logistics

Strategy [2] and continued to support the implementation of the Ten-Year Transport Sector Indicative Plan by seconding high-level technical experts. WFP supported government partners to develop seven products and tools which are intended for external audiences and to enhance early warning, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain, and Forecast based Financing (FBF) systems[3].

WFP supported the Somali region to institutionalize FBF within its existing disaster risk management and early warning systems through the development of Anticipatory Action Protocol (AAP) that enabled Somali Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), sectoral offices of the region, and its partners to detect climate shocks before they occur and plan for early action. The support on FBF early warning system enabled the region to activate three prioritized Anticipatory Actions. These included disseminating early warning messages to 137,151 people, distribute multipurpose cash transfers to 25,620 beneficiaries (50 percent female) to cushion them against the effects of drought and support rangeland management which benefitted 19,215 (50 percent female) beneficiaries. The rangeland management support included rangeland restoration by diverting streams to improve pasture, rehabilitation of degraded lands and soil and water conservation. WFP has managed to support institutionalization of FBF to the region's DRMB strategy as one of the early warning systems tool. Based on the lessons learned from the Somali region WFP plans to scale up FBF in the Oromia region where it started setting up the system.

Through the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP), WFP provided EDRMC with a commodity allocation and tracking system, seconded experts to transfer skills, and provided equipment to enable the government to obtain an efficient, transparent, and accountable reporting system. Commodity Management Procedure Manual (CMPM), one of the main components of FMIP, institutionalizes capacity building by developing tools and delivering technical support to a decentralized reporting system in the regions. WFP supported the handover of the CMPM to EDRMC in 2022.

WFP supported the Ministry of Transport to develop a fleet controlling platform for the performance management of fleet systems in the country [4]. WFP implemented the Roambee project where real-time tracking of goods and services in transit is implemented through GPS tracking tools placed on commercial trucks contracted by WFP. WFP supported the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) to automate its market price survey by developing a data entry template, supporting the development of an electronic Market based Information System (eMIS), and enabling a comprehensive tablet-based price survey.

Sixty-two percent of cash-based transfers were channeled through national social protection systems against the planned 85.6 percent. This was due to the preference of the donor for shock responsive safety net to use Financial Service Providers (FSPs) as well as the low transfer value of PSNP wage rate which was not adjusted despite the inflation in the country. Where the national social protection system was used, WFP provided capacity strengthening support on registration of beneficiaries in the social protection system for assistance.

WFP's major partners in this activity were: EDRMC, regional DRMBs, ESS, MoTL, EMA, ELSA, MOA, and National Meteorological Agency (NMA). Critical achievements through these partnerships include the development of Maritime Proclamation[5], the development of the National Blue Economy Strategy[6] which emphasizes the utilization of maritime transport sector and the establishment of a centre of excellence , the initiation of the integration of railway and sea transport services, the initiative to open the multimodal transport service [7] to the private sector and the international market and the establishment of Free Trade and Special Economic Zone [8] in the country that enhances the supply chain management capacity of the government. The multi-year country capacity strengthening plan of action design provided an opportunity for government partners to review their approaches to capacity strengthening for sustainable systems strengthening.

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 and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025



The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported **over 8,000 passengers** from UN agencies and partner organisations



16,758 mt of humanitarian cargo was transported through the various humanitarian corridors of Ethiopia **by the Logistics Cluster**.



As part of **WFP's on-demand services**, over **19,770 mt of fertilizers** was transported on behalf of six partners **to Tigray and other regions**



WFP **procured and transported 90,000 mt of wheat** on behalf of the **Government of Ethiopia**.

WFP provided cost-effective logistics services including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chain, and information management to the various government counterparts, and humanitarian and development partners. Activities under this strategic outcome were sufficiently funded by donors and through cost recovery mechanisms where payments are made by partners and the Government for services provided - passenger and cargo transportation.

Throughout the year, WFP provided the humanitarian community with on-demand logistics services to reach beneficiaries across the country. WFP coordinated with partners to deliver fuel, air, and land transport, storage, procurement, and technical assistance services on demand. To meet the increasing demand for humanitarian services, WFP leveraged its expertise and expanded its services and volume allowing more partners to receive the services. The Logistics Cluster continued to provide coordination among partners and stakeholders, through reliable and up-to-date information to partners, and timely delivery of common services including transport and storage services across its eight hubs across the country.

The Logistics Cluster was sufficiently funded to support 54 humanitarian partners with logistics services and coordination and information management. The Logistics Cluster transported 16,758 mt of cargo through the various corridors of Ethiopia, twice the amount transported in 2021. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster held 134 coordination meetings in four locations, produced several information management materials, and trained staff from 22 humanitarian agencies. In 2022, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the convoy coordination of 5,620 trucks to deliver life-saving humanitarian supplies into Tigray through the Semera corridor (Afar Region) on behalf of humanitarian partners.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to play a vital role as the backbone of the humanitarian response by providing safe, reliable passenger and light cargo air services to the entire humanitarian community in Ethiopia enabling timely assistance to vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas and without commercial flights. Over 150 organisations, including UN agencies, donors and diplomatic representations, and international and national NGOs, relied on UNHAS to implement and monitor their humanitarian efforts in the country. UNHAS Ethiopia monitored passenger and cargo traffic using its Performance Management Tool (PMT) and a web-based electronic flight management application (E-FMA) to identify strategic and operational areas for improvement.

In 2022, UNHAS transported 8,018 passengers and 1,075 mt of cargo mostly to Mekelle, Tigray Region, and to Dollo Ado, Melkedida, and Somali Region. Additionally, UNHAS provided medical and security evacuations when needed, as a matter of priority, and UNHAS performed 100 percent of the medical evacuations requested. To support the Northern Ethiopia emergency operation, UNHAS also added a cargo aircraft B737 into its fleet in coordination with the Logistics Cluster.

On a cost recovery basis, WFP provided bilateral services to the Government and partners. WFP delivered six diverse logistics services to 47 humanitarian organizations and the Government by providing air transport, storage services, fumigation, land transport, engineering, and fuel. The demand for fuel increased compared to previous years due to the scarcity of fuel in the country. WFP delivered over 1.4 million litres of fuel to 47 partners in Benshangul-Gumuz, Somali, and Tigray regions - a notable 170 percent increase from 2021.

As part of WFP’s on-demand services, over 19,770 mt of fertilizer was transported on behalf of six partners to four regions across the country. Furthermore, WFP provided engineering services to the World Health organization on the construction of the emergency medical team training centre, COVID-19 field hospital mobile storage unit, and site work.

Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP provided on-demand food procurement services to the Government of Ethiopia on behalf of the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to meet the increasing food assistance needs. In 2022, WFP procured 90,000mt of wheat on behalf of the EDRMC.

Through the Addis Ababa humanitarian air hub, WFP stored and transported 216 mt of cold chain COVID-19 items for the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa-CDC) to 34 African Union (AU) member states to support vaccination initiatives. Additional items were delivered to Ministry of Health in Ethiopia.

Partners continued to rely on WFP's logistics services through Bilateral Service Provision and the Logistics Cluster in different locations of the country. The Bilateral Service Provision year end Customer satisfaction survey results indicate 95 percent of the users were satisfied with the quality and timeliness of the services used. UNHAS registered an overall satisfaction rate of 94.4 percent through a passenger satisfaction survey for 2022.

Strong partnership with the Government, UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs, was maintained throughout the year. WFP continued to deliver quality services, adjusting and adapting along the way to increase the range of support, following partners’ demands and needs including storage, transportation (air and land), coordination, information management, and other services.

With the Logistics Cluster activation anticipated to end in February 2023, the gaps and needs analysis was launched in September 2022 to assess extension needs. Feedback gathered from 22 partner organisations shows that there are still access challenges in the most parts of Northern Ethiopia as such WFP support will be required. [1]

WFP Service Provision strives to ensure cost-efficient logistics services are delivered to partners via constant innovation to the Service Market Place (SMP) platform to facilitate a better customer-oriented approach. WFP is also working to digitalise fuel documentation to ensure information is easily accessible when required.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide aviation and air operation services to the humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	N/A
Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Ethiopia ranked 97th out of 156 countries in global gender inequality index in 2021. In the past two years, the country has been facing conflict and climate induced shocks, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Due to the conflict in the northern part of Ethiopia, women and girls suffered an unprecedented level of gender-based violence (GBV), displacement and overall risk of collapse in their livelihoods. Across regions, discriminatory social norms prevent women from accessing land, extension, financial and training services that are needed to improve economic status and withstand shocks [1].

To enhance capacities on gender integration, WFP organized trainings for partners and government stakeholders involved in the relief, refugee and school feeding programmes in the conflict-affected Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions. The training aimed to transfer knowledge on vulnerabilities, power dynamics and GBV indicators and improve service linkages. WFP put in place measures to mitigate the risks of GBV, address the needs of GBV survivors and support recovery efforts. This included reeducating to distribution sites by increasing the number of food distribution sites. Additionally, WFP sensitized 3,400 school directors, teachers, and gender club leaders on basic gender concepts in relation to GBV, food security and nutrition for schools located in remote areas. This included distribution of mini-media equipment, posters, and t-shirts with messages on GBV prevention in local languages to increase awareness.

WFP led assessments on gender equality and social inclusion in Dollo Ado and Gambella refugee camps, which revealed the need to complement interventions that target only women for income-generating opportunities with broader social norm changes activities. The assessment also noted the need to scale up community conversation and family counselling initiatives that brought effective changes in gender dynamics at household level. This evidence will be used to inform the design of upcoming livelihood programmes in refugee contexts.

WFP increased its commitment towards achieving gender equality by partnering with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs as one of the key government entities to receive WFP's country capacity strengthening support. WFP was an active member of a task force set up to develop a joint UN initiative (among 12 agencies) to address GBV in Amhara, Afar and Tigray regions (2023-2026). WFP contributed to this by conducting a mapping exercise to identify existing activities and develop a concept note to advocate for GBV risk mitigation. In line with this, WFP will continue to scale-up and intensify its approach on GBV risk mitigation in all its operational areas.

Post-distribution monitoring survey results show that there is an increase in women's joint decision making at household level for those receiving cash-based transfers, this rose from 40 percent in 2021 to 50 percent in 2022. Additionally, 45 percent of women participated in central refugee and food management/distribution committees, influencing the decision-making process of WFP assistance. In addition, 21 percent of the beneficiaries under the R4 livelihood recovery programme in Amhara were women-headed households. Participants were provided with tailored extension services, farming inputs and livestock support, helping them to recover from the northern conflict.

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

The deteriorating humanitarian situation has led to increased humanitarian needs across Ethiopia exacerbated by conflict, global food crisis, insecurity, and erratic climate shocks. These crises had serious implications on lives and livelihoods and protection risks in 2022. Risks included gender-based violence (GBV), child protection matters such as unaccompanied children, neglect and deprivation, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), inability to exercise housing, land and property rights, and loss of access to essential services including food, medical care, water, and education [1]. The humanitarian assistance was not provided at scale due to funding challenges; this compelled affected populations to resort to negative coping mechanisms to survive such as selling their assets, child labour, child marriage, begging, transactional sex, or engaging in criminal activity. [2].

The level of vulnerability was proportionate to the household characteristics and varied across regions, with conflict-affected regions and households with persons with disabilities and older persons most affected. For example, several WFP's assessments showed that households headed by women were most vulnerable due to erosion of family livelihood, engagement in negative coping strategies and susceptibility to gender-based or conflict-related sexual violence.[3]

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to apply a strong protection lens in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring of its programme. WFP and partners ensured that women, persons with disabilities, and older persons are involved in decision-making processes through local committees [4]. Furthermore, the number of distribution sites were increased in conflict affected areas in Afar region, in Amhara region in inaccessible districts along the border with Tigray, and for camps hosting new refugee arrivals. The establishment of new sites has reduced walking distance for beneficiaries and potentially mitigated protection risks. [5]. The project monitoring findings confirmed that 90 percent of men and 94 percent of women reported to have been treated respectfully. Also, all beneficiaries reported to have experienced no barriers while accessing their assistance.

WFP developed tools to monitor and evaluate the extent to which persons with disabilities are prioritised as a basis for disability inclusion. WFP also developed a contextualised guideline to mainstream disability in its activities. A disability awareness survey was commissioned to assess staff knowledge on disability inclusion. Out of 337 staff, 56 percent were aware of disability inclusion. Going forward, WFP will coordinate awareness creation trainings for its staff and partners. To strengthen the capacity of its partners, WFP delivered Disability Inclusion Awareness and Equity Training (DIAET). Partnerships with the Organizations of Persons with Disability are being explored to leverage expertise on disability inclusion.

WFP Ethiopia has a well-established Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) which has ensured accountability to the affected population by collecting beneficiary feedback, documenting, and addressing raised concerns in a timely manner. WFP Ethiopia's CFM consists of a call centre, community-based helpdesks, suggestion box and field monitoring which systematically feeds into a centralised server. The roll-out of Ethiopia's Community Engagement Plan (2020) to sub-offices was completed and the CFM familiarization workshops are ongoing[10]. To popularise the CFM platform, education, and communication (IEC) materials in six local languages were displayed at distribution sites and community gathering areas. To enhance utility, WFP ensured that hotline operators could speak the local languages.

WFP received 25,538 cases of community feedback from all regions related to WFP interventions, out of which less than 1 percent were sensitive cases. More than 72 percent of cases were reported by females, which is higher than previous year proportion of 50 percent. Seventy-four percent of the cases were resolved while 26 percent most of which were recorded toward the end of the year are still under review.

Beneficiaries' feedback and concerns were categorised in order of sensitivity with the most sensitive ones channelled through senior management for immediate resolution. Feedback from beneficiaries was utilised to make programmatic adjustments such as changing the food type from wheat grain to flour, opening additional distribution sites, and introducing cash-based intervention in Somali Region.

Tigray's 2022 Second Quarter Relief Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report revealed that 61 percent of the beneficiaries reported to have access to a neutral, and anonymous CFM platform. In addition, 73 percent of the

beneficiaries were aware of where to present a complaint while 99 percent of beneficiaries reported that adequate measures were in place to ensure safety at distribution sites.

WFP strengthened Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)'s Kebele Appeals Committees (KACs) in several districts of Somali region where WFP implements the shock response safety net programme [6]. As a result, the committee's mandate has been expanded to cover core PSNP and shock responsive safety net grievance management with regard to the targeting process and the delivery of cash and food transfers[7,8]. The KACs complemented WFP's CFM platforms thereby increasing available touchpoints for beneficiaries to provide feedback.

WFP sensitized 191 government, WFP, and cooperating partners' staff on protection and accountability to affected populations. For beneficiaries, information on WFP interventions was provided in groups during and after distributions, and through community outreaches [9]. A total of 4,024 beneficiaries (69 percent female) benefitted from sensitisation on PSEA, protection and accountability. To increase access to accountability channels, expand the referral pathways, and ensure mainstreaming of protection in the delivery of assistance, WFP trained 200 cooperating partner staff in Tigray region.

Lessons learned in 2022 highlighted that strengthened collaboration and coordination with partners was a key catalyst for WFP's protection work across Ethiopia. WFP chaired the PSEA working group and participated in the Ethiopia national and regional protection cluster. Best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of WFP's CFM were shared with the Inter-Agency Working Group. WFP conducted PSEA capacity assessment training for 20 cooperating partners, out of which seven partners have conducted PSEA self-assessments and the review process is ongoing. Findings will be used to ensure that partners are compliant to global PSEA principles.

Environment

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

Ethiopia faces various environmental issues including soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss and climate change which impacts food security and rural livelihoods. Agriculture, livestock water, and human health are identified as the most vulnerable sectors to climate change with variations across regions. Approximately 60 percent of the rainfall will be moderate to highly affected by climate change in the coming years. It is estimated that the impact of climate crisis will reduce the country's GDP up to 10 percent by 2045[1]. As the impact of five consecutive failed rainy seasons intensifies, nearly 12 million people face food insecurity in drought affected areas, hitting livelihoods of pastoralists in particular. This is an increase of 2 million people since September 2022.

These issues will have a negative impact on agriculture production, which is the backbone of Ethiopia's economy and development and plays a critical role in improving the livelihoods, food security, and nutrition of the population. Therefore, the high vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate variability and extremes exposes the whole country and population to the adverse impacts of climate-related risks. As agricultural production systems are almost exclusively rain-fed, and pastoralists depend on rain to grow fodder for animals - pastoralists and smallholder farmers are the most vulnerable populations[2]. Vulnerabilities of the agriculture sector and rural communities are further exacerbated by poor farming practices, low adoption of improved agricultural inputs, low adaptive capacity, and weak market linkages.

In line with the WFP Environmental Policy, WFP Ethiopia strengthened its capacity to ensure that WFP activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves. This included sensitising sub-office staff on Environmental and Social Safeguards. Additionally, 22 percent of field level agreements, construction contracts and memorandums of understanding were screened for environmental and social risks[3].

As part of the Regreening for Resilience initiative, WFP continued its support in Somali region, where large parts of the population depend on pastoralism. WFP rehabilitated 50 hectares of degraded, drought affected rangelands by digging small, semi-circular bunds known as "half-moons". Halfmoons hold rainwater, support regreening and enable cultivation. Over 3,550 pastoralist households engaged through WFP's cash-for-work[4], contributing to both increased environmental resilience and improved livelihoods. The half-moons initiative took place across three sites in Somali region. Over 1,000 trees were been planted in the region in 2022.

WFP has been implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) to reduce environmental impacts of in-house operations. Through the EMS, WFP continues to explore environmentally friendly solutions for the disposal of damaged food bags, delivering over 1.5 million bags to a recycling company in the country. Additionally, WFP identified and conducted capacity assessments for 20 waste management companies, leading to the development of a long-term agreement for paper and plastic warehouse pallet recycling. Through the agreement WFP recycled over 400 tonnes of damaged pallets and more than 1,000 tonnes of cartons, demonstrating responsible waste management while also generating income from reuse of resources.

Extra Section



Somali region is no stranger to droughts, which for the last three years have dried up water sources, left vast tracks of land parched, caused large-scale crop failures and livestock deaths, and pushed millions of people to the brink. Rural communities that depend on rain for their livelihoods are the hardest hit by the blazing sun and dry conditions - with 65 percent of the population estimated to be food insecure. Life was no different for Abdulahi Hassan, a father of five and subsistence farmer in the region, who used to live harvest to harvest due to persistent drought.

As he lived nearby to a river, Abdulahi teamed up with his neighbours to set up a diesel generated irrigation system to help water their crops and animal feed. Despite their best interests, the system had little impact on their harvests. The cost of running the diesel generator was high, making it impossible for them to regularly pump water to their fields. The generator also required frequent repairs and maintenance, which was difficult for the group to afford. When the generator would break, their crops and animal feed would wilt after weeks without water. But for the last three seasons, the group have harvested more than ever before - even though the harsh climatic conditions haven't improved. In 2018, the World Food Programme (WFP) and partners visited Abdulahi's village to bring innovative solutions that boost resilience and livelihoods. To build on the investment that the community had already made, WFP partnered with a local energy company to bring solar-powered irrigation solutions on a cost-sharing basis. Under the partnership, WFP contributed 60 percent of the funds required for the 14-hectare solar system, while the farmers would contribute 40 percent in instalments depending on their harvest.

Abdulahi and his neighbours formed a 15-member farmer cooperative which WFP and partners trained on the production and marketing of crops and animal feed, financial management and solar maintenance, with the aim of improving their productivity and building their financial base. "We have been empowered to support ourselves. We can now save money from selling crops which helps us to invest in farming and maintain the solar system," explains Abdulahi.

The benefits of the solar system are threefold. First, the system is completely powered by the sun. It allows the cooperative to farm and harvest throughout the year despite climate shocks, as it has a floating suspension that allows the water pump to raise and lower depending on the water level in the river. "Because of the guaranteed supply, the solar system has given us confidence to cultivate crops in all seasons, which has doubled our harvests and incomes," says Abdulahi.

Second, the solar system has reduced production costs and allowed the cooperative to diversify their income sources. "We have been completely relieved from the headache of having to buy fuel for the generator. The new technology has brought irrigation costs down by 50 percent," he says.

"We also have more time for business as the solar system only needs one person to operate. The diesel generator required two to three people working together in shifts and we had to fetch water from the river to fill the pipes," Abdulahi adds.

For Abdulahi, this meant that he had more recourse and time to invest in his livelihood. He diversified his income source and set up an alternative business trading livestock.

Third, the cooperative is happy that they have taken a step towards clean energy. They have reduced their carbon emissions from using diesel generators as well as health problems of operators who used to inhale the smoke.

Abdulahi believes that renewable energy solutions can easily be scaled up in Somali region - and at a time when climate shocks are wreaking havoc on livelihoods, now is the time to act.

In 2023, WFP will scale up its livelihood and resilience building interventions and integrate programmes that respond to humanitarian needs while addressing underlying causes of vulnerability. In drought-affected lowlands of Ethiopia such as Somali region, WFP plans on scaling up initiatives that increase access to water and provide training and tools for livestock production. In Gambella, WFP will scale up smallholder farmer support projects to help 10,000 smallholder farmers grow more food. The Gambella smallholder farmer project will be replicated in Somali region targeting 3,000 farmers. Meanwhile, WFP will leverage on its comparative advantage to improve access to microinsurance, financial services and forecast-based financing for 285,000 smallholder farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Amhara and Somali region.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNOCHA Report: Ethiopia Food Cluster Status, updated on 6 December 2022

[2] Estimates exclude overlaps across activities, and modalities. 12.6 million were assisted with overlaps.

[3] WFP and RRS was unable to distribute USD1.6m to refugees due to liquidity challenges in refugee locations

[4] UNFPA 2022 Report: Women and girls are paying a high price in the conflict and in crisis-affected regions. Extensively damaged and destroyed health facilities and a shortage of food, medical supplies and health-care providers. Many have been displaced by the hostilities of the northern conflict.

[5] Out of which, 94 percent were assisted through a spectrum of nutrition sensitive interventions

[6] 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan, July 2022 [Nutrition Cluster Response]

Context and Operations

** Ethiopia's National Social Protection interventions are mostly programme based, with fragmented, low coverage and quality compared to the increasing demand due to food insecurity and economic shocks.

[1] Education cannot Wait December 2022: Reference made to UNICEF Report

[2] UNOCHA Report: Ethiopia Nutrition Cluster Status, updated on 6 December 2022

[3] UNHCR Ethiopia Quarterly Factsheet: July to September 2022 [released on 11 October 2022]

[4] Ethiopia is also dealing with HIV, with an adult HIV prevalence of 0.9 percent representing 613,000 people living with HIV. Source: Ethiopian Public Health Institute, HIV Estimates and Projections [2021/22], August 2022

[5] WFP's Market Monitoring Report for June 2022

[6] WFP will conduct market assessment in conflict affected areas to inform cash-based transfer expansion in Northern Ethiopia.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Regular and outcome monitoring results showed households headed by women, those with at least one vulnerable member, and those with more household members have been mostly affected by the impact of ration cuts.

[2] Overlaps are considered in the estimation across modalities and activities, target was 12.7 m

[3] The remaining 18 percent of the beneficiaries not assisted accounts for the unprioritized woredas with 1.3m PLW and Children under Activity 2; PSNP transitory clients [1m] and some 0.1m Urban-PSNP clients not assisted due to lack of funding. WFP contributed to the 2020/21 Urban-PSNP lessons learned dialogue for future expansion.

[4] While cash transfer assistance using shock responsive PSNP was not provided in the Somali Region as planned, those in need were instead assisted through regular in-kind transfers.

[5] WFP also supported operational research on the vertical expansion of Ethiopia's Urban-PSNP and shared lessons learned from WFP's top-up cash transfers, which covered both Temporary Direct support (TDS) and Permanent Direct Support (PDS) beneficiaries through two phases of the top up in ten cities.

[6] Security challenges impeded dispatch of food commodities, refugees in Asossa received 100% cash instead of food

[7] Joint nutrition assessment conducted through Standardized Expanded Surveys [SENS] showed that exclusion of children aged 24-59 months from malnutrition programmes and deeper general food distribution ration cuts in part slightly increased the GAM rates from 12percent o14.2 percent.

[8] UNHCR's Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey [Data Dashboard]

[9] As noted in the data-tables, WFP and partners prioritized the provision of hot meals to only primary students and not pre-primary school going children due to resource shortages.

[10] Targeting approaches used in the SO1 interventions are as follows: All refugees/asylum seekers registered by the RRS and UNHCR are provided with general food assistance as resources permit; malnutrition admissions are made based on screening outcomes. For emergency and protracted response, the number of food insecure population per district is determined by household economy approach and emergency food security assessments, while the selection and targeting is guided by the National Targeting Guidelines which emphasizes socio-economic vulnerability-based targeting while the selection is guided through community-based structures. WFP and its partners have jointly embarked on strengthening the targeting and prioritisation processes to address challenges observed in the current approach.

Strategic outcome 02

** WFP has not secured funding for the last 3 consecutive years to support PSNP-core client in Ethiopia, thus this component was not implemented in 2022.

- [1] The trainings have improved food handling and increased uptake of common sanitation and hygiene practices among cooks and students. 77 percent of students now wash hands before eating and 95 percent of the cooks wash their hands before food preparation.
- [2] Take-home-rations were activated to cover two months in Afar and Oromia region for food commodities nearing their best-used-before dates.
- [3] 2021 Gender-analysis showed that learning activities and barriers to access to education by boys and girls are most prioritized in schools with Governance structures dominated by women or those with a balanced representative.
- [4] Through its capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture through a secondment of a technical assistant to support implementation of shock-responsive safety net initiatives.
- [5] For the reporting period [see data-table], WFP was unable to achieve output results as the coordination of the establishment of productive assets was in part delayed by onboarding of partners in Amhara for the insurance for work, the conflict in Northern Ethiopia and in Somali region, focus on placed on maintenance of already created assets created as the 3-year project draw closer to its termination.
- [6] WFP's Post Distribution Monitoring for SIPE Pay-out, March 2022
- [7] Under achievement for some climate adaptation and resilience building activities are in part attributed to the suspended implementation in conflict affected regions of Amhara and Tigray where crop insurance for work activities were halted for most of the year and later, the delayed on-boarding of an implementing partner; the PSNP-Core clients who are supported through community labour intensive public works were not assisted due to the resource shortfalls; financial inclusion activities were scaled down for the livestock insurance for work clients as the funding reached its terminal date.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Ethiopia Mini Demographic and Health Survey, 2019 [EPHI, Addis Ababa]
- [2] The gender analysis reviewed the roles of men and women in domestic works and in buying or collecting food stuffs from the market. The result revealed that women in the target district are mainly responsible to handle the domestic chores and buying foods from market. However, there are also exceptional cases where men in woredas like Habru can participate in any kind of domestic works including baking injera, preparing wot (stew)and manually grinding grains. Men are also collecting the fresh foods facilitated through the FFV programme. The analysis identified that there is no tradition or culture which discourage men from supporting the domestic activities and buying foods from the market. In terms of mobile phone ownership, women are more constrained than men, which is the result of limited access to cash, and limited education to operate the phones. The analysis also reviewed the participation in the program and decision on the voucher at household level. The primary targets are PLW and children 6-23 months, and they can make decision on the variety and mix of fresh foods to be bought. As the cash-based transfer is complemented with SBCC, it has increased the confidence of women to be active in household as well as at community level engagements. Recommendations were provided to improve the men participation, training provision for women for the sustainability of the programme.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] The advisory support to MOA was on the implementation of the scale up of Shock responsive Safety Net. The support to the Ministry of transport and its subdivisions was to assist the ministry to design implementation guidelines and frameworks that will facilitate the implementation of the National logistics strategy's different components.
 - [2] The National Logistics Strategy (2018 – 2028) is a strategy that serves as a roadmap for structural reforms, effective coordination, development of logistics infrastructures, and delivery of quality services. WFP supports MoTL with the implementation of this strategy through seconding high-level experts and supporting the development of sub-strategies, proclamations and directives.
 - [3]. It supported EDRMC and regional disaster risk management bureaus to digitize their early warning systems and use the LEAP tool intermediary output to augment early warning reports and generate Pastoral index data. The intermediary outputs of the LEAP tool availed data to support decision making for early action.
 - [4] WFP also seconded an expert to the Ministry of Transport and Logistics (MoTL) to support the development of the first ever Road Transport Policy and its implementation.
 - [5] Maritime Proclamation: WFP through seconded experts supported MoTL with the review of the proclamation to cover new developments in the marine sector and to align it to the UN convention governing the sector.
 - [6] National Blue Economy Strategy: A strategy which emphasizes the utilization of maritime transport sector and the establishment of the center of excellence on the Blue Economy. WFP supported MoTL on this strategy by seconding high level experts. Throughout 2022, the EDRMC, regional DRMBs, ESS, MoTL, EMA, ELSA, MOA and National Meteorological Agency (NMA) were the major partners.
 - [7] Multimodal transport service: A sub-strategy of the National Logistics Strategy where WFP supported MoTL through seconded experts to develop new directives on strengthening the multimodal transport system and increasing its coverage.
 - [8] Free Trade and Special Economic Zone: Through its seconded experts WFP contributed supported the government with the development of a project to establish Free Trade Zone in DireDawa which is expected to reduce the long lead time for import cargo
- ** NEXT GEN forecast data generation is a state-of-the-art climate forecasting system and an objective approach developed by International Research Institute for climate and Society of Colombia University (IRI) for forecasting a season as opposed to the subjective/consensus approach of forecasting a season.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] based on the GNA results, the Logs Cluster will continue to facilitate access to logistics services (transport and storage), coordination and information management, as well as capacity strengthening for the humanitarian community. This includes training opportunities on various logistics-related topics as well as support partners in emergency preparedness efforts.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub; Assessing Women's Economic Empowerment in Ethiopia | Includovate; Ethiopia Gender Diagnostic Report : Priorities for Promoting Equity (worldbank.org)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] GBV related cases were referred to agencies with requisite expertise for management, while, WFP project sites which could expose beneficiaries to risks were made more safe especially for women and girls to collect assistance through presence of trained partner staff, provision of sanitary facilities, increase in space for lactating women, etc.

[2] (Humanitarian Response Overview, August 2022-IOM).

[3] (Protection Analysis Update June 2022, UNHCR).

[4] For example, all refugee sites entail food distribution committees. Such committees comprise 46 percent of women members.

[5] The number of distribution points was increased to prevent potential protection risks in terms of travel time, overnight stays, and to enhance accessibility for specific groups, such as pregnant and lactating women, older persons and people with disabilities.

[6] WFP strengthened the existing KACs through providing refresher training and orientation so that they can serve better both Core-PSNP and shock responsive safety net.

[7] KACs are not part of the WFP's feedback mechanism. KACs are part of the PSNP institutions established by the PSNP. Kebele Appeals/ Accountability Committee (KAC) are responsible for all appeals and grievances relating to both the core program and shock response assistance, following the procedures in the PSNP Programme implementation manuals.

[8] WFP receives reports of complaints by being part of the shock responsive monitoring mission and witnesses that documentation of the appeal systems existed at the Kebele level.

[9] Outreach were done mainly by volunteers representing the beneficiaries' communities, sensitizing the community about the program, entitlement, targeting criteria, right to report any complaint and they also pass feedback heard from the communities to CFM channels.

[10] WFP's Community Engagement plan include information provision to the beneficiaries through IEC materials and different medias, and informed beneficiaries are provided options to select not only the appropriate feedback mechanisms as per their convenience, and also involved in decision making for service provisions and prioritizing their needs based on geographic, and demographic situation.

[11] Note on data table: underachievement for protection and accountability related indicators is in part attributed to the ongoing conflict which limited access to sites close to communities. The funding resource outlook remained unpredictable, as such, WFP was unable to communicate the duration [length] of the assistance.

[12] 2021 values for activity 1 - relief in Afar, Tgray and Amahara - are missing as WFP wasn't operating in those areas at the time. In the locations where it was operating, monitoring was limited by access challenges.

[13] As part of the its post-pandemic monitoring adjustments, WFP reinstated the scope of monitoring to ensure that feedback documentation, protection and accountability workstreams are assessed in regular on-site and through beneficiary contact monitoring across all its CSP activities as the operational and context allows, thus some 2021 and 2020 follow-up values are not updated.

[14] High scores on the proportion of assisted informed about the school based programme activities is explained by the partial application of computation formula which excluded responses on length of assistance and targeting criteria as these metrics are already defined in the intervention design; in addition, with children earmarked as the main respondents, technical areas are exempted.

Environment

[1] A Climate Trend Analysis of Ethiopia, USAID, FEWSNET, April, 2021, A Climate Trend Analysis of Ethiopia (usaid.gov)

[2] Yirgu et al., 2013; Aragie, 2013

[3] While doing the ES risk screening, there are measures proposed to be taken to mitigate anticipated risks for some activities. In R4 project, CP staff were trained in ES safeguarding and informed of the risk mitigation activities in line with the project plan. Screening results included: In Early Livelihood Recovery Support in Amhara region, the introduction of water pumps to create access to irrigation and enhance agricultural production and productivity of farmers may cause risk of extracting excessive water from river, spring, and ground water with the assumption of maximizing the pumps supplied by the project. Besides, if the pumps to be supplied are diesel pumps, these may result in inappropriate disposal of waste materials from the pumps. For this reason, WFP advocates and promotes solar-powered irrigation pumps in areas where it is technically and operationally feasible. WFP and the CP have planned to build capacity of farmers in efficient and sustainable water use and management. Moreover, they will be trained in appropriate use of fuel, and waste disposal from the diesel pumps to avoid environmental pollution.

[4] Participants received trainings on how to construct half-moons and watershed management, as well as building government capacity through trainings from a half-moon expert from WFP.

Extra Section

Photo: Abdulahi Hassan managing the water pump

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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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 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	5,184,046	4,416,040	9,600,086	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,529,334	4,710,173	10,239,507	751,329
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	433,261	369,075	802,336	
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	1,858,164	1,582,881	3,441,045	
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	163,460	139,244	302,704	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			27	2021	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			9,951	

						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	79,423	67,657	147,080
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SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				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	6	
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	113	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		31 2022	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	60,000,000	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	12,925,646	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,211,572	4,748,654	76%
	female	7,078,102	5,496,254	78%
	total	13,289,674	10,244,908	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	664,895	595,570	90%
	female	653,313	585,507	90%
	total	1,318,208	1,181,077	90%
24-59 months	male	807,886	701,054	87%
	female	797,026	691,710	87%
	total	1,604,912	1,392,764	87%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	980,911	889,394	91%
	female	920,220	835,654	91%
	total	1,901,131	1,725,048	91%
12-17 years	male	895,527	781,570	87%
	female	838,510	738,141	88%
	total	1,734,037	1,519,711	88%
18-59 years	male	2,530,240	1,574,728	62%
	female	3,588,806	2,473,294	69%
	total	6,119,046	4,048,022	66%
60+ years	male	332,113	206,338	62%
	female	280,227	171,948	61%
	total	612,340	378,286	62%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	12,523,674	7,530,008	60%
Refugee	766,000	870,817	114%
Returnee	0	102,449	-
IDP	0	1,741,634	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	215,000	283,345	131%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	391,656	17,698	4%
Malnutrition prevention programme	2,001,582	342,273	17%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,822,199	3,132,960	111%
School based programmes	648,942	536,132	82%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	750	650	86%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	8,142,000	7,183,960	88%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	383	-
Corn Soya Blend	93,813	43,136	46%
High Energy Biscuits	144	9	6%
Iodised Salt	1,260	1,159	92%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	11,284	-
Maize	48,966	11,922	24%
Olive Oil	0	3	-
Peas	0	10,597	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	41,980	1,900	5%
Rice	18,645	10,176	55%
Sorghum/Millet	0	4,452	-
Split Peas	65,181	34,535	53%
Sugar	656	132	20%
Vegetable Oil	23,334	14,925	64%
Wheat	574,318	334,736	58%
Wheat Flour	0	25,581	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	3,598	2,472	69%
Iodised Salt	126	58	46%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	1,599	1,685	105%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	423	232	55%
Vegetable Oil	547	302	55%
Wheat	27,983	0	0%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	100,707,362	18,729,046	19%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	13,011,037	2,680,805	21%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	525,560	-
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	4,795,200	4,127,036	86%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	109	18
			Male	108	18
			Total	217	36
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	649,469	321,817
			Male	661,531	327,794
			Total	1,311,000	649,611
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,022,435	2,865,073
			Male	3,078,565	2,918,279
			Total	6,101,000	5,783,352
A.2: Food transfers			MT	605,187	365,269
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	90,502,800	12,803,984
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6,914	8,493
			Total	6,914	8,493
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	698,466	60,033
			Male	698,466	60,032
			Total	1,396,932	120,065
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	905,280	1,034,319
			Male	905,281	1,034,318
			Total	1,810,561	2,068,637
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	357,650	28,842
			Total	357,650	28,842
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	991,638	1,050,242
			Total	991,638	1,050,242
A.2: Food transfers			MT	98,939	43,659
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	97	25
			Male	98	25
			Total	195	50
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	79,982	78,856
			Male	79,663	80,322
			Total	159,645	159,178
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	365,730	372,045
			Male	364,270	378,952
			Total	730,000	750,997
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	48,450	37,883
			Male	46,550	37,884
			Total	95,000	75,767

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	7,650 7,350 15,000	5,991 5,991 11,982
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	18,360 17,640 36,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	32,000 32,000	26,621 26,621
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	5,000 5,000	2,099 2,099
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	68,540 80,460 149,000	32,767 38,466 71,233
A.2: Food transfers			MT	164,171	96,002
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	10,204,562	5,925,062

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	4,639	8,493
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	2,469	1,780
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	49,733	41,119
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	1,314,536	1,079,084
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	27	21
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	27	21

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	9,140	4,863
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Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	540	371
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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	82
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.96	<12	<9.4	22.8	9.4		WFP
	Male	13.96	<12	<10.1	22	10.1		programme monitoring
	Overall	13.96	<12	<9.9	22.1	9.9		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.24	≥5.5	≥6	3.2	4.19		WFP
	Male	4.8	≥5.5	≥6	3.43	4.06		programme monitoring
	Overall	4.74	≥5.5	≥6	3.39	4.08		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.3	>52.3	>52.3	13.4	76.5		WFP
	Male	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	18.9	74.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	65.3	>65.3	>65.3	17.9	75.2		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	<26.3	<26.3	61	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	<24.9	<24.9	55.7	20.5	
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	56.7	20.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	25.6	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<18	<18	25.5	4.7	
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	25.5	4.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>5	>28.4	16.5	47.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	>16.5	>29	21	61.4	
	Overall	14.9	>14.9	>28.1	20.1	58.4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<20	<31.8	16.5	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<24	<22.5	14.8	1.6	
	Overall	23.4	<23.4	<23.3	15	3.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	<25	<12.3	67.1	11.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.4	<36.4	<28.5	62.5	7.1	
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<27.3	63.4	8.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<50	<27.5	0.6	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1	<23.1	<20	1.7	29.9	
	Overall	27	<27	<21.3	1.5	30.4	
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20.06	<15	<14.85	21.1	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.95	<15	<18.68	16.4	12.8	
	Overall	19.72	<15	<18.34	18.2	12.7	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.02	≥5.5	≥5.5	3.65	4.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.17	≥5.5	≥5.5	3.72	4.14	
	Overall	5.16	≥5.5	≥5.5	3.69	4.39	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	90.9	90.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	90.9	77.8	
	Overall	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	90.9	82.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<7.5	>7.5	8.2	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.5	<6.5	>6.5	8.2	12.1	
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	>6.5	8.2	10.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<0	0.9	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	<1.1	<1.1	0.9	10.1	
	Overall	1	<1	<1	0.9	7.1	
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	10.2	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	>24	>24	14	54.6	
	Overall	24.9	>24.9	>24.9	12.5	49.2	

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	64.9	18.1		WFP
	Male	25.2	<25.2	<25.2	62.6	10.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<26	<26	63.5	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	2.3	11.2		WFP
	Male	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	7.6	17.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	5.6	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	22.5	31		WFP
	Male	28.5	<28.5	<28.5	15.8	17.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	27.8	<27.8	<27.8	18.4	22.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14	<8.14	<9.6	20.01	13.33	6.5	WFP
	Male	13.2	<8.95	<8.5	17.5	12.43	7.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.6	<8.42	<8.9	18.8	12.82	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	2.11	3.2	3	WFP
	Male	4.42	≥4.5	≥4.5	2.23	2.7	3.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	≥4.5	≥4.5	2.17	2.9	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥70	≥56	7.6	31.9	50	WFP
	Male	56.9	≥70	≥56.9	12.8	24.2	34.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.6	≥70	≥56.6	10.2	27.5	37.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.9	≤20	≤22.9	24.5	30	22.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.5	≤20	≤26.5	18.8	22.9	32.7	
	Overall	25.4	≤20	≤25.4	21.6	26	31	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≤10	≤21.1	67.9	38.2	27.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	≤10	≤16.6	68.5	52.8	32.7	
	Overall	18	≤10	≤18	68.2	46.5	31.8	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	69.44	>65	>65	70.1	49.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	68.7	>65	>65	65.9	52.5		
	Overall	69.19	>65	>65	68.1	51.1		
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	49	12.7	50	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	>50	>50	44	16.2	33.33	
	Overall	18.5	>50	>50	46.5	14.6	36.2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	<10	<10	6	24	9.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.6	<15	<15	10.6	24.7	11.4	
	Overall	33.2	<20	<20	8.3	24.4	33.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<10	<10	37	37.3	13.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.2	<15	<15	32	37.2	16.2	
	Overall	22.3	<15	<15	34.5	37.2	15.7	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<20	<20	8	26	27.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	<20	<20	13.4	21.9	39.1	
	Overall	26	<15	<15	10.7	23.7	14.2	
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	31	35		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	<5.5	<5.5	32	30		
	Overall	6.25	<6.25	<6.25	32	32		
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.07	≥5.5	≥5.5	2	2.29		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.65	≥5.5	≥5.5	2	2.47		
	Overall	5.54	≥5.5	≥5.5	2	2.4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.6	>75.6	>75.6	8.1	12		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.3	>85.3	>85.3	10.9	21		
	Overall	83.1	>83.1	>83.1	9.7	17.6		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	26	22.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	24.5	26.4		
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	25.1	25		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	65.9	65.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	64.6	52.6		
	Overall	1.5	<1.5	<1.5	65.1	57.4		

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	24.7	6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>53	>53	13.2	7.9	
	Overall	49.1	>49.1	>49.1	18	6.7	
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	32.1	49	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	39.9	47.5	
	Overall	12.2	<12.2	<12.2	36.7	48.1	
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	18.4	27	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	21.4	28.4	
	Overall	13.4	<13.4	<13.4	20.1	27.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<42.5	<10.9	24.8	16.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	<20.4	<12.6	25.5	18.1	
	Overall	25.3	<25.3	<12.2	25.2	17.3	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	56			Secondary data
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	56			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	56			Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	5.1	<15	<15	21.1	0.5	1.4	Secondary data
	Male	5.1	<15	<15	20.2	0.5	1.5	Secondary data
	Overall	5.1	<15	<15	20.1	0.5	1.5	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<15	0.2	1	1.6	Secondary data
	Male	1.3	<15	<15	0.2	0.9	1.4	Secondary data
	Overall	1.3	<15	<15	0.2	0.9	1.5	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	93.6	>75	>75	78.7	98.5	96.9	Secondary data
	Male	93.6	>75	>75	79.6	98.6	97	Secondary data
	Overall	93.6	>75	>75	79.7	98.6	97	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	92	>70	>70	82.6	83	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>70	>70	83	83	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>70	>70	82.8	83	80	WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.7	≤8	≤11.1	13.7	11.1	9.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤8	≤10.8	15.6	11.5	9.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	≤8	≤10.9	14	11.3	9.49	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>5.3	>5.7	5.2	5.8	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	>5.3	>5.9	5.9	6.2	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	≥62.8	≥67.9	48.2	73	51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.8	≥52.8	≥66.8	68.6	71.5	75	
	Overall	58.1	≥58.1	≥67.1	53.3	72.5	59	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	≤32.4	≤29.1	35.5	25.7	34	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≤35	≤26.4	27.5	24.7	22	
	Overall	33.6	≤33.6	≤27.7	33.5	25.3	31	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	≤4.9	≤3.1	16.3	1.3	14	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	≤12.2	≤6.9	3.9	3.8	2	
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤5.3	13.2	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	4.7	13.7	10.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.3	≥20.3	≥46.7	5.1	16.6	25.1	
	Overall	15.5	≥15.5	≥44.8	4.8	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	11.2	9.7	2.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	≤13.3	≤13.3	21	8.3	16.3	
	Overall	19.2	≤19.2	≤19.2	13.7	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	3.7	3.9	2.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3	6.3	6.2	1.9	
	Overall	3.6	≤3.6	≤3.6	4.3	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	80.4	72.7	84.6	WFP
	Male	63.1	≤63.1	≤36.7	67.6	68.9	56.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	≤61.7	≤32.4	77.2	71.4	76.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	74	88	85	WFP
	Male	91	>70	>70	74	88	85	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	74	88	85	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	7	≥9	≥7	-8.3	-3		Secondary data
	Male	9	≥8	≥6	-4	-12		Secondary data
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8	-5.8	-8		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	8	<8	<8	16	9		WFP
	Male	8	<8	<8	13	11		programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<8	<8	14	10		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	92	>92	<92	84	92		WFP
	Male	92	>92	<92	86	86		programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	<92	85	89		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	1.3	0.88	2	Secondary data
	Male	4.7	<15	<15	1.3	0.88	2	Secondary data
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	1.3	0.88	2	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	Secondary data
	Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	2.7	1.1	1.8	Secondary data
	Male	3	<15	<15	2.7	1.1	1.8	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<15	<15	2.7	1.1	1.8	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	96	97	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>75	>75	96	97	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>75	>75	96	97	96	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	93	91	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	93	91	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	93	91	85	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	92	>66	>66	87	78	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>66	>66	87	78	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>66	>66	87	78	85	WFP programme monitoring

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 cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	105,750	32,308	
			Male	119,250	33,627	
			Total	225,000	65,935	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	112,303	126,736	
			Male	126,639	148,778	
			Total	238,942	275,514	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,956	56,788	
			Male	2,037	66,662	
			Total	3,993	123,450	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,292	4,748	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,940,000	907,585	
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	5,000	4,940	
			Male	5,000	4,940	
			Total	10,000	9,880	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	8,849	
			Male	0	8,849	
			Total	0	17,698	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	375	325	
			Male	375	325	
			Total	750	650	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	107,500	70,840	
			Male	107,500	70,840	
			Total	215,000	141,680	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	40,449	0	
			Male	40,287	0	
			Total	80,736	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	12,600	
			Male	0	12,600	
			Total	0	25,200	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	2,700	
			Male	0	2,700	
			Total	0	5,400	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	57,068	
			Male	0	59,397	
			Total	0	116,465	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	154,031	0	
			Male	156,889	0	
			Total	310,920	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	27,983	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,071,037	2,298,781	

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	949
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.61: Quantity of construction materials for school facilities	non-food item	100,000	0
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	690	4,851
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	300	1,658
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	14
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	7
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	4	6
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	320,391
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	4,851
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	5	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	76.9
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	18
N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	N*.5.3: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed	unit	160	39
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.				
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.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	250	129
Food assistance for asset				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	2,355,910.43	156,505.55
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	290,000	102,740
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	290,000	0
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.27: Number of people reached through the special operation (female)	Individual	40	0
Food assistance for training				
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	13,088	8,849
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	375	650
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	Individual	375	125

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.				
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.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	210	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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	300	0
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Number	1,800	645
E*: 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				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	82	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	83	0
E*: 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.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	165	0
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.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.35: Number of farmers who had access to improved agro-inputs	Individual	50	27
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.12: Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	Individual	3,984	195
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	17,000	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.29: Number of farmers trained in business plan review	Individual	17,000	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	317	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	40	0
Food assistance for training				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	Individual	1,935	1,994

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.12: Number of farmer leaders trained Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	Individual	2,495	3,586
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.46: Number of new farmer organizations established	farmer organization	25	0
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	14	20
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	165	63
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	165	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	Individual	165	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	16	21
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	Individual	150	155
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	165	0
F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	Number	6	2
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	400	805
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	500	695
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	500	695
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	252	2
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	58,000	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	24,897	0
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	24,897	0

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\$	25,964.6	25,964.6
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\$	41,234.65	41,234.65
Food assistance for training				
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\$	204,212.19	204,211.61
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\$	210,369.21	210,369.21
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	250,000	8,610
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	40,000	13,725
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\$	1,157,996	12,296
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\$	2,113,208	272,883
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	250,000	102,740
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	40,000	38,940
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\$	400,000	155,079
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\$	576,312	370,125.5
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\$	2,830,189	1,157,996
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes	US\$	2,113,208	2,057,208

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** 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	1		Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	138,995	≥138,995	≥450,000	756,390	511,000		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	300	≥300	≥700	818	675		Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	>96	>92	69.1	92.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>96	>92	73.5	91.4		
	Overall	96	>96	>92	71.3	92		
Enrolment rate	Female	6.7	>5	>5	7.7	3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	>5	>5	7.5	4		
	Overall	6.7	>5	>5	7.6	4		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	39	<20	<12	14	16		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	<20	<12	13	13		
	Overall	39	<20	<12	13.5	14.5		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	61	>80	<75	78	84		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	>80	<75	81	87		
	Overall	61	>80	<75	79.5	85.5		
SABER School Feeding National Capacity	Overall	1	≥4	≥4	2	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Amhara - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.04	<10	<10	18.2	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	9.86	<10	<10	15.9	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10.77	<10	<10	16.7	7.6	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.96	≥5.5	>5.5	3.41	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.92	≥5.5	>5.5	3.9	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.93	≥5.5	>5.5	3.71	4.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.9	≥53.9	>53.9	44.2	24.8	WFP survey
	Male	52.3	≥52.3	>52.3	63.1	14	WFP survey
	Overall	53	≥53	>53	57.2	18.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	≤43.4	≤43.4	33.2	35.3	WFP survey
	Male	41.1	≤41.1	≤30	25.4	41.5	WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	≤42.1	≤42.1	26.2	39	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6	22.6	39.9	WFP survey
	Male	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5	11.7	44.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	16.7	43	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	65.1	≥65	>65	57.6	63	WFP survey
	Male	61.3	≥61.3	>61.3	56.13	60.5	WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥62.9	>62.9	56.6	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	26.2	41.6	WFP survey
	Male	26.2	>26.2	>26.2	15.3	39.3	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	>25.1	22.3	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	40.3	20.5	WFP survey
	Male	59.8	<59.8	<59.8	40.15	21.6	WFP survey
	Overall	59.6	<59.6	<59.6	40.5	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	26.6	9.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	38.3	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	30.8	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	37.2	28	WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14	40.1	31	WFP survey
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	38.3	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	7.1	6.1	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	83.5	70.8	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	89	67	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.1	≤12	≤12	10.42	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	14.6	≤12	≤12	8.41	8.7	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	≤12	≤12	10	7.1	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	6	≥5.5	≥5.5	4.9	5.8	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥5.5	≥5.5	5.2	5.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥5.5	≥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	63.1	82.8	WFP survey
	Male	86.3	>86.3	≥86.3	70.1	82	WFP survey
	Overall	85.7	>85.7	≥85.7	64.5	82.5	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	<13.5	≤13.5	29.5	15.3		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<9.3	≤9.3	26	16.1		WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	<10.5	≤10.5	28.8	15.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.4	<2.4	≤2.4	7.5	1.9		WFP survey
	Male	4.5	<4.5	≤4.5	5.2	1.9		WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	≤3.8	7	1.9		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	35.6	≥35.6	≥35.6	54.2	53.3		WFP survey
	Male	40	≥40	≥40	49.6	49.6		WFP survey
	Overall	38.6	≥38.6	≥38.6	53.2	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	22.4	30.3		WFP survey
	Male	13	≥13	≥13	34.6	42.9		WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	≥12.4	≥12.4	24.9	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	≤57.1	13.2	8		WFP survey
	Male	9.6	≤15	≤51.4	10.3	8.7		WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	≤9.3	≤53.1	12.6	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	10.5	6.1		WFP survey
	Male	26	≤26	≤26	1.3	8.7		WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≤25.1	≤25.1	8.6	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	≤60	53.9	55.6		WFP survey
	Male	51.4	≤51.4	≤60	53.8	39.8		WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≤53.1	≤60	53.9	49.5		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	33			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	63.1	≥70	≥70	63.5	15.5		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	49	≥70	≥70	53	5.7		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.2	≤15.2	≤12	11.83	0		WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤12	14.64	11.1		WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤13.4	≤12	13.37	6.3		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	6	6.1	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	5.7	6	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	5.8	6	4.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.2	≥92.2	≥95.2	89.1	95.2		WFP survey
	Male	77.6	≥77.6	≥96.3	79.1	96.3		WFP survey
	Overall	86.2	≥86.2	≥95.8	83.6	95.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.8	10.9	4.8		WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≤4.3	≤3.7	17.9	3.7		WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	≤4.3	≤7.4	14.8	7.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤3.6	≤0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤0	3	0		WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤0	1.6	0		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	35	≥35	≥35	51.4	30.7		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	36.9	28.5		WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥33	≥33	43.4	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	1.8	0		WFP survey
	Male	31	≥31	≥31	4.5	0		WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	3.3	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	45.5	9.5		WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≤25	≤24.1	35.8	7.4		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	40.2	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	18.2	0		WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≤10	≤6.1	9	11.1		WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤15.9	≤15.9	13.1	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	34.5	90.5		WFP survey
	Male	38.8	≤38.8	≤38.8	50.7	81.5		WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	43.4	85.4		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	33			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	67	≥70	≥70	73.9	38.7	81.4	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	68	43.1		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19.5	<19.5	<13	9.28	16.9		WFP survey
	Male	18.93	<18.93	<13	10.45	14.1		WFP survey
	Overall	19.1	<19.1	<13	9.94	15.1		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.11	>4.11	>3.1	4.2	3.1		WFP survey
	Male	4.05	>4.05	>3.5	3.9	3.5		WFP survey
	Overall	4.06	>4.06	>3.4	4	3.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.2	>35.2	>35.2	17	5.2		WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>51.1	>51.1	15.8	8.4		WFP survey
	Overall	47.4	>47.4	>47.4	16.3	7.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.1	<48.1	<48.1	50	14.8		WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4	37	20.1		WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<29.9	<29.9	42.6	18.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	33	80		WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4	47.3	71.5		WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	<22.6	<22.6	41.1	74.6		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	33	≥33	>33	48.5	41		WFP survey
	Male	34	≥34	>34	50.8	45.5		WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥34	>34	49.8	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	8.9	5.2		WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>11	9.6	0.4		WFP survey
	Overall	9	>9	>9	9.3	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	62.5	11.1		WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<40	69.2	11.7		WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41	66.3	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	25.9	72.6	WFP survey
	Male	43	<43	<43	17.8	76.6	
	Overall	41	<41	<41	21.3	75.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	<6	<19	2.7	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	6	<19	<6	3.4	11.3	
	Overall	9	<9	<9	3.1	11.2	
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>70	>70	36.6		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	34.2		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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,820	36,991	
			Male	12,180	36,992	
			Total	30,000	73,983	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	71,280	45,489	
			Male	48,720	45,489	
			Total	120,000	90,978	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,795,200	4,127,036	

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	30,500	17,073
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	500	224
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	4	4
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	13	13
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	23,108	8,865
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	92,432	37,490
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	475,000	656,712

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW CH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	39.6	≥70	≥84	51.6	20.5	86.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥70	≥84	67.4	15	86.1	
	Overall	42.9	≥70	≥84	66	17.7	86.1	

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	73	>66	>66	5	72	36	WFP
	Male	71	>66	>66	11	72	65	programme
	Overall	73	>66	>66	5	72	63	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	9.21	>6.8	>6.5	0.7	4.84	9.21	WFP
	Male	9.19	>6.8	>6.5	7.3	4.14	9.19	programme
	Overall	9.19	>6.8	>6.5	8	4.39	9.19	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.3	<50	<60	96.8	67.2	89.3	WFP
	Male	84.6	<50	<60	89.5	78.3	84.6	programme
	Overall	84.9	<50	<60	96.1	74.3	84.9	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≤7	<3.6	20.5	2.6	3.6	WFP
	Male	0	≤0.2	<0	28.9	9.2	0	programme
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	<0.2	21.3	6.81	0.2	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	12.2	16.4	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	2.6	30.4	0	programme
	Overall	0	=0	=0	11.4	25.38	0	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.4	≥96.4	=100	100	90.5	96.4	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	=100	99.7	77.8	100	programme
	Overall	99.98	≥99.98	=100	99.8	82.35	99.98	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	=0	=0	0	7.8	3.6	WFP
	Male	0	=0.2	=0	0.3	12.1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	=0.2	=0	0.2	10.53	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0	1.7	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	10.1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	7.12	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	31.7	≥41.7	≥75	76.3	27.5	78.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	96	>70	>70	76	53	96	WFP
	Male	96	>70	>70	76	53	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>70	>70	76	53	96	WFP programme monitoring

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.				- Crisis Response	
Output 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.					
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	50	118	
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	2,000	2,015	
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	7	7	
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	10	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	13	16	
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	11	11	
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.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	45,220	14,875	
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	100	

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	137,102	137,151
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	12,685	12,934
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	12,685	12,686
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	16
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	9	8

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	2.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>2	>3	5	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	≥85	62	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 and engineering 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	%	70	73	
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	300	1,075	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100	91	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	7	8	
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	5,000	8,018	
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering 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	234	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	15	48	
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	100	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	5,000	5,394	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.132: Transport capacity made available (mt)	MT	30,000	21,519	
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	65	54	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	15,200	19,050	

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.143: Percentage of service requests for cargo handling fulfilled	%	70	75
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	8,640	16,758
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners				
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	300,000	90,000
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	300,000	90,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	82	≥95	≥90	94.4		94	WFP survey
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	63.6	≥63.6	≥63.6	27.9			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	27.3	≤27.3	≤27.3	24			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	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1	50.5			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	49.3	≥50	≥50	42			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	15.1	≤20	≤20	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	35.6	≤30	≤30	53			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	56	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	4	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	40	50	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥47	≥50	69	33	42	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	52	≥52	≥52	49	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	≤25	22	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	≤23	29	47	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	49	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	22	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	29	45	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	57.7	≥60	≥60	51.1				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	6.4	≤10	≤10	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	35.9	≤30	≤30	41				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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	44.75	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	≥50	23.9	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	≤20	4.3	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	≤30	71.8	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	58.7	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	16.8	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	24.4	24		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
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	0	≥50	≥50	71	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	0	≤20	≤20	18.3	18.5		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 women	Overall	0	≤30	≤30	10.7	21.9		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
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	0	≥50	≥50	27		33.8	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 men	Overall	0	≤20	≤20	0.7		2.3	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	0	≤30	≤30	72.2		63.9	WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	=100	=100	71.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.7	=100	=100	79.4			
	Overall	85.6	=100	=100	77.9			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	93.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90	95.9			
	Overall	100	>90	>90	95.4			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	45.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90	42.7			
	Overall	100	>90	>90	43.2			
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.3	≥96.3	≥96.3	97.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	94.8			
	Overall	98.6	≥98.6	≥98.6	95.7			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.3	>90	>90	98			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.5	>90	>90	99			
	Overall	94.5	>90	>90	98			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	47			WFP
	Male	100	>90	>90	53			programme
	Overall	100	>90	>90	49			monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95	=100	=100	98.7	83	92.2	WFP
	Male	95	=100	=100	97.7	90	95.4	programme
	Overall	95	=100	=100	98.2	88	94.2	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	98.3	100	99.6	WFP
	Male	100	>90	>90	97.7	99	99.6	programme
	Overall	100	>90	>90	98	99	99.6	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	84.7	77	93.2	WFP
	Male	98	>90	>90	89.2	56	89.8	programme
	Overall	98	>90	>90	87	63	91.1	monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	67.9	=100	=100	63.9			WFP
	Male	59.7	=100	=100	72.4			programme
	Overall	64.3	=100	=100	68.5			monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.6	>90	>90	100			WFP
	Male	97.2	>90	>90	98.3			programme
	Overall	97.4	>90	>90	99			monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>90	>90	65.8				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>90	>90	62.4				
	Overall	100	>90	>90	64.3				

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	91	=100	=100	96.5	95		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	=100	=100	96.5	95		
	Overall	91	=100	=100	96.5	95		

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	>90	>90	98.9	98		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	>90	>90	98.9	98		
	Overall	99	>90	>90	98.9	98		

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	89	>90	>90	95.4	89		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	>90	>90	95.4	89		
	Overall	89	>90	>90	95.4	89		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	99.4	98.2	97	-
	Male	91.5	=100	=100	97.7	89.1	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.3	=100	=100	98.9	95.2	97.8	-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.3	>90	>90	98.5	87.8	87.8	-
	Male	99.4	>90	>90	98.7	84	84	-
	Overall	99.2	>90	>90	98.5	86.6	86.6	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	89.5	71.6	82.7	WFP survey
	Male	98	>90	>90	76.9	82	89	WFP survey
	Overall	98	>90	>90	86.4	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	=100	=100	94.3	82		WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.9	70		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	94.6	76		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	>90	>90	100	100		WFP
	Male	0	>90	>90	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	>90	>90	83.7	68		WFP
	Male	0	>90	>90	82.2	70		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	>90	82.9	69		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	87.1	62		-
	Male	86	=100	=100	86.1	48		-
	Overall	88	=100	=100	86.5	52		-

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95	>90	>90	92.8	100		WFP
	Male	97	>90	>90	90.1	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>90	>90	91.1	100		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	≥90	≥90	93.4	48	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	93	≥90	≥90	88.9	37		
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	90.6	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	98.9	100	WFP survey	
	Male	84.2	>90	≥90	99	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	84.2	>90	≥90	98.9	100	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84.1	>90	≥90	98.9	100	WFP survey	
	Male	84.2	>90	≥90	99	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	84.2	>90	≥90	98.9	100	WFP survey	
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	100	WFP survey	
	Male	100	>90	≥90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	100	>90	≥90	100	100	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	88.6	>90	≥90	100	95.2	WFP survey	
	Male	97.4	>90	≥90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	92.2	>90	≥90	100	97.9	WFP survey	
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	97.7	90.4	WFP survey	
	Male	100	>90	≥90	94.9	92.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	100	>90	≥90	95.8	91.7	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	>90	≥90	94.9	90.4	WFP survey	
	Male	99	>90	≥90	97.7	92.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	99	>90	≥90	95.8	91.7	WFP survey	
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	=100	100	90.5	WFP survey	
	Male	91.6	=100	=100	100	86.9	WFP survey	
	Overall	93.1	=100	=100	100	88.3	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.1	>90	>90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Male	100	>90	>90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	99.4	>90	>90	100	100	WFP survey	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.1	≥90	≥90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	WFP survey	
	Overall	99.4	≥90	≥90	100	100	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	96	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98	99.3	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	>90	≥80	90.6	100	100	WFP
	Male	99.3	>90	≥80	9.2	96	100	programme
	Overall	99.3	>90	≥80	99.8	99	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	40	>90	=100	97	91	100	WFP
	Male	77.2	>90	=100	98	91	99.3	programme
	Overall	76	>90	=100	98	91	99.3	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	14	≥80	≥80	4.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.7	≥80	≥80	9.2			
	Overall	19.2	≥80	≥80	8.3			
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	66.7	≥80	≥80	10.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.4	≥80	≥80	7.3			
	Overall	67.1	≥80	≥80	8.4			
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	67			Secondary data
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	46	≥80	≥80	2.8	32	77.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	9.4	41	85.2	
	Overall	44	≥80	≥80	6.1	38	82.2	
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	87.2	≥87.2	≥87.2	59.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.1	≥87.1	≥87.1	53.3			
	Overall	87.1	≥87.1	≥87.1	56.7			

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	50			Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	57.1	57		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	>80	≥80	57.1	57		
	Overall	42	>80	≥80	57.1	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	33			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: 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	3	18.2	97.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	≥95.3	>95.3	7	22.7	97.3	
	Overall	94.4	≥94.4	>94.4	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100			Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	0	≥80	≥80	90	13		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	92.4	32		
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	91.2	23		
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	16	2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	51	≥80	≥80	18	3		
	Overall	52	≥80	≥80	17.6	3		
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	38	42.9	WFP survey	
	Male	17.8	≥80	≥80	44	37.3	WFP survey	
	Overall	15	≥80	≥80	39	40.8	WFP survey	
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	≥90	71		Secondary data	
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	63	66.7	WFP survey	
	Male	48.3	≥80	≥80	9	3.7	WFP survey	
	Overall	39.9	≥80	≥80	38	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	33	8.9	WFP survey	
	Male	100	=100	=100	22	6.3	WFP survey	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	26	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	18.5	72.2	WFP survey	
	Male	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	35.9	72.8	WFP survey	
	Overall	8.8	>8.8	>8.8	31.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - 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	≥80	4.1	36	83.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73.8	≥74	≥80	46.4	30	92.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74	≥74	≥80	50.5	36	91.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	75		Secondary data	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	37.5	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	4	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	14.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	100	0		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	30	5	0	WFP programme monitoring
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥20	33.3	0		WFP programme monitoring

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WFP has supported with nutritionally fortified food in Ethiopia's drought-affected regions this year.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

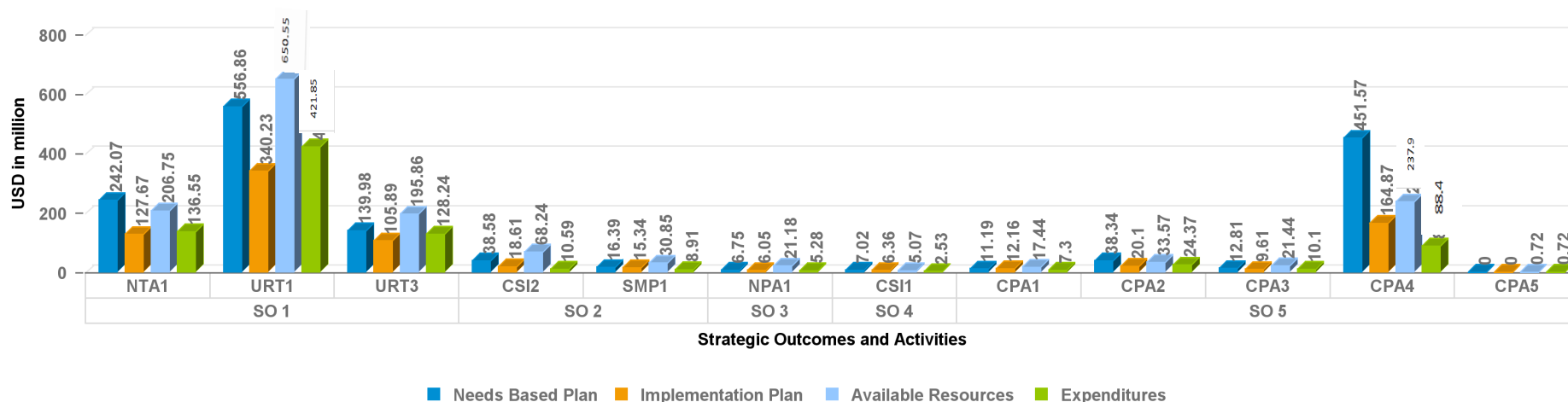
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 and engineering 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 and engineering 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 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	242,070,467	127,665,411	206,746,297	136,548,599
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	556,862,032	340,226,219	650,551,872	421,849,536
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	139,984,282	105,894,630	195,860,333	128,236,075
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,723,066	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.	38,582,146	18,608,310	68,238,704	10,587,824

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	16,385,289	15,339,687	30,847,415	8,914,519
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	94,193	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			993,884,216	607,734,257	1,165,061,878	706,136,553
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	6,753,057	6,051,958	21,179,769	5,284,099
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,753,057	6,051,958	21,179,769	5,284,099

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	7,018,507	6,363,124	5,074,654	2,532,478
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,018,507	6,363,124	5,074,654	2,532,478
8	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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	11,189,311	12,163,130	17,435,770	7,304,301

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	38,337,756	20,099,843	33,574,389	24,367,465
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	12,814,591	9,606,168	21,439,247	10,103,219
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	451,573,353	164,870,364	237,093,886	88,422,476

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 and engineering 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	0	0	721,659	721,659
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)			513,915,012	206,739,504	310,264,952	130,919,120
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,822,899	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	13,822,899	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,521,570,793	826,888,843	1,515,404,151	844,872,250
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			31,884,310	27,987,260	61,497,675	26,607,108
Total Direct Costs			1,553,455,102	854,876,103	1,576,901,827	871,479,358
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			68,463,068	55,566,947	67,206,291	67,206,291
Grand Total			1,621,918,170	910,443,050	1,644,108,118	938,685,649



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Chief

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Columns Definition

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

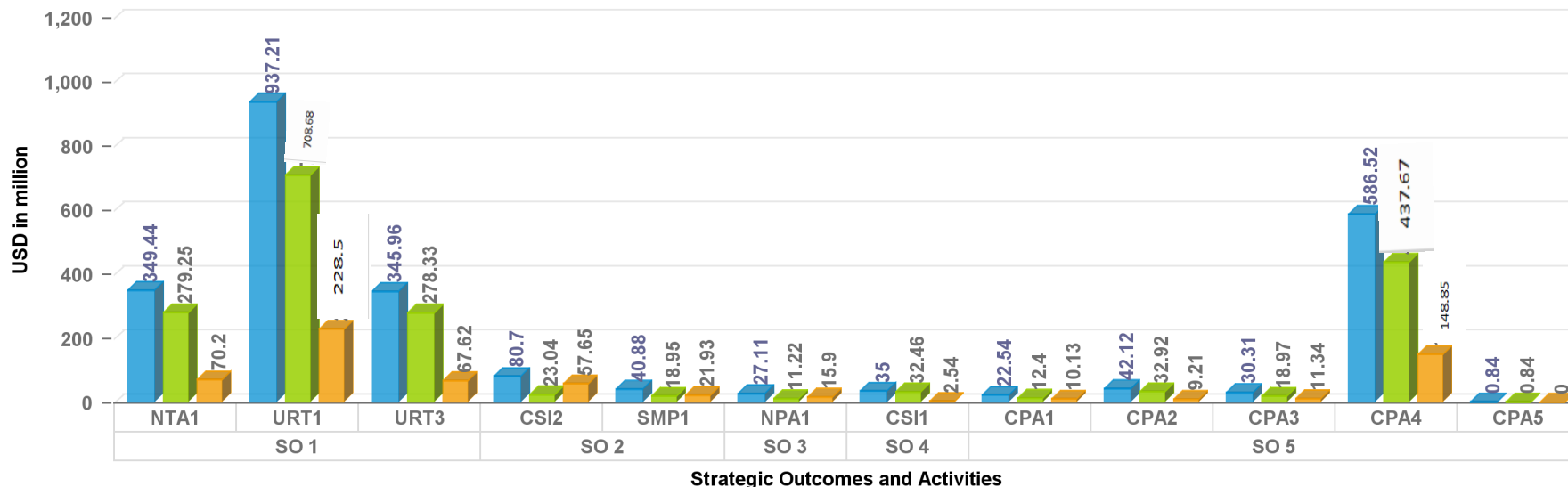
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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 and engineering 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 and engineering 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 mangement, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	341,162,894	345,958,054	0	345,958,054	278,333,796	67,624,258
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	996,623,889	933,965,213	3,240,543	937,205,756	708,681,670	228,524,086
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	511,978,792	349,442,751	0	349,442,751	279,245,053	70,197,698
		Non Activity Specific	0	12,723,066	0	12,723,066	0	12,723,066

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	91,663,403	80,695,182	0	80,695,182	23,044,302	57,650,880
		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.	45,287,184	40,879,435	0	40,879,435	18,946,540	21,932,895
		Non Activity Specific	0	94,193	0	94,193	0	94,193
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,986,716,163	1,763,757,893	3,240,543	1,766,998,437	1,308,251,351	458,747,075

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	15,791,013	27,113,723	0	27,113,723	11,218,054	15,895,669
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,791,013	27,113,723	0	27,113,723	11,218,054	15,895,669

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	45,797,158	34,999,022	0	34,999,022	32,456,846	2,542,176
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			45,797,158	34,999,022	0	34,999,022	32,456,846	2,542,176
8	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, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	17,428,681	22,535,514	0	22,535,514	12,404,045	10,131,469

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 and engineering 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	835,907	0	835,907	835,907	0
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	53,772,071	30,305,305	0	30,305,305	18,969,277	11,336,028

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 and engineering 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	934,886,453	586,518,132	0	586,518,132	437,668,472	148,849,660
		Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	40,906,340	42,122,108	0	42,122,108	32,915,184	9,206,925
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)			1,047,937,895	682,316,967	0	682,316,967	502,792,885	179,524,082
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	13,822,899	0	13,822,899	0	13,822,899
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	13,822,899	0	13,822,899	0	13,822,899

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	3,096,242,227	2,522,010,504	3,240,543	2,525,251,047	1,854,719,146	670,531,901
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	76,293,749	87,152,735	0	87,152,735	52,262,168	34,890,567
		Total Direct Costs	3,172,535,976	2,609,163,239	3,240,543	2,612,403,782	1,906,981,314	705,422,469
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	141,352,598	119,204,948		119,204,948	119,204,948	0
		Grand Total	3,313,888,575	2,728,368,186	3,240,543	2,731,608,730	2,026,186,261	705,422,469

This donor financial report is interim



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Columns Definition

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