

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

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 July 2020– 30 June 2025</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>No change</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>25 648 016</b>	<b>7 609 064</b>	<b>33 257 080</b>
<i>(USD)</i>			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>5 021 180 859</b>	<b>1 959 977 319</b>	<b>6 981 158 178</b>
Transfers	4 452 395 515	1 742 809 538	6 195 205 053
Implementation	169 133 645	63 822 370	232 956 015
Adjusted direct support costs	154 507 806	33 722 659	188 230 466
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 776 036 966</b>	<b>1 840 354 567</b>	<b>6 616 391 533</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	245 143 893	119 622 752	364 766 645

Gender and age marker code\*: 3

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

### Rationale

- Following five consecutive poor rainy seasons, Ethiopia is experiencing the most severe and protracted drought in recent history. The drought is predominantly affecting the Somali, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' regions, but the crisis has impacted lives and livelihoods of people across the country. The severe drought in the south and the conflict in Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions have contributed to the worsening food security situation in the country.
- The mid-year review of the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)<sup>1</sup> identified 22.6 million people in need of food assistance across the entire country, mainly driven by conflict, climate change (drought and floods), and economic crisis. This includes internally displaced persons estimated to be 2.7 million people throughout the country excluding Tigray.<sup>2</sup> The increase in global fuel prices, coupled with the reduction in government subsidies and the worsening of macroeconomic conditions following the devaluation of the Ethiopian Birr, have resulted in increased food prices, impacting the urban population in particular.<sup>3</sup>
- The peace agreement signed between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front on 2 November 2022, has enabled humanitarian access across Northern Ethiopia regions. However, some pocket areas remain hard to reach due to insecurity. The mid-year review of the 2022 HRP, identified 12.2 million people in need of food assistance in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions.<sup>4</sup> The majority of the population is facing extreme food

<sup>1</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Response Plan: Ethiopia. Mid-Year Review 2022*.

<sup>2</sup> International Organization for Migration. 2022. *Ethiopia National Displacement Report 14. Site Assessment Round 31 & Village Assessment Survey Round 14: August–September 2022*.

<sup>3</sup> WFP. 2022. *Market Watch Ethiopia – October 2022*.

<sup>4</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Response Plan: Ethiopia. Mid-Year Review 2022*.

consumption gaps due to the disruption of livelihoods and limited food sources because of the conflict. Some returns of displaced persons have been observed, however, the majority are still not able to return due to security concerns. Basic services such as electricity and telecommunications have resumed but remain sporadic and unreliable.

4. Nutrition assessments and campaigns conducted in northern Ethiopia since the beginning of 2022 indicate increasing malnutrition rates for children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). The proxy-global acute malnutrition levels among children was found to be consistently above 15 percent, and greater than 40 percent for pregnant and lactating women<sup>5,6</sup> with reports of increasing cases of severe acute malnutrition. Despite this situation, nutrition response has not been at optimal levels, due to access challenges, shortage of specialized nutritious foods, limited funding, and limited number of partners to implement nutrition programmes.
5. Most parts of southern Ethiopia continue to experience moderate to extreme drought conditions<sup>7</sup> following poor rainfall leading to significant harvest losses, deteriorating livestock body conditions, depressed household purchasing power and widespread water shortages. The mid-year review of the 2022 HRP indicates 11.8 million people now face food insecurity in the drought affected areas in southern Ethiopia.<sup>8</sup> The worsening drought continues to negatively affect the nutritional status of people living in the affected areas. Recent nutrition assessments in Somali and Oromia regions show high levels of wasting among children age 6-59 months and PLWG. Screening data from Somali and Oromia regions shows proxy-global acute malnutrition rates above 15 percent for children age 6–59 months and above 40 percent for PLWG, and more than 50 percent increase in severe wasting in the first half of 2022, compared to the same period in 2021.<sup>9</sup> The nutrition situation is expected to worsen in the coming months if timely assistance is not provided.
6. Ethiopia is hosting 880,000 refugees mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan.<sup>10</sup> The number of refugees continues to gradually increase, including Somalia refugees who are fleeing the severe drought in Somalia.
7. This budget revision aims to:
  - Extend its relief food assistance in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions, increase beneficiaries in Somali region to align with the 2022 mid-year review of the HRP, and continue support to the urban productive safety net programme (PSNP) under activity 1<sup>11</sup>.
  - Extend blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) for children age 6–59 months and PLWG in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions under activity 2.
  - Increase the number of beneficiaries in activity 3 to align with the increase in the number of refugees arriving in Ethiopia from Somalia.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Children's Fund. 2022. *Northern Ethiopia Emergency Nutrition Update*.

<sup>6</sup> WFP. 2022. *Tigray Emergency Food Security Assessment: Tigray Crisis Response*.

<sup>7</sup> Famine Early Warning Systems Network. 2022. [Large-scale humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent further deterioration in food security](#).

<sup>8</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2022. *Humanitarian Response Plan: Ethiopia. Mid-Year Review 2022*.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Children's Fund. 2022. *Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6: Mid-Year Report including Northern Ethiopia and Drought responses*.

<sup>10</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2023. *Operational Update: Ethiopia – December 2022*.

<sup>11</sup> Given that this budget revision was prepared before the release of the 2023 HRP, the new figures could not be included in this budget revision. WFP plans to prepare another budget revision to align the numbers with the 2023 HRP and factor in any other recent developments in country.



- Increase activity 5 and 6 to align with current contributions and increasing need for resilience building activities for drought-affected areas and prevention of malnutrition using cash-based transfers (CBTs) combined with social and behaviour change communication.

## Changes

### Strategic orientation

8. The budget revision maintains the strategic orientation of the country strategic plan.

### Strategic outcomes

#### **Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis**

9. Under activity 1, WFP will reach 675,754 displaced or acutely food-insecure people in Amhara region, 654,588 people in Afar region, and 2.1 million people in Tigray region, based on a request by the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission and findings from the emergency food security assessments.<sup>12</sup> Community-based targeting using existing local structures will be used to identify vulnerable households, while geographical areas or population considered as severely food insecure will be prioritized.
10. WFP will scale up its assistance to reach 3.5 million people in the Somali region to align with the mid-year review of the 2022 HRP. Community-based targeting using vulnerability indicators will be used to identify vulnerable households, while geographical areas or population considered as severely food insecure will be prioritized.
11. WFP will continue to implement the urban PSNP in 2023, reaching 104,000 PLWG. Those targeted include PLWG and households with children under 2 years of age and people with disabilities who are unable to engage in public works.
12. Given the high levels of malnutrition, WFP will continue implementing BSF in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions to reach 1.7 million children age 6–59 months and 893,170 PLWG under activity 2. WFP will align BSF with relief assistance to avoid household sharing of specialized nutritious foods. Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) will continue throughout the country, scaling up to 5.3 million PLWG and children age 6–59 months including in the southern Ethiopia regions that are also affected by the drought.
13. Under activity 3, WFP will increase its assistance to 800,000 refugees to align with the gradual increase in the number of refugees observed in 2022, including drought-affected refugees from Somalia. WFP will continue to scale up its resilience and livelihood activities through activity 5 to promote self-reliance and social cohesion between refugees and host communities and conduct vulnerability analysis to inform prioritization of targeting nutritionally vulnerable population and needs-based targeting by engaging with key partners such as Refugee and Returnees Services and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
14. To contribute to the resilience of drought-affected communities, WFP will increase livelihood activities under activity 5, which are critical to implement in parallel with crisis response activities to provide long-term solutions to the affected communities.
15. Under activity 6, WFP will increase the provision of fresh food vouchers combined with social and behaviour change communication to 150,000 people in 2023 and expand further in subsequent years in order to respond to the increasing needs for more preventive

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<sup>12</sup> WFP. 2022. *Tigray Emergency Food Security Assessment: Tigray Crisis Response*.



actions in the face of deteriorating malnutrition situation in the country. Households with PLWG and children under 2 years of age are targeted in this intervention.

### ***Transfer modalities***

16. WFP will continue to provide a mix of transfer modalities including CBTs and in-kind assistance under activities 1, 3, and 6 depending on market functionality and operational feasibility.

### ***Partnerships***

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

### ***Country office capacity***

19. As the drought and conflict continue, WFP has augmented its presence in sub-offices and country office by mobilizing staff, through local and international recruitments and building upon the pre-existing offices, also to ensure continuation of changing lives activities. The increase in staff numbers has been fully incorporated in this budget revision.

### ***Supply chain challenges***

20. Increasing global fuel prices, coupled with the removal of government subsidies, have impacted overland and inland transport costs. Shortage of specialized nutritious foods globally due to increase in malnutrition in various parts of the world is likely to continue to impact WFP's ability to respond timely and sufficiently. WFP will continue its efforts to build capacity of local production of specialised nutritious foods.

### ***Monitoring and evaluation***

21. Given the scale-up of activities, WFP has augmented its monitoring and evaluation staffing capacity for output and outcome monitoring, including expansion of third-party monitoring.

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

22. WFP will remain accountable to the communities affected by food insecurity by ensuring that beneficiaries are properly informed of their entitlements, have access to safe and trusted channels for registering complaints and feedback, and are consulted and participate throughout the project cycle in coordination with the Government and partners. WFP will continue to mainstream protection in its programming including its post distribution monitoring and food security outcome analysis.

### ***Risk management***

23. WFP will continue to strengthen and diversify its security risk management measures, including through support to cooperating partners and in-country coordination with the government, while continuing to build internal and partner capacity to negotiate access in respect to humanitarian principles. WFP will also take concerted action to strengthen targeting, distribution, monitoring and commodity management measures across the country to provide assurance as to the robustness of measures in place to prevent, identify, and respond to commodity diversions. This will including *inter alia* enhancements to field



monitoring, strengthening of the community feedback mechanisms and greater sensitisation of beneficiaries and affected populations of how they can raise concerns. Commodity tracking measures and greater oversight over cooperating partners will also be implemented, while WFP will also be working with other stakeholders in improving law enforcement measures on food diversions, beneficiary identification system and the food assistance mechanism in the country.

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>							
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Women (18+ years)</b>	<b>Men (18+ years)</b>	<b>Girls (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Boys (0-18 years)</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	1	Current	1 661 770	1 632 864	2 010 134	2 107 232	<b>7 412 000</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	136 387	134 014	164 979	172 948	<b>608 328</b>
		Revised <sup>1</sup>	1 798 157	1 766 878	2 175 113	2 280 180	<b>8 020 328</b>
	2 <sup>2</sup>	Current	5 824 383	0	6 169 884	6 169 883	<b>18 164 150</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	3 455 491	0	3 245 870	3 245 871	<b>9 947 231</b>
		Revised	9 279 874	0	9 415 754	9 415 754	<b>28 111 381</b>
	3	Current	187 679	174 535	178 186	189 870	<b>730 270</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	36 610	34 045	34 758	37 037	<b>142 450</b>
		Revised <sup>3</sup>	224 289	208 580	212 944	226 907	<b>872 720</b>
2	4	Current	0	0	328 705	385 871	<b>714 576</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Revised total <sup>4</sup>	0	0	328 705	385 871	<b>714 576</b>
	5	Current	575 208	569 996	141 522	149 195	<b>1 435 920</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
		Revised <sup>5</sup>	575 208	569 996	141 522	149 195	<b>1 435 920</b>
3	6 <sup>6</sup>	Current	156 000	0	307 320	316 680	<b>780 000</b>
		Increase/(decrease)	90 000	0	177 300	182 700	<b>450 000</b>
		Revised	246 000	0	484 620	499 380	<b>1 230 000</b>
<b>Total (without overlap)</b>		<b>Current</b>	<b>7 415 598</b>	<b>2 297 731</b>	<b>7 887 826</b>	<b>8 046 860</b>	<b>25 648 016</b>
		<b>Increase/(decrease)</b>	<b>2 228 955</b>	<b>695 406</b>	<b>2 421 869</b>	<b>2 262 835</b>	<b>7 609 064</b>
		<b>Revised</b>	<b>9 644 553</b>	<b>2 993 137</b>	<b>10 309 695</b>	<b>10 309 695</b>	<b>33 257 080<sup>7</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals disaggregated by modality: CBTs 1,474,000; food 6,699,328.

<sup>2</sup> All food beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Totals disaggregated by modality: CBTs 414,281; food 872,720.

<sup>4</sup> Totals disaggregated by modality: CBTs 350,000; food 364,576.

<sup>5</sup> Totals disaggregated by modality: CBTs 150,000; vouchers 975,000; food 310,920.

<sup>6</sup> All beneficiaries receive e-vouchers.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes 1,774,476 BSFP and 5,253,369 TSFP beneficiaries under activity 2 who overlap with relief beneficiaries under activity 1 and 100,000 beneficiaries deducted from the PSNP and satellite index insurance. **The total without overlap figure is calculated manually as the new corporate results framework is not calculating the adjusted total without overlap in the COMET system.**



NB: To minimize overlaps or double counting, pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under activity 2 who are in the geographical areas where activity 1 is implemented are removed in the total as they are estimated to be recipients of general food assistance through relief and emergency assistance under activity 1 as per previous monitoring survey results.



## Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION ( <i>g/person/day</i> ) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE ( <i>USD/person/day</i> ) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY									
	Strategic outcome 1								
	Activity 1						Activity 2		
	General food distribution						BSFP		
Beneficiary type	Urban PSNP	HRP <sup>1</sup>	HRP	PSNP	PSNP	Amhara residents	Internally displaced persons	Children	PLWG
Modality	CBTs	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food
Cereals		500			500		500		
Pulses		50			50		50		
Oil		15			15		15		
Super Cereal Plus									200
Ready-to-use supplementary food								50	
Total kcal/day		2 123			2 123		2 123	268	820
% kcal from protein		12			12		12	10.5	17
Cash-based transfers ( <i>USD/person/day</i> )	0.36		0.58	0.58		0.58			
Number of feeding days per year	240	180 <sup>2</sup>	180	60	60	180		90	180

<sup>1</sup> For PLWG 150 g/person/day of Super Cereal is planned to be provided. High-energy biscuits will also be provided to internally displaced persons. These are not shown in the table as this is not targeting the entire relief distribution recipients.

<sup>2</sup> For Somali region, number of feeding days is 247 days with different number of feeding days and beneficiaries per each quarter, in line with the household economic approach analysis which formed the basis for the HRP requirements, which considers adjustments of feeding days and beneficiary numbers due to seasonality.



**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE**

Food type/ cash-based transfers	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	1 939 174	480 778 604	1 066 183	465 332 654	3 005 357	946 111 257
Pulses	184 413	73 322 335	111 476	69 663 717	295 888	142 986 052
Oil and fats	79 440	71 247 348	37 047	75 197 109	116 487	146 444 458
Mixed and blended foods	546 090	689 745 256	157 905	357 230 741	703 995	1 046 975 998
Other	15 811	5 691 535	1 953	320 540	17 764	6 012 075
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>2 764 928</b>	<b>1 320 785 078</b>	<b>1 374 563</b>	<b>967 744 761</b>	<b>4 139 491</b>	<b>2 288 529 839</b>
Cash-based transfers		708 914 562		81 918 240		790 832 802
<b>Total (food and cash-based transfer value)</b>	<b>2 764 928</b>	<b>2 029 699 640</b>	<b>1 374 563</b>	<b>1 049 663 001</b>	<b>4 139 491</b>	<b>3 079 362 641</b>

### Cost breakdown

**TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)**

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 5/SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
<b>Focus area</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	<b>Root causes</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	<b>Crisis response</b>	
Transfers	1 638 057 836	41 795 312	50 255 165	1 007 676	11 693 548	<b>1 742 809 538</b>
Implementation	59 484 572	2 554 979	1 026 529	24 400	731 890	<b>63 822 370</b>
Adjusted direct support costs						<b>33 722 659</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>1 840 354 567</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)						<b>119 622 752</b>
<b>Total</b>						<b>1 959 977 319</b>

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.





**TABLE 5: OVERALL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)**

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG target 2.2	Strategic Result 5/ SDG target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Root causes	Crisis response	Crisis response	
Transfers	4 603 633 841	365 472 798	81 626 732	61 218 671	1 083 253 011	<b>6 195 205 053</b>
Implementation	191 682 755	19 011 883	5 451 743	1 384 814	15 424 820	<b>232 956 015</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	145 570 940	11 918 491	3 037 254	2 052 420	25 651 361	<b>188 230 466</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4 940 887 536</b>	<b>396 403 172</b>	<b>90 115 730</b>	<b>64 655 904</b>	<b>1 124 329 192</b>	<b>6 616 391 533</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	321 157 690	25 766 206	5 857 522	4 202 634	7 782 593	<b>364 766 645</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 262 045 226</b>	<b>422 169 378</b>	<b>95 973 252</b>	<b>68 858 538</b>	<b>1 132 111 785</b>	<b>6 981 158 178</b>