



World Food
Programme

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Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

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Overview

Ethiopia faced complex multiple crises including impacts of recurrent climatic shocks such as droughts and floods, the aftermath of the conflict in Northern Ethiopia Tigray region, and escalating insecurities in Afar, Amhara, and Oromia regions and economic challenges. These intersected challenges exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition leading to 15.4 million people [1] reported as food insecure by the second half of the year.

Consistent with its commitment towards the achievement of SDG 2 and 17, WFP's response in Ethiopia aimed to provide lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations. In addition, WFP implemented resilience-building activities targeting communities affected by recurrent climate shocks to address the root causes of food insecurity and to strengthen communities' responses to shocks. In addition, WFP continued to be an enabler of humanitarian response by providing efficient and innovative end-to-end supply chain services.

In 2023, WFP faced funding shortfalls amid increasing needs, overall, the operation received USD 875 million in funding (49 per cent of the annual requirements). Working with the Government and partners, WFP provided 304,000 metric tons (MT) of food (27 percent of the target) and USD 33 million of cash-based transfers (19 percent of the target) to 9.5 million people including (571,000 people living with disabilities). Of these, 8.5 million were people affected by shocks, 800,000 were refugees, and 200,000 IDPs. The Sudan crisis led to an influx of refugees and asylum seekers, exacerbating the needs amidst reduced resources for the refugee response. Despite these challenges, WFP responded by providing Fortified Biscuits at the point of entry.

Following the temporary food assistance pause in June due to reports of food diversion, WFP rolled out enhanced control and accountability measures across its operations, seizing the opportunity to reform and modernize the 40-year-old assistance system to guarantee food assistance reaches the most vulnerable people. These measures increased efficiency, transparency, and accountability to the affected population and the donor community. These included the introduction of new vulnerability-based targeting approaches; digital registration and beneficiary identity management; the introduction of last-mile solutions to enhance tracking of food; and strengthened monitoring and community feedback mechanisms. Gender was also integrated with targeting and registration to ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable. Additionally, WFP improved its cooperating partner management including establishing new partnerships through a competitive selection, while conducting due diligence and capacity assessments. After a successful pilot in Tigray, WFP resumed its refugee and relief operations in October and December, respectively.

To address all forms of malnutrition, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities reaching 2.6 million beneficiaries with over 35,000 MT of specialized nutritious food. WFP provided nutrition support to 1.6 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged between 6-59 months to treat moderate acute malnutrition. The fresh food voucher programme, designed to improve the consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods and to prevent all forms of malnutrition was scaled up to cover three regions (Amhara, Afar, and Somali regions). WFP provided a conditional fresh food voucher to 143,890 PBWG and children valued at a total of USD 6 million. These vouchers were redeemed through 300 selected local retailers. This combined with social behaviour communication (SBC) intervention, contributed to improvements in dietary diversity and nutrition practices among women and children.

In line with the food systems transformation agenda, WFP shifted its efforts from short-term interventions to long-term multidimensional approaches to programme. Following this, WFP implemented food systems-based and resilience-building interventions reaching 67,000 households (336,620 beneficiaries including smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists). WFP collaborated with aggregators, smallholder farmer groups, and the Gambella Bureau of Agriculture to support production and increase access to markets for smallholder farmers. Through the local procurement initiative, WFP procured 5,000 MT of maize injecting USD 3.5 million into the local economy. This maize was distributed in refugee camps in the Gambella region demonstrating the effectiveness of local solutions and WFP's ability to operate across the humanitarian-development nexus. At the end of the year, the initiative started linking smallholder farmers and aggregators to sustainable markets as part of its transition strategy. In Somali region, resilience-building activities focused on land rehabilitation and water conservation restoring 300 hectares of land.

As a critical safety net for children, WFP scaled up its school meals programme to reach approximately 372,000 (34 percent increase from 2022) school going children including those in conflict-affected areas. WFP school meals contributed to a 5 percent increase in net enrollment. As a critical avenue for linking education with the agriculture sector, the home-grown school feeding programme facilitates linkages between smallholder farmers and schools, WFP provided 3,000 MT of in-kind fortified foods and USD 2.7 million in cash under the home-grown school feeding programme. A total of 2,600 MT of locally grown, diversified and nutritious foods were procured from local smallholder farmers injecting an additional USD 3.8 million into the local markets.

As part of strengthening Government capacities and systems, WFP provided technical support to the Government to expand its shock-response Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) focusing on digital management information systems and payments to the drought and conflict-affected populations, extending coverage to 325 woredas. Additionally, WFP supported the Government to develop tools to enhance early warning, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain, and anticipatory action. Specifically, WFP supported the review and finalization of the drought and flood anticipatory action plans for Somali Region, and the development of a draft drought anticipatory action plan for Oromia region. These efforts contributed to the institutionalization of anticipatory action within the existing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and early warning systems.

WFP provided logistics services to the Government and humanitarian partners facilitating humanitarian response, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. WFP provided on-demand supply chain services (storage, transportation, and warehouse) to 40 partners. Through its United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) WFP transported 5,266 passengers and 27 MT of humanitarian cargo. The Logistics Cluster provided 62 humanitarian organizations with storage space service of 12,800 m² for relief commodities and transported 8,300 MT of cargo through various humanitarian corridors in Ethiopia.

9,584,809

Total beneficiaries in 2023



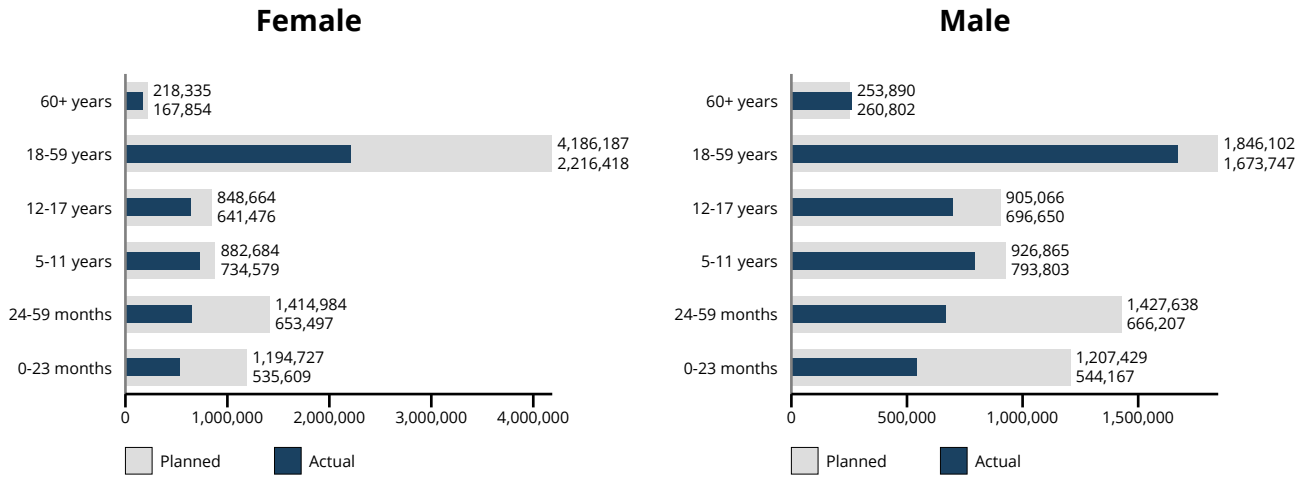
52% female



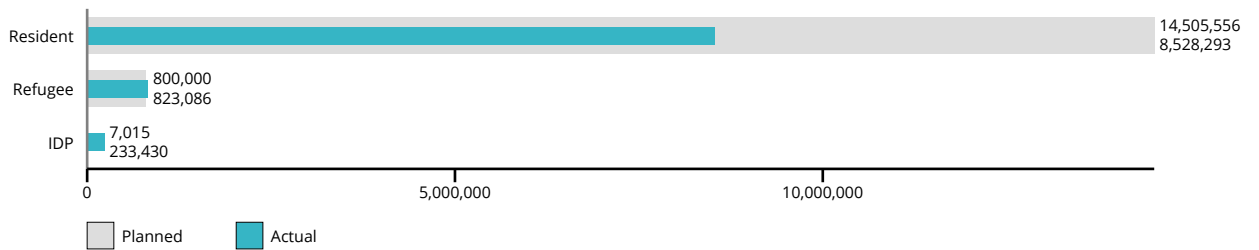
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 575,089 (49% Female, 51% Male)

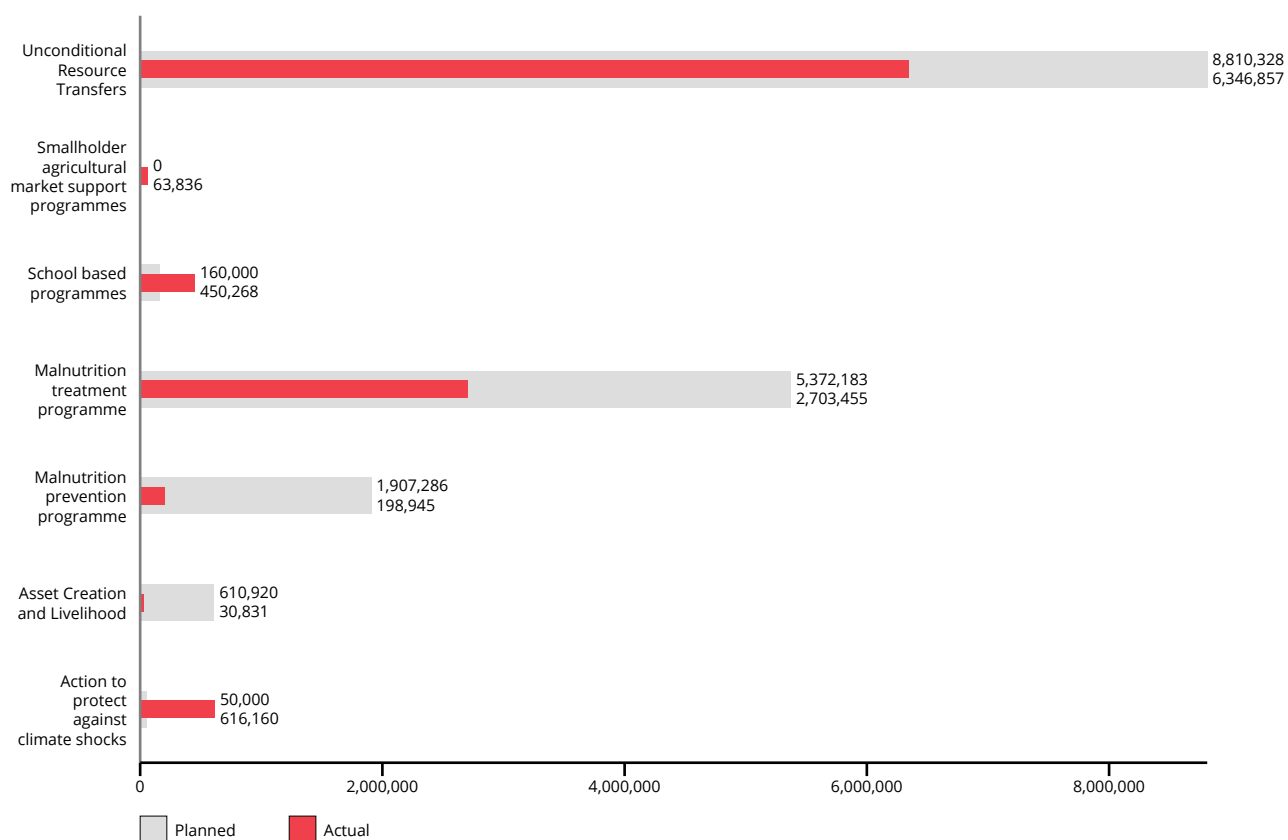
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



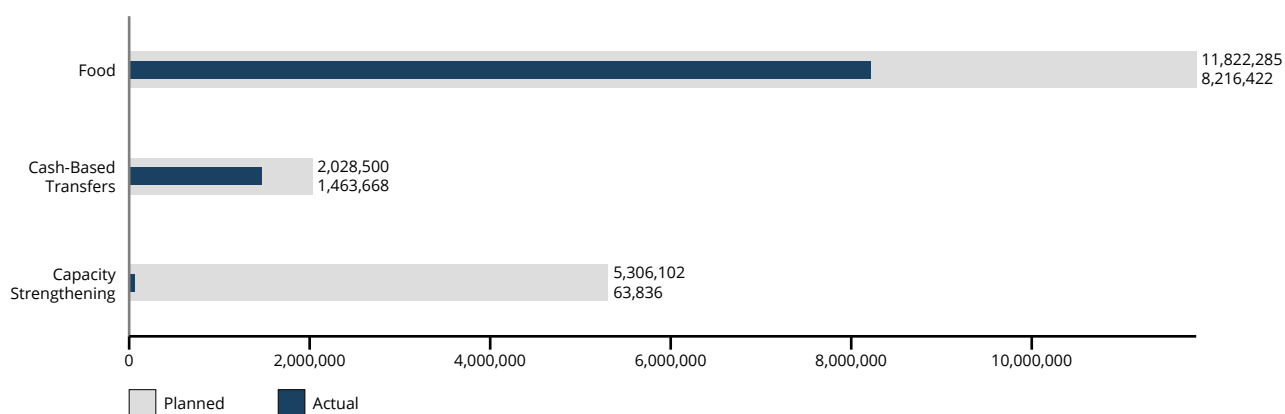
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



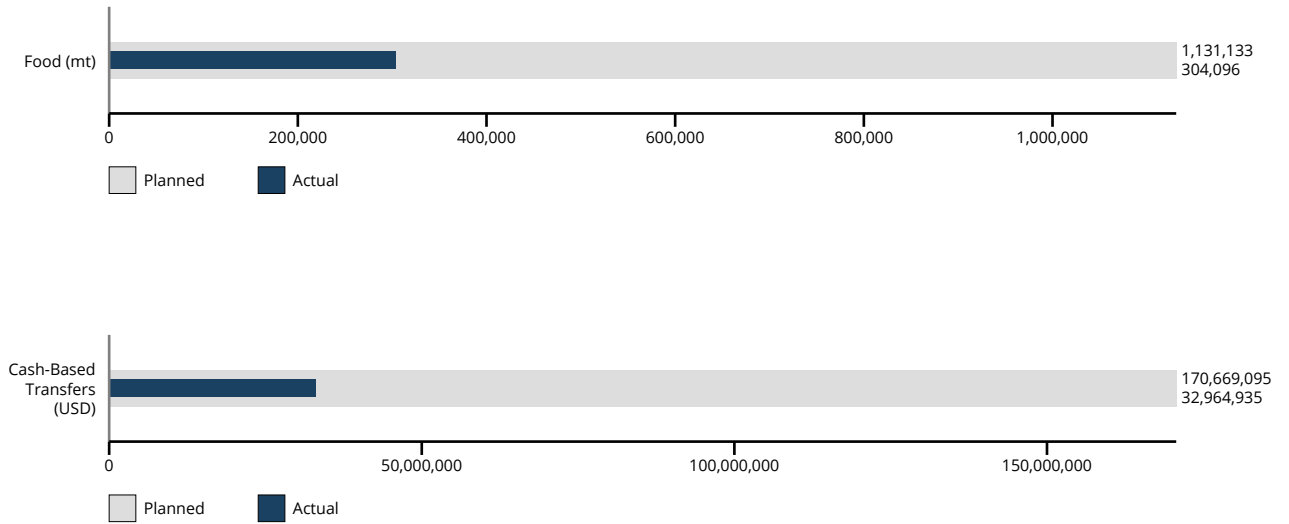
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



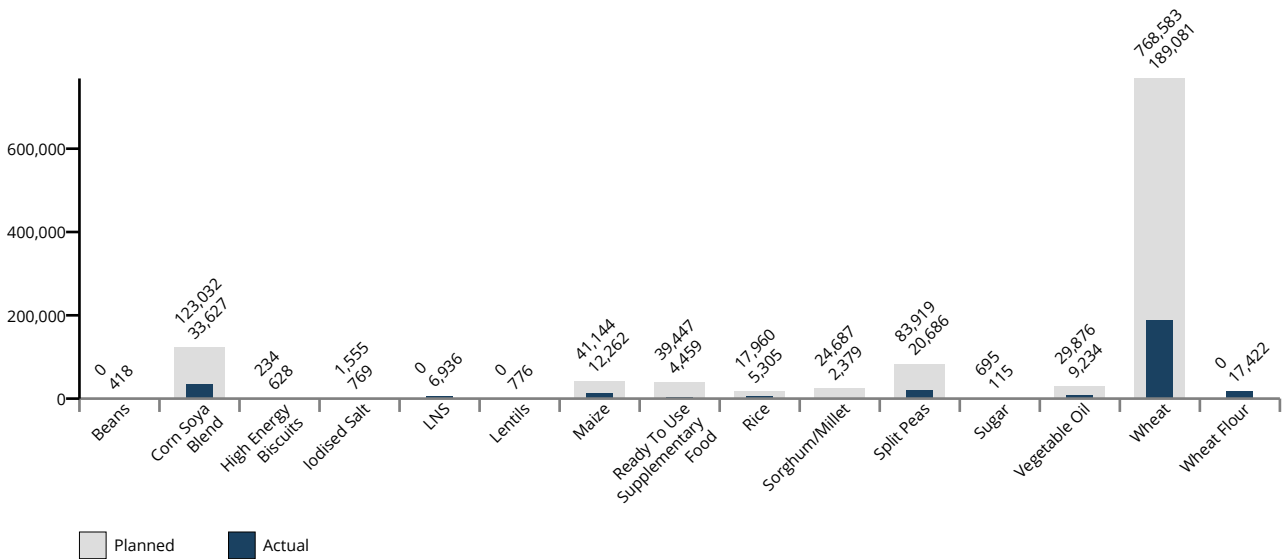
Beneficiaries by Modality



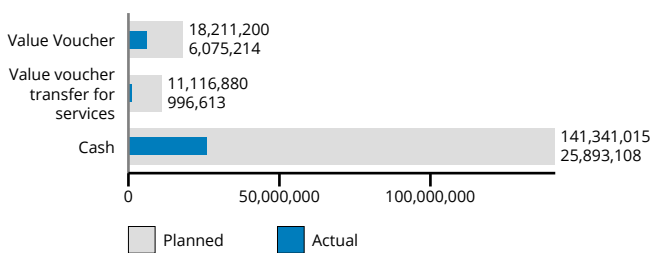
Total Transfers by Modality



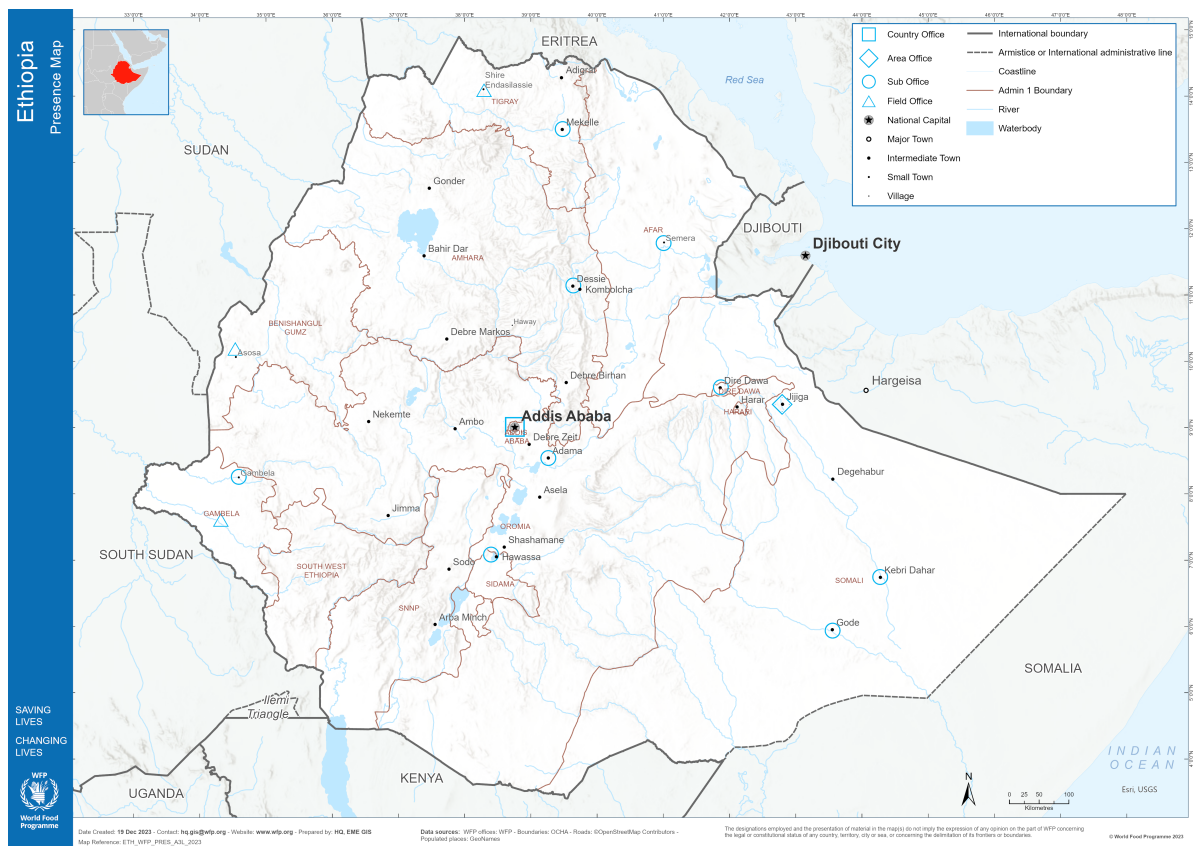
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa, with a population of over 126 million people (49.7 percent women), where 62 percent are under the age of 19 and 18 percent of the population face some form of disability. Life expectancy at birth is 77 years (78 for women and 76 for men) [1]. The country ranked 175 both in the Human Development Index [2] and Gender Inequality Index out of 191 countries and territories assessed in 2021 [3]. As of February 2021, 39 percent of seats in parliament were held by women, however human capital for women and girls remains untapped.

The Government of Ethiopia's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan aims to move the country to middle-income status by 2025, by sustaining rapid growth and speeding up structural transformation. The Government's ten-year perspective plan (July 2020-June 2030) and the Homegrown Economic Reform (HGER) agenda represent the Government's long-term vision for development as Ethiopia moves towards middle-income status. As one of the largest social protection schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Government-led Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) aims to reach around 8 million people living in extreme poverty. However due to severe funding shortfall, the programme plans to reduce caseload and/or duration of assistance. Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and discriminatory social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital for women and girls remain untapped.

Throughout 2023, Ethiopia faced a range of complex challenges, which led to an increase in humanitarian needs. By the end of the year, an estimated 15.4 million people required humanitarian assistance. The primary drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition were active conflict in several areas, the impact of the 2020-2022 northern conflict, prolonged macroeconomic challenges, and climate shocks such as the historic 2020-2022 drought in Afar, Amhara, and Tigray, and the floods caused by El-Nino in the south. Although economic growth is projected to improve, inflation is expected to continue to erode people's purchasing power and ability to meet their basic needs. The World Bank ranks Ethiopia as one of the poorest countries in the world, with an estimated annual per capita income of USD 1,020. In 2023, the country was ranked 5th out of 156 countries in the global gender inequality index.

Recent nutrition surveys indicate a worsening nutrition situation [4]. Several Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys were conducted in the Tigray region in July and August 2023, showing critical levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) ranging between 11 to 23 percent, with a prevalence higher than 15 percent WHO emergency threshold. The GAM prevalence was high among internally displaced persons (27 percent), Somali

region (16-22 percent) and in Oromia region, Borena zone (14 percent). Despite increased needs, the nutrition response has not been optimal, mainly due to resource constraints.

Ethiopia hosts close to one million refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan. The number of refugees continues to increase, including Sudanese fleeing the ongoing conflict [5]. Further, the pause in food assistance between June and October following reports of food diversion contributed to the depletion of household food stocks, resulting in increased use of negative coping mechanisms, such as migration, engagement in high-risk artisan activities (gold mining), sale of household items and livestock, and engagement in transactional sex. Risks relating to theft and looting (stores have been vandalized and animals stolen and sold), and to sexual exploitation and abuse have increased.

In this context, in 2023, WFP implemented its activities under its Country Strategic Plan (2021-2025) centred around providing humanitarian life-saving food assistance while focusing on resilience building, and capacity strengthening to the Government and partners. Despite funding challenges, WFP provided food assistance and nutrition support to communities affected by shocks including refugees and IDPs through its Crisis response activities (Strategic Outcome one).

As part of its resilience building initiatives, (Strategic Outcome two), WFP focused on protecting livelihoods, building resilience, and revitalizing food systems in vulnerable areas. In addition, WFP scaled up its school feeding programme and continued to link smallholder farmers to schools through the home-grown school feeding programme. To prevent all forms of malnutrition, Strategic Outcome 3 provided women and children with a combination of fresh food vouchers and social behaviour change interventions.

Through its capacity strengthening (Strategic Outcome 4), WFP strengthened the capacity of the Government and partners in the areas related to early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management. WFP contributed to achieving SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by providing logistics, emergency telecommunications, air transport, and to the broader humanitarian community under Strategic Outcome five.

In 2023, the WFP Ethiopia Country Office aspired to stride towards a more diversified donor portfolio, accessing flexible and multi-year funding to meet critical humanitarian needs and shift towards long-term resilience and development in Ethiopia, while remaining the preferred partner of choice redefining its value on trust and commitment with its partners and donors.

Risk management

The ongoing conflict in Amhara region, insecurity across the country and the pause of food assistance presented disruptions to WFP operations and drastically increased the risk for the people WFP serves. Conflict and floods significantly affected operations and limited WFP access to certain areas.

Among the risks that materialized were insufficient funding, increased food insecurity due to the pause of humanitarian food distribution, and increased needs due to insecurity and drought in neighbouring countries. In addition, WFP faced rapid changes in its operations including increased unplanned cost due to the implementation of the new assurance strategies.

WFP invested in its risk mitigation measures across the country by regularly updating and reviewing the risk register, implementing all oversight recommendations, and developing and implementing an all-encompassing assurance plan.

As a top priority, WFP implemented these assurance measures and controls to enable innovation, strengthen internal controls and improve reporting and communication with all stakeholders. These included improving food distribution; adoption of last-mile solutions to track food from warehouses to distribution points thus increasing accountability and traceability; adopting of newly developed vulnerability-based targeting approach for identifying families in need of assistance; enhancing beneficiary registration and identity management; and increasing monitoring coverage.

Further, WFP delivered trainings to partners and WFP staff including beneficiary sensitization on anti-fraud and anti-corruption in line with WFP policies, beneficiary rights, roles, and responsibilities of all stakeholders. To mitigate funding gaps, WFP bolstered its joint fundraising initiatives with Government partners and UN agencies while diversifying funding mechanisms.

To enhance capacity on assurance measures, WFP trained its staff and cooperating partner staff. WFP staff received training on ethics, the whistleblower policy and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud, and corruption. Further, WFP Cooperating Partners were also selected competitively, with due diligence, and capacity assessment as

per WFP corporate standards.

Lessons learned

WFP has deployed a range of innovative systems, processes, and tools to improve the quality and efficiency in delivering and monitoring food assistance. The implementation of assurance measures highlighted the need for enhanced capacity strengthening of the Government and cooperating partners. This remained a core focus for WFP as training on new assurance measures was intensified to ensure quality and efficiency in delivering assistance.

The CSP internal mid-term review results showed that recurrent climatic shocks, conflict, and resource shortfalls affected the optimal performance of WFP's commitment to its emergency response and resilience activities. The review recommended enhancements and expansion of WFP partnerships beyond traditional donors. The review underpins the importance of strategically linking relief with recovery; and programme convergence between saving and changing lives as an entry point to scale-down emergency response and invest more in building resilient and self-reliant communities. The review recommendations will further inform the end of CSP evaluation in 2024 and the resource mobilization strategy.

Country office story

“We have been waiting for a system like this.”



© WFP/Michael Tewelde

Tadel Gebeyehu, serving her children with roasted wheat received from food assistance in Beyeda, Amhara region, Ethiopia.

A crowd of elderly men and women, mothers with babies tied to their back and children gather around a list of names posted at the WFP "targeting site" in Debark town, Amhara region of Ethiopia. An elderly man traces his walking stick down the list until he lands on his name, women pour over the list chatting ferociously. It is community validation day - a critical step in WFP's new vulnerability-based targeting, where the community gather to confirm that those people who have been selected during the exercise, are indeed the most vulnerable and deserving of food assistance among them.

Getachew Gebeyehu, a 61-year-old grandfather of 12 children, used to be a tour guide in the Simien mountains, but he had to stop due to the lack of tourism due to COVID-19 and now the ongoing conflict in Amhara region. He finds his name on the list but acknowledges that it is no guarantee that he will receive food in the end. "I do not own a farm, any livestock or operate a business. The community here are struggling to cope with the high cost of living. The fluctuating weather conditions have added another layer of hardship to our lives."

Vulnerability-based targeting is just one of several new robust measures and controls which WFP set in motion under its ambitious Assurance Project in 2023. The project is the culmination of a complete evaluation and reset of WFP operations in Ethiopia focused on transparency, evidence, and operational independence. The measures and controls have been designed and tested extensively to ensure that WFP food assistance reaches and is used by the most vulnerable people in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions.

The new targeting approach is led by the community, designed, and monitored by WFP, implemented by NGO cooperating partners, and facilitated by the local government. The community use a clear exclusion and inclusion criteria to identify and verify those in greatest need. Households who meet minimal inclusion criteria are then digitally registered, with NGO partners recording their biographic data and photos - so that they can be easily identified for food assistance in future.

Selam Ambachew is a women representative who sits on the targeting committee in Debark town, she was nominated by the community and her specific role is to look into the standard of living of everyone on the register. "The criteria that are being used are excellent," says Selam, "The process includes everyone in the community. The majority of the people that dwell in this area are internally displaced; some come from Sudan, and some from neighboring places."

After the initial list is drawn up and displayed, the community members can appeal if they feel someone has been wrongly included or excluded. There is an appeals committee present at every targeting and registration site - who will handle such cases. Ageche Mulat sits on the appeals committee. "We have been waiting for this," says Ageche, "the exclusion process we undertook is crucial. We invested a lot of time and effort in discerning who should be excluded

and who should be included."

Getachew attests to the importance of the appeals process: "one commendable aspect of this new method is its responsiveness to complaints. If there is feedback about someone being left out or not registered, prompt action is taken to rectify the situation. This proactive approach improves the fairness of the registration process," he says. "Unlike in the past, where those in genuine need were often excluded, the new registration process is notably improved and transparent. It ensures that those who truly require assistance are included."

Meanwhile, 150 kilometers north over the Simien mountains, Tadel Gebeyehu is collecting food on behalf of her family of six, at the first WFP distribution in six months in Beieda. There are new food collection procedures - including scanning a unique code on each person's ration card to verify them in the list, and that food is now measured and scooped into containers brought by the families receiving it. Tadel is relieved to take the food home to her children.

Beieda is plighted by drought, and Tadel and her family are returnees to Amhara after the war in Tigray - they haven't yet recovered a livelihood to feed them all. "Life is quite challenging. We are unable to establish a business or farm since there is no rain. We would have been able to work and support our families if the country had been at peace, but that is not the case right now. Thanks to the food aid we are receiving; we can finally eat."

Tadel says the new distribution system she went through today, made her feel "safe" and that the use of digital ration cards "prevented poorer people from being abused or left out."

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.



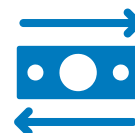
5.5 million food insecure people in emergency contexts **assisted through relief food assistance.**



189 000 MT of food provided **unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets** to vulnerable populations.



2.6 million pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children 6-59 months assisted through **prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.**



USD 21 million transferred through **cash-based transfers** to beneficiaries.

WFP sustained its support to the Ethiopian Government in achieving SDG 2, "Zero Hunger," by implementing relief, refugee, and nutrition activities, ensuring crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food. In 2023, humanitarian needs were largely driven by: active conflict in several areas, the impact of the 2020-2022 northern conflict, protracted macroeconomic challenges, and climate shocks such as the historic 2020-2022 drought. In response to these needs, WFP's Relief response targeted vulnerable populations with food and nutrition assistance to meet their immediate food needs. Nutrition activities focused on treating moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children aged 6-59 months. Social and behavioural communication was integrated with nutrition activities to improve nutrition and childcare practices. Under the refugee response, WFP provided general food assistance, nutrition support and school meals to refugees living in camps.

Strengthened Assurance Measures

In June, WFP and USAID decided to temporarily pause food distributions nationwide in response to reports of food diversions. As a top priority, WFP rolled out enhanced control and accountability measures across its operations to ensure assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and to increase efficiency, transparency, and accountability to the affected population.

The assurance plan concentrated on key components, including (i) moving away from group to household distributions to enhance food distributions, (ii) implementing a newly developed vulnerability-based targeting approach to identify families in need, (iii) improving beneficiary registration and community feedback mechanisms, (iv) enhancing partner management and selection, (v) expanding WFP's monitoring coverage and capacity, including piloting remote Third-Party Monitoring in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions, complemented by face-to-face data collection, and (vi) introducing last-mile tracking of food.

In August, WFP piloted these assurance measures in Tigray through the Ministry of Agriculture's Productive Safety Net Programme's (PSNP) shock-responsive component that World Bank funded aimed to provide food assistance (wheat) to vulnerable populations. Beneficiaries were identified using a community-led, vulnerability-based targeting approach. The selection process adhered to agreed inclusion and exclusion criteria, ensuring transparency. Digital commodity tracking and beneficiary registration enabled daily reporting and reconciliation, improving stock visibility.

In addition, WFP shifted its partnership approach to working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for relief and refugee assistance in all regions. Cooperating partners were selected through a competitive process while conducting due diligence and capacity assessments in line with WFP standards. Meanwhile, engagement with the Government was

recalibrated and strengthened with its role focusing on coordination, technical guidance, security, and humanitarian access. WFP revised its agreements with partners and the Government to ensure assurance measures were reflected. In addition, WFP invested in training cooperating partners and WFP staff on assurance measures including new digital registration and distribution procedures.

After the robust testing of new assurance measures, USAID and WFP lifted the food assistance pause, allowing for the resumption of Refugee operations in October and Relief assistance in December, a much-needed relief for people in dire need of food assistance. The pause in humanitarian food assistance aggravated food insecurity for communities grappling with the impacts of climatic shocks, conflict, and high inflation rates. According to the Household Economic Analysis (HEA), several districts entered phases 4 (Emergency) and 5 (Catastrophe). WFP's real-time food security monitoring system indicated worsening conditions across all seven regions, with specific hardships in the Somali and Oromia regions and rising acute malnutrition in refugee settlements, emphasizing the urgent need for sustained assistance.

Relief Response

The Relief programme experienced a significant decline in resource mobilization following the discovery of widespread food diversions. Overall, the programme was funded at 39 percent against the annual requirement. Prior to the pause of food assistance in May, WFP provided relief assistance to 5.5 million people affected by shocks in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions, against a target of 7 million. WFP's relief assistance included 163,000 MT of food and USD 15 million in cash-based transfers. Following the resumption of distributions in December, WFP assisted 500,000 beneficiaries in four regions with food and cash assistance using the new assurance measures.

WFP provided technical support to the Food Security Coordination Office (FSCO) by coordinating the Drought Response Assistance Plan. Under the shock-responsive component of the PSNP in Tigray, the Ministry of Agriculture requested WFP to deliver wheat rations as a safety net for vulnerable population recovering from the impacts of conflict and drought.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) covering January - May 2023 indicated food security outcomes in 2023 improved in Somali region, while they deteriorated to different degrees in Afar, Amhara and Tigray. Attributable to early onset of rains, there was an increase in the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption levels in Somali region (from 10.2 percent in 2022 to 34.8 percent in 2023). Meanwhile, a slight decrease was noted in Afar (from 17.9 percent in 2022 to 16.6 percent in 2023) due to conflict and drought. However, the percentage of households using emergency coping strategies decreased in Somali and Afar. In Somali, the decrease was from 34.5 percent in 2022 to 14 percent in 2023, while in Afar negative coping strategies fell to 52.9 percent in 2023 (compared to 63.4 percent in 2022). Conversely, outcomes worsened in Amhara and Tigray. This was due to poor harvest and conflict in Amhara, where emergency coping strategies increased from 5.6 percent in 2022 compared to 16.9 percent in 2023. In Tigray region, the post-pause monitoring conducted in December showed that 44.6 percent of households consumed sufficient food compared to 52 percent in March before the pause of food assistance.

Nutrition response

WFP delivered nutrition support in seven regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali, Sidama and Tigray). With nutrition activities funded at only 45 percent against the annual requirement, WFP was forced to reduce beneficiaries by 50 percent and withdraw from certain districts, decreasing programme coverage by 35 percent and discontinued the blanket supplementary feeding programme.

WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 2.6 million PBW/G and children to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Despite funding challenges, WFP achieved coverage of 52 percent for its treatment of MAM programme against the SHERE¹ standard of 50 percent. This could be partly linked to implementation delays experienced as WFP introduced last-mile distribution measures and changed to transporting using its fleet. WFP's treatment programme achieved a 96 percent recovery rate, surpassing the SPHERE [1] recommended rate of 75 percent. This demonstrates programme effectiveness in treating acute malnutrition in women and children.

WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF enhanced screening, follow-up, and outcome reporting through integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM). Collaborating with the MoH, regional Disaster Risk Management Bureaus, and international NGOs, WFP ensured a continuum of care between moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment. WFP provided technical guidance to the MoH through consultative workshops and support in establishing baseline data. Faced with global supply challenges for specialized nutritious foods, WFP sought innovative solutions to reduce wasting and treat acute malnutrition. Thanks to funding from the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), WFP assisted two local processors in meeting the demand for locally produced lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS)- one of the specialized foods used to treat MAM. Through this, the nutrition response in Ethiopia and the region was supported and sustained.

WFP's nutrition-sensitive economic project in Amhara addressed food insecurity among PBW/G living with HIV by supporting them with resilience and livelihood interventions. WFP provided goats, chickens, and vegetable seeds to

over 100 women to improve their nutrition and economic status.

Refugee response:

In collaboration with the Government's Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS), UNHCR, and NGO partners, WFP provided food assistance to 915,000 people, an increase from 750,000 reached in 2022. This is due to the influx of new arrivals from Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia. In total, WFP distributed 66,100 MT of in-kind assistance and USD 2.3 million in cash to refugees through, a hybrid food-plus-cash modality.

The refugee operation faced significant funding shortfalls, with only 53 percent funding against the annual requirement. To optimize available resources, WFP adjusted by reducing the food basket to 60 percent from May. Furthermore, WFP strategically prioritized blanket supplementary feeding in refugee camps with high wasting rates (>15 percent), targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

Leveraging the positive impact of cash-based transfers on boosting local market, WFP expanded cash-based assistance for refugees, allowing them to make informed choices on meeting their essential needs. By the first quarter of 2023, 19 percent of assistance was through hybrid modality, an increase from 11 percent in 2022. By the end of 2023, digital cash transfers were introduced in three camps in the Somali region. WFP conducted cash and market feasibility assessments to inform the scale-up of CBT. The shift toward digital cash provision enhanced accountability and efficiency, supported by improved beneficiary data verification through a data sharing agreement between UNHCR and WFP.

In the refugee nutrition programme, 67 percent of targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received blanket supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition. Admissions of moderately malnourished children and pregnant/breastfeeding women increased after ration cuts were introduced, and humanitarian food assistance was paused. Wasting rates exceeded 15 percent in most camps in Dollo Ado, Somali Region. Exceeding planned figures by 6 percent, WFP assisted 19,000 children, while meeting all SPHERE standard indicators (>90 percent) with a treatment coverage rate of 93 percent. Regular monitoring during the pause showed harmful survival practices, and post-distribution monitoring in December 2023 revealed continued adoption of reduced consumption strategies.

To support education outcomes among the refugee children, WFP also delivered school meals to 76,000 children across 20 camps. Amid ration cuts and a pause of food assistance, school meals remained a critical safety net for school-going children. School meals played a role in boosting enrollment by 9.5 percent in 2023, contrasting the three percent decline seen in 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 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



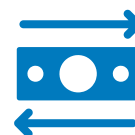
372,000 school children received nutritious school meals from WFP in five regions.



3,931 MT of food provided to girls and boys **through school-based programmes.**



63,836 smallholder farmers supported with **training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure.**



USD 689,681 cash transferred to beneficiaries through **actions to protect against Climate Shocks.**

Contributing to SDG 2, WFP collaborated with the Government and partners to identify and implement long-lasting solutions to improve nutrition, health, and education. WFP implemented sustainable resilience-building interventions to enhance community's resilience to shocks and school meals programme to meet the food and nutritional needs of school-going children and to increase school enrolment and attendance. Activities under this Strategic Outcome received less than 10 percent of new contributions in 2023, 92 percent of the available funding were resources carried over from 2022. In support of the Local and Regional Procurement Policy Framework, WFP Ethiopia locally procured 107,000 (MT) of food commodities in 2023, injecting USD 80 million into the local economy.

School Meals programme

WFP provided safe and nutritious daily school meals to schools in food-insecure areas across five regions of Ethiopia. WFP scaled up school feeding in conflict-affected areas to encourage children to come back to school. As a result, the number of children receiving school meals increased from 280,000, in 2022 to 370,000 in 2023 (32 percent increase). WFP provided 3,000 MT of in-kind fortified foods and USD 2.7 million in cash for homegrown school feeding. The home-grown school feeding programme is a critical avenue for linking smallholder farmers to sustainable markets, provided by schools. WFP procured 2,600 MT of locally grown, diversified and nutritious foods from local farmers. This contributed to boosting local economies and provided reliable demand for diverse agricultural products.

School meals attracted children, especially girls, to school, and incentivised parents to send and keep their children in school, which was critical in conflict-affected settings. Data from the National Education Management Information System, verified by the Bureau of Education, reveals that WFP school meals contributed to a five percent net increase in enrolment. WFP also observed a 30 percent rise in enrolment in schools supported in Tigray. Although the school attendance rate stood at 73 percent in 2023, which is still below the target, it represents a 2 percent improvement from 2022, signalling a gradual recovery from the education outcomes in recent years due to crises. In WFP-supported schools, the school drop-out rate is four percent lower than the national average of 14 percent (13 percent boys; and 15 percent girls).

WFP also strengthened the Government's institutional capacity to manage the school feeding programme effectively through provision of training, technical and financial support. WFP trained 500 people (177 women) including Government officials, school principals, parents, and school feeding management committees on improved food safety, hygiene, and sanitation practices to ensure safe food storage and delivery of school meals. WFP also supported the construction and repair of 100 kitchens, storage rooms, and handwashing stations, valued at USD 1.22 million. Nearly 480,000 non-food items such as plates, spoons, cooking pots and other utensils were procured to support school meal preparation and distribution.

To build human capital development and contribute towards SDG 4 and SDG 3, WFP supported complementary interventions to improve child health nutrition and learning outcomes. This included early screening for malnutrition and other health risks and effective referral pathways. A total of 3,600 pre-primary school children were screened, and 92 children were referred to health centers for malnutrition treatment. Close to 500 community members (319 women), 68 parent teacher association members (42 women) and 2,646 students (1,706 girls) were trained in improved

health and nutrition, prevention of early marriage and gender-based violence and the importance of girls' education.

WFP piloted the use of fresh foods under its home-grown school feeding programme. The pilot increased dietary diversity in supported schools. The number of food groups consumed increased from four to seven in Southern Ethiopia. WFP developed school-based SBC strategy to improve knowledge on health and nutrition through training. School gardens provided a platform to demonstrate improved agricultural practices and crop diversity. These platforms encouraged the diversification of livelihoods, as some community members have replicated these practices in their household gardens.

Coverage for Government-funded national school meals programme increased from 1.3 million children in 2022 to 4.5 million in 2023, mostly due to strong community engagement and advocacy. Similarly, the Government's national school meals budget increased from USD 56 million in 2021/2022 to USD 83.5 million in the 2022/2023 academic year. WFP prioritized Government capacity strengthening to improve the implementation of the national school feeding programme. This resulted in the development of a national home-grown school feeding guideline, a strengthened institutional framework, improved multisectoral coordination through the establishment of a national school feeding network, and investment in evidence generation. Preliminary findings of a value-for-money study conducted by Harvard University and Addis Ababa University reported that each USD 1 invested in school meals in Ethiopia generates USD 5 in return.

Climate change and resilience building

Recurrent shocks have entrenched vulnerability over time and increased the scale and cost of emergency responses necessitating a shift from short-term humanitarian interventions to long-term, multidimensional approaches for a transformative change in the local food system. In 2023, WFP's resilience strategies were focused on building the resilience of food systems and strengthen the resilience of communities, individuals and systems.

In 2023, WFP expanded its resilience building and livelihood strengthening interventions from three to seven regions, supporting over 340,000 beneficiaries (67,000 households) including smallholder farmers. This included improved access to agricultural inputs, financial services, postharvest management technologies, markets, investment in small-scale solar-driven irrigation schemes in the Somali region and of rangeland management. These efforts led to an increase in land under-cultivation to 25,000 hectares, a significant increase from 9,500 hectares in 2022 in targeted locations.

In the arid and semi-arid lowlands, WFP constructed small-scale irrigation schemes benefiting 4,600 households, and rehabilitated over 500 hectares of land through irrigation, enabling farmers to plant fodder, assorted crops, and have increased access to water for livestock. In addition, WFP through the construction of half-moons, restored 300 hectares of degraded agricultural rangeland in Somali region which contributes to agroecosystem resilience and improving climate change adaptation. Similarly, in Amhara region, WFP and its partners facilitated planting of 4 million tree and fruit seedlings and rehabilitated 365 hectares of land.

To optimize market access for smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists, WFP established and linked a network of 12 aggregators with 155 smallholder farmers. These aggregators offered essential services like technical training, storage facilities, and more effective and efficient market linkages. In Gambella region, this approach succeeded, producing a surplus of more than 12,000 MT of high quality grain of which 5,000 MT, valued at USD 3.8 million was procured by WFP's Local Regional and Procurement Programme and distributed to 330,000 refugees. The remaining surplus food was sold by the aggregators to alternative private markets.

WFP supported smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists in Amhara, Gambella and Somali regions to access credit to procure improved inputs and support off-farm income generating activities. Over 2,300 Village Saving Loan Associations (VSLAs) and 24 Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives were established in Somali, Amhara and Gambella regions. These VSLAs consisted of 59,400 (62 percent female) smallholder pastoralists and agro pastoralists members with a microcredit value of USD 538,000, which were used to invest in businesses and cover short-term needs.

To protect farmers' investments in a sustainable and efficient manner, WFP partnered with the Government, financial institutions, and private sector and redesigned the micro-insurance component by adopting a strategy that integrates Area Yield Index Insurance within the Government Input Voucher Scheme. As a result, 122,000 farmers were insured, an increase from 21,000 in 2022. The insurance protected farmers' investment in agro inputs, valued at USD 16.5 million in Amhara region.

Lessons learned

2023 was marked with consolidating the strategic shifts, from food assistance to resilience and food systems strengthening. WFP strengthened collaboration at local and regional level while aligning its intervention with Government priorities to effectively build the resilience of communities and Government systems. WFP played a pivotal role in sustainably strengthening capacity in both the public and private sectors, which was crucial in influencing policy

and regulations while breaking down technical and financial barriers. This was particularly evident in insurance schemes in the agriculture sector.

Lessons learned in 2023 emphasized the need for greater integration between relief and resilience response. Bundling insurance with agricultural inputs, credit, and veterinary services, digitalization of the entire insurance process and formalizing community-owned financial institutions under Government supervision were noted as critical in ensuring sustainability, efficiency and quality of services. In addition, creating an alternative market channel and linking smallholder farmers with local aggregators and agro-processors made a positive contribution to livelihoods for participating households.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

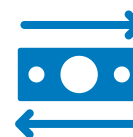
Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.



143,900 people provided with **digital voucher assistance** valued at **USD 6 million**.



664,700 people received Social Behavioral Communication to **improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable women and children**.



USD 6,075,215 amount of value vouchers transferred to beneficiaries.

WFP continued to partner with Government, United Nations partners, academia and nutritionally vulnerable populations to improve consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition. WFP provided CBT through digital vouchers to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) and children aged below five years to enable them to access food through pre-selected retailers. Complementary social behaviour communication (SBC) activities were channelled through accessible media platforms to increase knowledge and improve uptake of recommended nutrition and dietary practices and encourage proper utilization of vouchers to access nutrient-dense fresh foods. In addition, WFP supported nutrition stakeholders with evidence to advance the delivery of multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive interventions. WFP advocated for policy enabling environment and strengthened institutional capacities to meet the SDG commitment to reduce stunting and wasting rates by half.

The Strategic Outcome was fully funded in 2023 including resources from a multi-year contribution to be utilized over three years till 2024. With this funding, WFP expanded fresh food vouchers (FFV) operation from Amhara to Afar and Somali regions reaching 143,890 beneficiaries compared to 91,000 in 2022. WFP prioritized Afar, Amhara and Somali regions due to high prevalence of stunting (41 percent, 43 percent, and 21 percent respectively) compared to the national average (37 percent).

Fresh Food Voucher programme

WFP provided a conditional electronic fresh food voucher valued at a total of USD 6 million to 143,890 PBWG and children which were redeemed through local retailers screened and facilitated to source and avail nutrient dense fresh foods to enhance dietary intake. Key SBC messages on benefits of consuming nutrient-dense foods were disseminated to 664,740 women and men. SBC messages were conveyed through service providers, individual counselling sessions, coffee conversation groups, community theatres, cooking demonstrations, local radio, and TV channels.

Complementing fresh food vouchers with SBC was effective in contributing to good nutrition practices. Monitoring data shows that three percent of households in Amhara reported having never consumed iron-rich food, a reduction from 85 percent in 2022. In addition, the consumption of diverse dietary foods among PBWG in Amhara region stagnated at 75 percent in 2023 due to access challenges while improving in Afar and Somali regions. The minimum acceptable diet for children 6-23 months improved from 7 percent prior to implementation to 52 percent in Afar and Somali. The minimal increase from 5 percent of baseline to 9 percent at end of the year was due to low functionality of markets. Assessments confirmed that complementing fresh food voucher with SBC was effective in contributing to adherence to recommended nutritional practices.

WFP contracted over 300 fresh food retailers across 34 markets in 19 districts to supply diversified nutrient-dense fresh foods to targeted PBWG. To enhance the capacity of traders to meet increased demand of nutritious food, WFP trained retailers and established market support teams (who coordinate regular price and market monitoring, food quality assurance, and address concerns of beneficiaries). WFP conducted quarterly FFV retailer performance monitoring which indicated improved delivery time, variety of fresh foods, adoption of digital technology by traders and beneficiaries, as well as increased awareness of financial services among women. Cash-based transfer feasibility assessments showed high potential to scale-up the programme within the three regions of Afar, Amhara and Somali. To address the impact of emerging malnutrition challenges, WFP has conducted market and cash feasibility assessments in the 20 districts of Oromia and Amhara regions to scale-up cash-based transfers for prevention of malnutrition and pilot treatment.

For arid and semi-arid districts in Afar and some parts of Amhara regions where production of fresh foods remains a challenge, WFP conducted a feasibility study for implementing low-cost zero energy cooling storage units. The results will be used to pilot an innovative food preservation approach to improve shelf-life and access to fresh foods for both

beneficiaries and retailers.

For the refugee and emergency operations, nutrient-dense foods were added to the food basket to ensure that WFP's assistance was nutrition sensitive. Through the homegrown school feeding, WFP diversified the hot meals provided to children and nutrition-focused SBC activities were integrated in livelihood and resilience programmes. WFP integrated nutrition components into its comprehensive SBC strategy for programme activities, to promote recommended maternal, infant, and young child nutritional practices through improving nutrition knowledge. To operationalize the strategy, WFP has conducted several trainings of trainers to its staff and national and sub-national partners.

Technical Support to the Government

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government to generate evidence, advocate for policy reforms, and integrate nutrition within Government priorities. WFP financed learning and experience sharing activities, and supported training on emergency nutrition, and food safety and handling. In addition, WFP supported in mapping out the institutional capacities of Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to achieve nutrition integration within its programme. As a result, Ethiopia's humanitarian response plan is considered nutrition sensitive. WFP enhanced the Government capacity by seconding staff to the Ministry of Health to promote multi-sectoral monitoring, evaluation, and learning. WFP provided support to the Government for the launching of mandatory fortification standards in Ethiopia.

Through the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP collaborated with Ministries of Education and Agriculture to strengthen nutrition sensitive and gender transformative Social Protection and established multi-sectoral teams to lead the programme. WFP implemented SBC and food fortification in school feeding and PSNP overlapping districts aligned with Ethiopia's food fortification policy. Generated evidence will enhance further integration of nutrition sensitivity activities.

WFP collaborated with the Ethiopian Public Health Institute, the National Food Fortification Technical Committee and 13 other stakeholders to model and map inadequate micronutrient intake (MIMI). The results of this project, which will be available in 2024, will highlight the status of micronutrient consumption across different population segments. This information will enable the development of nutrition-sensitive approaches that can be integrated into social protection and large-scale food fortification policies in Ethiopia.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



94 government and public sector staff participated in **training and other technical assistance initiatives.**



14 federal and regional government institutions supported through **system strengthening.**



25 training sessions organized by WFP on **Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions and Emergency Preparedness Activities.**

WFP's Strategic Outcome Four aims to strengthen national programmes and systems thereby enabling WFP to position itself as an enabler through its dual role of saving lives and changing lives, in line with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). Within this framework, WFP provided institutional capacity strengthening to the Government of Ethiopia at both federal and regional levels in areas of early warning systems, emergency preparedness, social safety nets and supply chain management. Within the Ethiopian context, WFP worked with and through institutional partners to effectively deliver assistance to crisis affected, and chronically food and nutrition-insecure populations, including people living with HIV.

Capacity strengthening activities under this Strategic Outcome were funded at 48 percent against its annual requirements. With this funding, WFP supported 18 capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance the Government's capacity for supply chain management, early warning, and social safety net response. This exceeded the 15 planned because of an additional request from the Government of Ethiopia to support conflict-affected regions in Northern Ethiopia. This involved the support of 14 federal and regional Government institutions through the systems-strengthening initiatives. WFP utilized internal expertise and engaged the national Government to cost share the additional priorities.

Strengthening National Social Protection Systems

With funding received from the World Bank through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP provided institutional capacity strengthening for the Productive Safety Net Programme. This technical support enabled the resumption and implementation of PSNP V, a major component of the national social protection programme that had been discontinued in Tigray due to conflict.

Under this PSNSP programme, WFP conducted a capacity needs mapping and created an inventory of the available staff and their skillsets, assets, Government and community infrastructures and functionality of taskforces essential for the resumption of PSNP. The mapping highlighted that 44 percent of the woredas had low capacity to resume PSNP, where 90 percent of PSNP staff were not trained on the new PSNP V implementation strategy, 88 percent indicated PSNP assets loss, 86 percent showed destruction to community infrastructures, and 77 percent of the districts had areas suspected of having Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). These findings were used by WFP and other key stakeholders to develop a comprehensive capacity development plan. Following this, WFP facilitated training for 1,500 PSNP staff (12 percent female) on retargeting, registration and enrolment, environmental and social management framework, monitoring and evaluation, community feedback mechanism, and resource management.

Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) in organizing a National Social Protection Conference. The event was attended by parliamentarians, policy and lawmakers, and aimed to raise awareness about the importance of social protection in achieving sustainable development and social cohesion. The conference also called for a comprehensive review of the social protection sector to inform reforms aligned with the current needs and priorities outlined in the National Development Plan.

Enhanced and Sustainable Supply Chain Management

WFP provided support to Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to enhance the web-based Commodity Allocation and Tracking System (CATS) and to deliver practical training on CATS to 160 (12 percent female) EDRMC staff. This support enabled an efficient and transparent reporting and reconciliation system and upstream and downstream tracking of food commodities. The Commodity Allocation and Tracking System has been adopted by both

Government and donors and is being used to obtain real time data on commodity movement. WFP is planning to fully transition this system to the Government by the second quarter of 2024.

WFP supported six Government institutions through the secondment of high-level expertise to provide advisory support at both federal and regional levels. This resulted in enhanced coordination and planning of the food response in the country through EDMRC. At the MOA, WFP's advisory support contributed to strengthening the ministry's capacity on the implementation of Shock Responsive Safety Nets.

WFP seconded high-level technical experts supported the Ministry of Transport and Logistics, the Ethiopian Maritime Authority (EMA) and the secretariat of the Ethio-Logistics Sectorial Association (ELSA) with the implementation of the National Logistics Strategy. Their support focused on four areas: strengthening coordination in logistics, development and implementation of key performance indicators, development of the EMA website and strengthening of the governance and overall monitoring and evaluation capacity of EMA.

Through the experts seconded to Ethio-Logistics Sectorial Association, WFP created a platform for efficient communication between various Government ministries, creating synergy that promoted a coordinated and seamless logistics system. WFP supported the design of key performance indicators used to periodically review the performance of ports and other logistics-related operations for dry bulk cargo. This has markedly improved performance on average daily discharge and berth dwell time of wheat vessels from 2,025 MT and 22 days in 2017-2018 to 5,800 MT and seven days in 2020-2023. WFP supported the development of the Ethiopian Maritime Authority website to update both international and national stakeholders in the sector on port situations. WFP also supported the implementation of the Free on Board (FOB) directive to create additional private multimodal transport operators.

Technical support in Anticipatory Action

WFP supported Government partners to develop four tools to enhance early warning, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain, and anticipatory action. This included supporting EDMRC to develop a shock responsive dashboard, which is regularly updated. This has supported evidenced based planning and resource mobilization.

Further, WFP supported the Ethiopian Statistics Agency to develop an Electronic Market Information System (E-MIS). This system captures, stores, organizes, analyses, and disseminates price and Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

WFP supported the review and finalization of the drought and flood anticipatory action plans for the Somali Region, and the development of a draft drought anticipatory action plan for the Oromia region. These efforts contributed to the institutionalization of the anticipatory action within the existing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and early warning systems. These anticipatory action plans will lay out implementation frameworks for anticipatory action adopting the Impact Based Forecasting (IBF) tool led by the Government through the National Technical Working Group (NTWG).

As part of the flood's anticipatory action plans, WFP together with the National Technical Working Group conducted an after-action review. The review documented lessons after the forecasts failed to detect the October-November-December (OND) season flood event within the set seven-day lead time. As a result of this no proactive action was taken. The insights gained will inform the improvement of the tool and review the triggers for future flood anticipatory action activations.

WFP provided technical support in the review of the national DRM policy and in the design of the National Blue Economy Strategy that will be endorsed by higher level Government bodies. WFP anticipates that the DRM policy will enhance the national risk management and crisis response capacity while the "blue economy" will improve maritime transport and efficient water resources use.

As part of the capacity strengthening initiatives, 464 Government staff (13 percent female) were trained in various technical areas of early warning including data management and reporting, Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) tool, LEAP integration with Satellite Assisted Pastoralist Resource Management (SAPRM), and anticipatory action (AA). Experts in regional and zonal (DRM) in Afar, Amhara and Somali regions were able to use the satellite remote sensing data to generate early warning information for humanitarian action.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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



5,200 passengers transported from 150 registered humanitarian organization through **UNHAS, WFP aviation service.**



27.5 MT of cargo **transported on behalf** of other humanitarian organizations.



106 supply chain solutions and services provided **to the government and partners by WFP.**

WFP supported the Government and humanitarian partners through the provision of logistics services, which include air transport, common coordination platforms, and on-demand services such as air freight, warehousing and storage, fuel service, engineering, and procurement. Limited logistics service providers, poor infrastructure and access challenges due to natural disasters and conflict continued to impact humanitarian operations. The Logistics Cluster, United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and On Demand Supply Chain Services support to the wider humanitarian community, facilitated timely delivery of humanitarian workers and cargo to hard-to-reach locations across Ethiopia. WFP conducted an end-of-year satisfaction survey which showed that on average, 97 percent of respondents were satisfied with services provided.

Activities under this Strategic Outcome were sufficiently funded through donations and cost recovery mechanisms, where payments are made by partners for air transportation services, including passenger, and other logistics services. Through services rendered to partners, on-demand services generated USD 1.3 million in full cost recovery. The Logistics Cluster provided free-of-charge services to partners as a last resort. Operational requirements decreased in parallel to the decrease in conflict thereby allowing the Logistics Cluster to extend resources and implement greater individual capacity strengthening initiatives. In addition, UNHAS was partially funded by donors and through cost recovery.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

UNHAS remained a vital enabler to the wider humanitarian community and their life-saving operations, facilitating access to various locations. WFP managed UNHAS transported more than 5,000 passengers from 150 humanitarian organisations and 28 MT of humanitarian cargo to Melkadida, Mekelle, and Shire and supported ad hoc flights in Jijiga. Due to the resumption of regular commercial flights to Tigray and the corresponding decrease in demand, UNHAS ceased its services in July. Additionally, UNHAS coordinated medical evacuation requests. Through its rapid and efficient coordination, UNHAS demonstrated its agile response to both operational and user demands.

On-demand Supply Chain Services

WFP provided more than 100 services on-demand supply chain services to 40 partners. The number of services decreased from the previous year as fuel provision in the Tigray Region and transport services reduced. With a stable commercial fuel market in Tigray, WFP provided only 500,000 liters of fuel representing a 62 percent decrease from 2022. WFP continued to provide warehouse services in Adama and Addis Ababa to four partners (WHO, UNFPA, OCHA, and Africa CDC) to enable the storage of health and other assorted cargo. In August 2023, WFP facilitated the transition of the Addis Ababa Humanitarian Air Hub to the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention thereby completing the three-year initiative.

The Logistics Cluster

WFP provided logistics coordination services through the provision of reliable and up to date information, and the timely delivery of common services including transport and storage services in eight hubs. The Logistics Cluster provided free-of-charge airlift service of 12.4 MT of lifesaving cargo to Mekelle on behalf of four partners ensuring easy access for the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster provided 62 humanitarian organizations storage space service of 12,800m² for relief commodities and transported 8,300 MT of cargo through various humanitarian corridors in Ethiopia.

As part of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA), the Logistic Cluster tracked 3,550 cargo trucks that had entered Tigray on behalf of the humanitarian community in 2023, giving real time visibility on their movement. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster trained 225 participants from humanitarian organisations on warehouse and inventory management, cargo transport and dispatch planning, and Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) installation and dismantlement. The Cluster held 77 coordination meetings to enhance the existing information management products including monthly overview reports and infographics.

The Logistics Cluster published an updated Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) report in May 2023, providing detailed information on logistics capacity available in the country and assessed the needs of 25 partner organizations, the result of the assessment indicated that partners recognize the importance of service and recommend to continue improving warehouse practices. Moreover, partners acknowledged the critical role of the Logistics Cluster in supporting the movement of cargo to northern Ethiopia.

Safeguarding Quality of Food

In 2023, the Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) team inspected 167,000 MT of various foods and analyzed 140 samples more compared to 2022. WFP fumigated warehouses with 338,000 MT of food consuming a total budget of USD 584,000 (representing 45 percent of the annual fumigation budget). While fumigation expenditure increased by 47 percent in 2023 as compared to 2022, WFP recovered 29,300 MT of different kinds of food commodities through reconstitution and re-bagging, a substantial increase from the 390 MT salvaged in 2022. However, 98 percent of the salvage happened during the food pause between the months of June and October, where there was limited stock movement to cause infestation. WFP's priority mitigation action for 2024 is to improve the good warehouse practices and strengthen the commodity inspection especially at the cooperating partner level where control is more challenging.

WFP lost 300 MT of different kinds of food mainly due to transport-related losses (60 percent), re-bagging loss (23 percent), damaged foods returned from Food Distribution Points (11 percent), loss due to poor packaging by suppliers (3 percent) and warehouse loss (3 percent). As mitigation measures, WFP required commercial transporters to properly cover the cargo during rainy season and provided appropriate canvas to WFP fleet trucks to prevent similar incidences in the future. In addition, WFP provided training to 350 staff of WFP and CPs, Smallholder Farmers, and Government partners on warehouse management and food quality to prevent the deterioration of food quality during storage.

In alignment with the Local and Regional Procurement Policy (LRPP), WFP conducted assessments on five local vegetable oil and iodized salt manufacturers to identify gaps that are preventing their qualification as a WFP preferred vendor. In 2024, WFP anticipates registering the best performers. In addition, WFP facilitated the milling project funded by USAID to successfully transform 10,000 MT of wheat grain into wheat flour at an extraction rate of 80 percent. The wheat flour was distributed to IDPs in Afar.

As part of the Assurance Project, WFP re-bagged PSNP wheat into 15 kg bags to suit the quantity ratios required by beneficiaries as a one-off exercise. WFP used its Last Mile Solution to track the food that is sent to food distribution points with information from the Last Mile Solution and beneficiary information management system. By triangulating and comparing the distribution data with dispatched data per food distribution site, WFP can track warehouse stock amount and/or returned to the warehouses. In addition, WFP performed a fit for consumption test on the 15 MT of confiscated commodities handed over by local authorities.

WFP's telecommunication service cluster was deactivated in 2022, therefore there were no activities implemented.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender

Ethiopia ranked 75 out of 156 countries on the global gender inequality index in 2023, demonstrating considerable progress from 2021 ranking of 97. Although the conflict had ended in Tigray in November 2022, on-going sporadic conflict across the country and climate induced shocks, displacement and vulnerabilities contributed to gender inequality. In addition, the nationwide pause in food assistance from June 2023 also led to various negative gender-related coping mechanisms such as transactional sex work, early marriage and migration. Gender inequalities are still prevalent in Ethiopia, limiting the access and control of women and girls to productive resources and opportunities. The 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview showed that the need for Gender Based Violence (GBV) response increased from 5.8 million people in need in 2022 to 6.7 million in 2023 across conflict, drought and flood affected regions.

WFP continued to take targeted action to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment in its saving and changing lives interventions across Ethiopia. All climate change adaptation and resilience building activities integrated gender activities through improvement of women's access to market information, enabling them to develop skills to negotiate for better prices. Through training and business to business linkage, women were supported to network and build business connections. Similarly, as part of the Assurance Project, WFP integrated gender in the vulnerability-based targeting and registration standard operating procedures (SOP) and enhanced capacities of Government, CPs, and WFP staff to take gender responsive actions. This included the dissemination of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials focused on gender equality to WFP and CP staff.

Upon the resumption of food assistance, WFP generated beneficiary data disaggregated by sex which is fundamental for gender equality programme planning. Furthermore, by bringing food distribution points closer to the communities, WFP minimized the risks of GBV, relieved women from travelling long distances with their children and saved time. WFP enhanced women participation in decision-making in different community-based activities as part of the assurance project implementation such as targeting, appeal committees and refugee committees. Being the first-time implementation, low participation of women in leadership positions were observed. And this was attributed to a lack of leadership skills amongst the targeted women participants and WFP limited engagement to build their capacity, which was identified as a key area of development in the future.

Under its refugee operation, WFP filled the gap for urgent needs of dignity kits for 865 adolescent girls in secondary schools in three refugee camps in Somali region. The kits contain menstrual pads, a torch, bathing soap and underwear to support feminine hygiene, dignity and respect for girls helping them to stay in school without fear and shame.

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education conducted a gender analysis to assess the contribution of school feeding programme in addressing gender gaps in Afar, Oromia, and Amhara regions and identify pathways for the programme to be gender transformative. Findings indicated the positive influence of school feeding on increasing girls' school enrolment, participation, building their confidence, motivation, and overall wellbeing. The provision of hot meals and take-home rations have reduced the labour demand after school hours for girls and helped girls to stay in school. The analysis identified gaps in guidelines, strategy documents and implementation, recommending a greater focus on addressing gender norms and strengthening programme design and evaluation to capture broader gender impacts. Specifically, the study pinpoints the need to improve procurement policies and to achieve gender parity among school feeding programme partners. Almost 30 percent of WFP'S school feeding budget contributes to gender-related interventions.

Through its commitment to address the root causes of gender inequality, WFP in collaboration with Amhara region's Bureau of Agriculture and its NGO cooperating partner are supporting the adoption of a gender transformative approach in the ongoing R4 resilience project. WFP trained 120 village saving and loan (VESA) leaders on the 'Family Life' model (FLM), which explored family socio-economic aspirations, challenging traditional notions of gender roles and

responsibilities, and women's access to and control over resources. As a result, participants of the FLM discussion groups noted that their engagement in VESA groups had increased. They have also observed that men have started sharing household chores and making joint decisions on socio-economic matters.

To catalyze actions at a systemic level, WFP spearheaded and organized an interagency workshop to address Gender Based Violence (GBV) together with food and nutrition insecurity. The workshop identified concrete areas of partnership to revamp WFP's GBV focus. However, a robust evaluation on gender impact assessment will complete these positive outcomes.

WFP co-chairs the Gender workstream in the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) working group and co-developed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the national assessment on LNOB that aims to identify the status of the most excluded groups in Ethiopia. WFP contributed to the development of the gender strategy for the humanitarian country team. The gender strategy aims to strengthen the institutionalization of gender equality programme in humanitarian operations across all actors including: the ICCG, clusters, the Gender Working Group, and local actors, including the Government of Ethiopia and National NGOs. Following the launch of the strategy, WFP adapted minimum gender and inclusion commitments within the food cluster by standardizing rapid gender analysis process including M&E and the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregate data.

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

Protection

Protection risks in communities where WFP operates remained high, disproportionately affecting children, women, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and older persons. These risks include conflict-related sexual violence, domestic violence, forced displacement, and loss of livelihood, property, and lives. In 2023, the pause of humanitarian assistance further aggravated protection risks for communities served by WFP. Monitoring results showed that food insecure households resorted to the adoption of harmful coping mechanisms such as begging, borrowing money, transactional sex, and keeping children out of school to engage in livelihood activities.

Mainstreaming Protection in WFP activities

In light of risks identified during the monitoring and protection assessments, WFP enhanced the integration of protection measures throughout all phases of its programmes. It consistently monitored protection risks and conducted assessments to accurately discern needs and shape strategies. For instance, assessments conducted in Tigray and Somali regions identified various protection concerns, including potential safety hazards and violence during beneficiaries' journeys to distribution points, as well as risks of exclusion for individuals with specific needs. Furthermore, assessments conducted prior to the initiation of the assurance project revealed deficiencies such as inadequate shade, seating areas, water access, restroom facilities, prolonged wait times, and transparency issues.

To mitigate the identified risks, WFP implemented several assurance measures to improve the quality of distributions and ensure intended beneficiaries received assistance in a safe and dignified manner. WFP increased the number of distribution sites in Tigray by 58 percent which brought the services closer to the people being served and reduced the distance travelled by women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Further it increased accessibility while minimizing protection-related risks. As a result of these changes, 93.3 percent of beneficiaries in Tigray reported they have experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. The adoption of a community and vulnerability-based targeting approach for general food assistance and digital registration of beneficiaries have also reduced the risk of excluding the most food insecure households.

Following the implementation of several measures to enhance the safety and satisfaction of refugee households, WFP's monitoring data indicated 92 percent of refugee households were satisfied with the overall food distribution process and 86 percent experienced no security challenges, while 79 percent experienced reduced waiting time (less than 3 hours) at the distribution site.

WFP provided trainings on gender components, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), protection, accountability, and disability inclusion as part of the capacity building of its staff and partners throughout the year. This included the dissemination of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials focused on PSEA and protection. WFP, with support from the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), provided training to 42 trainers (10 female) participants from WFP and International Organization for Migrants (IOM) on inclusion of humanitarian operations in Tigray region. The training was organized by IOM and focused on disability inclusion in the humanitarian action Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines, and the use of Washington Group Questionnaire (WGQ) that aimed to empower organizations of persons with disabilities (OPD) gather data and build evidence-based project.

Different strategies were used to enforce WFP's zero tolerance for inaction on all forms of SEA in all its operations. These included increasing sensitization for partners and communities to create awareness on prevention methods and ways to report incidents of SEA. WFP developed a communication with communities (CWC) toolkit, which was shared with partners, and they used it for guidance on dissemination of key messages to communities among other forms of community engagement. In addition, WFP assessed the capacity of 16 cooperating partners to prevent and respond to SEA using the harmonized UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment tool. The findings were used to develop an improvement plan on identification, mitigation, and management of SEA risks during food distribution for these 16 partners. In addition, partnership agreements and standard operating procedures for distribution were revised to

incorporate Protection, Gender and AAP elements.

WFP is dedicated to enhancing the capabilities of local organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) and the relevant Ministries engaged in disability inclusion. By becoming a part of the National Disability Inclusion Coordination Forum (NDICF), WFP contributed to the collective effort aimed at advocating for the enactment of the Ethiopian comprehensive disability act. The NDICF serves as a platform for sharing best practices in mainstreaming endeavours and fostering collaboration with local OPDs.

Accessibility audits were conducted for two WFP area offices and one sub-office to prepare for hiring persons with disabilities and creating a disability-friendly environment. The audits identified areas that needed modifications to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Augmented Community Feedback Mechanism

WFP invested in its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to ensure a functional and efficient system that is accessible and safe to all affected populations across the CSP activities. The CFM was standardized to align with global standards,^[2] including the implementation of a centralized digitalized solution for the hotline and case management. To improve accessibility via the hotline, the number of call centre operators was increased from two to five, with linguistic proficiency in the main languages spoken across the eight regions to include Somali, Oromo, Amharic, Nuer, Anywak, Tigrigna, Afar and English.

In addition, the CFM assessment conducted in Tigray indicated that beneficiaries preferred in-person channels to voice their feedback. This led to the formalization of the help desks for relief and refugee operation during targeting and registration. The help desks were managed by CPs as a complementary channel to the hotline.

The CFM channels comprised of toll-free hotlines, and help desks complimented by Third-Party Monitors and WFP monitors where the latter are using a standardized intake form. These enhancements have facilitated two-way accessible communication between WFP and affected populations. The digital SugarCRM platform is being used to enable the capturing, prioritization, escalation and resolution of beneficiary feedback through CP-led helpdesk. Third Party field Monitors are another way to capture this feedback.

To strengthen staff capacity on record keeping and resolving community feedback, WFP trained 300 WFP and CP staff on CFM set up and case management process, operation and digital data collection processes. Thanks to this, WFP was able to record 22,440 cases in 2023, with 63 percent of cases being female beneficiaries. WFP succeeded in closing 61 percent of the cases (loop closure), while 39 percent of cases are still pending case resolution due to technical issues.

Based on beneficiary feedback analysis, 48 percent of the feedback cases referred to beneficiaries' observations and suggestions, while 39 percent were about entitlement delays, incorrect records (such as name errors and incorrect beneficiary phone numbers), family size reduction and poor food quality, and 14 percent were requests for assistance, information and specialized services. WFP is committed to further integrate communities' voices and needs in its programme and improve the CFM system and ongoing efforts to ensure timely case resolutions.

WFP used a variety of channels to communicate key messages on overall food distribution, including public address systems, community sensitization sessions, mobile text messages, posters in local languages, and community consultations during public gatherings.

WFP has also increased its efforts to understand and respond to the specifics of the conflict context through self-driven and joint UN conflict analysis. WFP intends to strengthen the integration of a conflict sensitivity approach across its programmes to ensure alignment with the do-no-harm principle and contribution to peace. WFP staff and its partners will continue to enrich their knowledge of conflict-sensitivity integration across the programme cycle.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework

Ethiopia's dryland areas hold one-third of the country's population. Agriculture-based livelihoods in the drylands are restricted to a few agro-ecological areas, mostly situated along a network of limited permanent and seasonal rivers where soil fertility is highest. Continued degradation of natural resources in the drylands due to the pressures of rapidly growing human populations, overgrazing of rangelands by livestock, and unsustainable agricultural practices, is causing ecosystem services such as water and soil retention to rapidly decline. As a result, the productivity and drought resilience of both pastures and agricultural lands are increasingly limited. The combined effects of endemic poverty, ecosystem degradation, migration, and displacement, and weakened coping and adaptive capacities create a highly complex context in the drought-prone lowland areas of Ethiopia, where vulnerabilities and risks are multiplied by climate change impacts.

WFP has promoted environmentally sustainable practices and technologies in all its resilience interventions. Such practices include solar-powered irrigation systems in Somali and Amhara regions and construction of half-moons to restore 300 hectares of degraded agricultural rangeland in Somali region and in Amhara region, planting 4 million tree and fruit seedlings to rehabilitated 365 hectares of land. In 2022, WFP rolled out Environmental and Social Safeguard practice in the climate change adaptation and resilience building activities and in 2023 a total of 53 participants from WFP staff, CP's and Government staff were trained in environment, social, health and safety aspect as part of the World bank's Strengthen Ethiopia's Adaptive Safety Net Project (SEASN). An environmental and social risk screening was done, and Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP) elaborated to address the appropriate mitigation measures and effectively manage identified risks. The Regional Bureau ensured sufficient capacity building on environment, social, health and safety.

WFP safeguards its programme through its commitment to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment complemented by a feasibility assessment on the establishment of each water and irrigation-infrastructure. The outcome of the planned assessment will identify environmental and social risks likely to occur during the construction and subsequent utilization of the water and irrigation infrastructures. This will inform the actions to be taken during the process of operationalization and establishment of each site. To prevent unintended harm to the environment and people, WFP Ethiopia with the Regional Bureau (RBN), ensured sufficient awareness on Environmental Social Sustainability (ESS) and Environment Social Sustainability Health and Safety to WFP staff, CPs, and Government Partner staff. The trainings covered a detailed content on ESS framework and instruments, ESS issues as negotiated with the donor and commitment plan, highlighting CP roles & responsibilities, and ESS Health and Safety requirements. In 2023 90 percent of field level agreements, memorandum of understanding and construction contracts were screened against the environmental and social risks and mitigation measures where the result inform the partner implementation plan.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP activated the Environment Management System in 2022, and in 2023 it took huge steps in waste management, green energy utilization, reducing carbon footprint and optimizing water use at the country office and field offices. WFP contracted three private companies to recycle plastic and paper waste of 330,000 kg into usable material and generated USD 60,000. To ensure a sustainable fleet operation, WFP ensured efficient transport by contributing to carbon emission reduction. WFP designed the most direct route from warehouse to distribution points and constructed warehouses in five regions to achieve operational efficiency and reduce its carbon footprint.

In coordination with WFP's regional bureau (office), WFP Ethiopia is entering Long Term Agreements (LTA) with private recycling companies for the reuse of tyres, engine oils, plastic jerricans, polypropylene bags and vehicle batteries after

the provision of proper capacity strengthening and assessment. The supply chain unit formulated a waste management plan, initially designed for a World Bank project as part of the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS). WFP mapped different waste generating operations, provided guidelines on waste reduction, segregation and disposal practice aligned with WFP environmental & waste guidelines and recommendations.

For 2024, WFP has planned to recycle engine oil, plastic, and vehicle batteries through these long-term agreements. WFP going forward is preparing to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for waste management both with its CPs and at WFP's warehouses.

As part of the efficient energy use, WFP installed solar energy systems at three field offices and has rolled out to other remote areas. The construction of solar panels in remote field offices like Afar region, ensured uninterrupted internet access, while the construction of rainwater catchment in water scarce areas-maintained water access. WFP procured energy saving electrical gadgets and sensor fitted lighting systems for efficient energy utilization.

To implement its reverse logistics strategy, which enables end-to-end traceability and effective use of commodity packaging, WFP has signed contracts with three recycling facilities. Through this initiative, the control over used packaging will be strengthened throughout the supply chain, lowering the possibility that it will be reused for other purposes (e.g., other commodities on the market may be bagged with WFP/USAID packages).

As a result, in 2024, WFP will introduce standard operating procedures through the initiative, gathering used packaging from corporate partners, sorting it in WFP main hubs, and recycling it at the contracted plants.

The CO has also implemented sustainable waste management, to increase the recycling rates of different waste streams. The CO has been working cross-functionally to establish recycling agreements with qualified and licensed suppliers for supply chain, admin and TEC waste and has conducted on-site assessments and verification of recycling operations. To date, the CO has recycled 250 MT of broken pallets, corresponding to 3,600 pieces, over 200 MT of paper and cardboard and 270 MT of Polypropylene food bags.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Programme Integration

In collaboration with Government and non-Government agencies, WFP advocated for nutrition sensitive responses and influenced the food fortification policy in Ethiopia by conducting evidence-based analysis and micronutrient modelling. Through the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP increased its nutrition sensitive social protection response through social behaviour communication and food fortification in school feeding and PSNP overlapping districts. The complementary activities aimed to influence dietary intake at individual, household, and community level that continue to play a critical role in the nutrition sensitive response strategy. The food fortification policy states the mandatory fortification of flour, oil and salt which will be aligned with nutrition sensitive programmes including social protection. In 2023, WFP's resilience building, and livelihood initiatives were with a nutrition component within the results management and implementation frameworks, where operations were in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. This included the engagement of smallholder farmers to produce high-yield and market-demand driven enterprises with iron, protein, and vitamin A rich crops such as beans, vegetables, and fruits as a complementary activity.

In Somali region, WFP and its partners distributed specialised nutritious food (SNF) to households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and those with children aged between 6 and 59 months through its general food assistance (for crisis affected population). Supplementary provision of corn soya blends (CSB) aimed to facilitate access to SNF for PBWG who after WFP's assessment were found to have limited access to nutrient dense food. This was due to inadequate functionality of markets in the region and low productivity due to chronic droughts, flood and poor silage for own production.

WFP in partnership with UNICEF engaged with the Government of Ethiopia on nutrition policy dialogue to evidence-based decisions contributing to the realization of SGD 2. Moreover, to support the *sequota declaration*, WFP formulated strategy, guidelines and education material on nutrition sensitive programmes. As part of the declaration, WFP seconded skilled staff to the Government of Ethiopia.

People Integration

WFP supported integration and scale-up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme through provision of fresh foods to supplement school meals to provide seven food groups per day, as well as malnutrition screening and referrals to health posts for pre-primary children. This also promotes improved health, hygiene and nutrition messaging through dissemination of social behaviour communication (SBC) material and training.

WFP supported integration of nutrition in the existing resilience and food system interventions through diversified production and consumption of nutritious foods such as wheat, maize, fruits and vegetables through provision of training and SBC. The SBC was guided by our formative research including several communication methods such as road shows, local radio, through extension workers and peer to peer messages. An SBC component was integrated into the treatment programme, facilitating the delivery of key nutrition and health messages through group messaging at treatment sites and individual counselling at the health facility level.

Training on nutrition integration was conducted to all programme colleagues including school feeding, relief, resilience, refugees and social protection both at national and field level. From the Government partners such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and regional DRM's.

Partnerships

WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 was demonstrated through the continued optimization of diverse partnerships with Governments, International Financial Institutions, international and national non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), and United Nations agencies, and local communities towards achieving zero hunger in a year marked by unique and disruptive challenges.

The pause in humanitarian food assistance opened a new opportunity for WFP to revise the partnership architecture in Ethiopia through the segregation of roles between Government, WFP and other stakeholders. However, the pause in assistance, and subsequently some donors suspending grants allocated to the CSP, coupled with a weak global economy and unprecedented humanitarian needs, resulted in significant low funding levels for WFP in Ethiopia in 2023; USD 285 million was resourced directly from donors, compared to more than a billion the year prior. As WFP continued to incur fixed and recurring costs during the pause in assistance, the funding situation was further exasperated.

WFP continued to strengthen its institutional capacity and establish itself as a reputable and valuable partner. The Assurance Project was implemented to enhance transparency and accountability and to restore WFP's trust and relationship with its partners. WFP made significant progress in overhauling the country's humanitarian assistance system by substantial investments to enhance operational quality which ensures that partners receive prompt updates at both the headquarters and local levels. Improved beneficiary targeting based on vulnerability to ensure food reaches people that most need it, improved supply chain transparency through last mile solutions, bag marking and end to end stock visibility and accountability with partners by developing SOP's and capacity building, were introduced to the emergency response intervention, and other CSP activities, including resilience and livelihoods building, nutrition, and addressing root causes.

The transition from the Government to national and international NGO partners for Refugee and Emergency Relief responses has enhanced cooperating partners' financial and institutional capacity to implement general food distribution. Cooperating partners were selected through a competitive process with due diligence and capacity assessments done in line with WFP standards. Partnerships agreements were revised to reflect assurance measures. In addition, WFP invested in training cooperating partners and WFP staff on assurance measures including new digital registration and distribution procedures. Investments in these operational frameworks contribute to renewed partnerships between WFP and its donors.

Despite a five-month operational pause of food assistance for relief and refugee activities, other CSP initiatives continued and gained increasing donor support, including funding from the Foreign Common wealth Development Office, France, Germany, and Spain for nutrition support, school feeding, and resilience-building. WFP continues to aspire towards a more diverse donor portfolio, flexible and multi-year funding to meet critical humanitarian needs, and a shift towards a long-term resilience and development programme for Ethiopia.

In its work with International Financial Institutions, WFP partnered with Government to support the implementation of the World Bank funded Ethiopia's Adaptive Safety Net Project which is a shock-responsive safety net programme. Through this partnership, WFP provided in-kind food distributions, with each beneficiary receiving 15 kg of wheat per month, in line with the standard PSNP benefit level. In addition, capacity building initiatives coordinated by WFP under this project contributed to strengthening PSNP institutions and structures to deliver better-quality interventions. WFP was selected to implement this project on behalf of the Government, given its robust systems, capacity, and footprint in conflict-affected areas, reaching approximately 800,000 beneficiaries. A vulnerability-based targeting criteria was developed to enhance the selection of beneficiaries in a systematic, consistent, and transparent manner. Furthermore, WFP procured 75,000 MT of wheat, with 35,000 MT procured locally, injecting USD 17.5 million into the local economy as part of this project.

WFP partnered with Zep-re, an index-based livestock insurance company contracted by the World Bank, to implement the De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement (DRIVE) project, which aims to enhance the resilience of pastoralist communities. Through this collaboration, WFP shared its technical knowledge and lessons learned from the Satellite Index Insurance Programme for Pastoralists of Ethiopia (SIIPE), facilitating and strengthening pastoralists' access to insurance and financial literacy, and supporting linkages of at least 50 percent of SIIPE beneficiaries for the DRIVE uptake.

WFP continues to explore potential collaboration with the National ID Project team and the World Bank to establish an agreed approach for beneficiary identity management with the Government. This approach will use biometrics at WFP Food Distribution Points as a possible platform to expand ID registration sites.

WFP thanks all its donors for their support to the CSP especially the unwavering support from the Government donors to enable us to implement the revamped food assistance system in Ethiopia. WFP worked with a range of Governments,

multilateral and private donors to address operational gaps and implement the revamped food assistance system in Ethiopia. WFP also appreciates contributions from private donors, particularly Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Zoetis Foundation and individual donors.

Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with 60 national institutions including Government entities and international partners in addressing the escalating needs across Ethiopia. In its efforts towards localization, WFP increased its partnership with local partners by 50 percent, compared to 2022, bringing the total number of local partners to 30. To enhance the capacity of local partners for effective delivery of assistance, WFP provided training in collaboration with other UN agencies.

As part of enhancing assurance measures, WFP shifted its approach by changing its partnership to work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for relief and refugee assistance in all regions. WFP strengthened its engagement with the Government by reviewing roles and establishing new Memorandum of Understanding. WFP collaborated with Refugee Returnee Services, and UNHCR to provide general food assistance, school feeding, and nutrition assistance under refugee response.

Under its resilience activities, WFP's partnerships with national research institutes accelerated the development of local innovations and technologies, minimizing environmental impact and enhancing food security, nutrition, and incomes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP sustained its collaboration with FAO, UNHCR, and UNICEF and expanded its engagement with other UN agencies such as IFAD, UNDP, and UNIDO. WFP participated in consultations for the IFAD Country Strategic Plan and is currently working to define potential collaboration on IFAD's Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation (PACT) programme. WFP and UNIDO have formed a partnership to work on a nutrition-sensitive livelihood initiative in southern Ethiopia, building on cooperative agreements at the headquarters level. Once finalized, the two parties intend to sign an agreement outlining the operational framework for implementation.

WFP engaged with UNDP to implement insurance programmes in Ethiopia to increase demand and supply for insurance, advocate for an enabling environment, and foster public-private partnerships to improve the scalability and sustainability of climate insurance in Ethiopia.

To ensure complementarity in the targeted schools, WFP worked with UNICEF particularly in conflict-affected areas, by supporting the construction and/or rehabilitation of damaged school infrastructure. This ensured school children had access to safe water sources, WASH facilities, and appropriate school meal distribution. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition under the Nutrition programme.

To further advance its collaboration with the UN and its agencies, WFP fully integrated the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) further facilitating a harmonised, efficient, and easy collaboration between the WFP and its partners. The UNPP digitized WFP's partnership selection processes to boost efficiency and transparency to I/NGOs and other stakeholders, allowing the WFP Country Office to effectively formulate new alliances and conduct due diligence. Out of 31 I/NGO partners, 27 successfully completed Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) evaluations through the UNPP, raising staff awareness on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and thus reducing the likelihood of SEA cases emerging from among these partner staff.

Financial Overview

WFP Ethiopia was funded at 50 percent against its annual needs-based plan for 2023, a 50 percent reduction compared to 2022. The reduction in the resourcing level is in part attributed to the reallocation of donor contributions to other operation and programme priorities caused due to the pause in food distribution between May and November for refugees and up to December for relief operations.

WFP revised its country portfolio budget to respond to unprecedented increased needs, leading to a budget increase of 159 percent. The budget revision extended relief food assistance and blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) to children aged between 6 and 59 months, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) in Northern Ethiopia regions; increased the number of beneficiaries in the Somali region to 3.3m people from 2.4m to align with the 2022 mid-year review of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and continued support to the urban productive safety net programme (PSNP); increased the number of refugee beneficiaries; and increased the budget for activities under resilience-building and fresh food vouchers to align with the shift toward increasing the resilience-building interventions.

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)^[1] at optimal prices. WFP procured 92,000 MT of assorted commodities through GCMF in 2023 compared to 537,500 MT in 2022. This resulted in increased efficiency, shorter lead times, and lower prices.

Eighty-one percent of WFP Ethiopia's received contributions were earmarked at the activity implementation level. Restrictions on countries from which commodities can be procured as well as geographical earmarking of contributions limited WFP's flexibility to allocate resources to the increasing and emerging needs. This delayed the implementation of activities and a reduction in rations. Five percent of received contributions were flexible multilateral funding, which partially covered critical funding gaps under relief, refugees, and nutrition.

Strategic Outcome One (SO1), which focuses on Relief and emergency responses, Nutrition, and Refugees, was funded at 43 percent against its annual requirements, including carry-over funds from 2022 amounting to USD 366 million. Resources under this Strategic Outcome accounted for 70 percent of the overall funding available in 2023. WFP and its partners were able to coordinate implementation assisting 8.9m people, nonetheless, due to operational challenges such fuel scarcity, insecurity, accessibility issues, and the pause in food distributions, implementation was delayed, and expenditure levels were lower than anticipated. Inadequate resources forced WFP to maintain a 60 percent ration for refugees for both in-kind and cash transfers. Additionally, owing to a funding gap and challenges related to WFP's ability to deliver food to remote locations, malnutrition prevention activities were significantly scaled down.

Strategic Outcome Two (SO2), had two activities and several sub-activities, focused on resilience-building interventions through home-grown solutions. Despite this Strategic Outcome receiving 92 percent of its annual requirements, one sub-activity the Government's "core" public works sub-activity for the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) was not implemented because of funding constraints. With the resources secured, some 1m people were assisted including 0.3m children who were able to access quality learning services. The school meals programme sub-activity as fully funded in 2023 and plans are in place to remove PSNP through the ongoing Country Office Budget Review 7. Resources received under this Strategic Outcome represented 12 percent of overall resources available in 2023.

Strategic Outcome Three (SO3), which focuses on prevention of stunting, received a surplus fully funded, while **Strategic Outcome Four (SO4)** which focuses on capacity strengthening, was 48 percent funded, altogether representing 3 percent of total resources received, including carryover funds from 2022 of USD 15 million and USD 2.5 million, respectively. SO3 had low expenditure due to conflict in Northern Ethiopia, which hindered access and thus impeded implementation. In 2023, efforts were focused on strategy development, multi-year planning, and a review of proposed plans in light of the assurance project. Consequently, no capacity strengthening funds were raised in 2023, contributing to the low funding.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5), which focuses on service provision and common services, had surplus funding. Resources received under this Strategic Outcome represented 4 percent of the overall funding available in 2023, enabling WFP to fulfil its commitment to support humanitarian partners meet their obligations in the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). USD 38 million was available for on demand service (supply chain and food procurement) and service provision, enabling WFP to sustain its United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and Logistics Cluster.













Furthermore, the Global Commodity Management Facility is an advance financing mechanism, allowing WFP to respond faster to emergencies. It enables a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead-time and food procurement when markets are favorable.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 1,539,918,401	 1,134,619,557	 725,696,937	 508,948,273
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	 1,421,403,321	 1,087,256,625	 616,434,663	 478,092,130
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	 850,648,043	 658,489,976	 331,534,756	 243,864,271
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	 345,567,475	 221,033,307	 162,817,996	 139,467,385
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	 225,187,802	 207,733,342	 122,081,910	 94,760,473
SO02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	 118,515,080	 47,362,931	 109,262,274	 30,856,143
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.	 14,025,524	 14,050,954	 34,433,009	 13,280,860
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.	 104,489,555	 33,311,977	 74,757,838	 17,575,282

Non-activity specific	0	0	71,426	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	16,839,395	16,337,013	18,849,280	7,300,282
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.	16,839,395	16,337,013	18,849,280	7,300,282
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	16,839,395	16,337,013	18,849,280	7,300,282
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	6,967,171	1,067,129	3,380,135	2,229,273
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.	6,967,171	1,067,129	3,380,135	2,229,273
Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.	6,967,171	1,067,129	3,380,135	2,229,273

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 27,517,216	 170,980,648	 37,907,672	 23,281,136
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	 27,517,216	 170,980,648	 37,907,672	 23,281,136
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.	 11,629,803	 11,100,033	 13,003,170	 5,674,651
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	 2,182,981	 1,910,001	 10,291,966	 9,738,375
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	 13,313,075	 13,417,392	 12,379,036	 5,634,610
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	 391,356	 144,553,222	 2,233,499	 2,233,499
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 22,857,889	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,591,242,185	 1,323,004,349	 808,691,915	 541,758,965
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 43,752,262	 41,598,246	 48,614,635	 29,989,189

Total Direct Costs	 1,634,994,447	 1,364,602,595	 857,306,550	 571,748,155
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 106,102,706	 79,174,676	 18,550,142	 18,550,142
Grand Total	 1,741,097,153	 1,443,777,272	 875,856,693	 590,298,297

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Ethiopia's Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 [Based off: Mid-year-review]

[2] WFP Food Security Monitoring Report, June 2023

[3] UNHCR's Refugee Dashboard & IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, December 2023

[4] WFP assisted 2m and 0.6m people through relief and refugee operations after the pause, based on the 2023 need-based-plan, some 8.8m people were affected by the pause.

[5] whereas 15.8m people were in need of food assistance, based on one-woreda-one-operator approach, WFP was allocated 8m people across 4 regions.

Operational context

[1] World Bank <http://tradingeconomics.com/ethiopia/population> 2022 and UNFPA: Ethiopia Demographic Dividend, December 2023

[2] https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ifp_skills/documents/publication/wcms_112299.pdf and HRP 2023

[3] <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-humanitarian-response-plan-summary-2023>

[4] Interagency SMART Nutrition Survey in Tigray, November 2023

[5] UNHCR. August 2023. Ethiopia Refugee and Asylum Seekers Update

Strategic outcome 01

[1] SPHERE: is an international standard measurement that sets the benchmark indicator for the performance of an emergency response in nutrition programme.

[2] Nutrition performance indicators to track dietary intake were introduced mid 2023 to assess impact of cash for treatment initiatives, an initiative which will commence in March 2024

[3] CSP 2020-2025 Budget revision (BR7) to align with the programme adjustments from the assurance project and to align the result management framework with newly introduced indicators under CRF 2022-2025, reporting will commence in 2024.

[4] whereas households reported not to have not consumed sufficient, the trends did not push households to adopt extreme negative consumption and livelihood consumption strategies, the available stocks from harvests cushioned most communities. Minimal cash-based transfers were implemented to facilitate dietary intake and enhance household purchasing power.

[5] Complementary the provision of nutritious food was integrated in the general food assistance as one-off to fill the micronutrient gaps for households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (no planned estimates are provided)

[6] IDP living in camps and not those integrated in host communities and refugees reported high food security vulnerabilities as their livelihoods were depleted due to the pause

[7] Due for funding shortfalls, PSNP-transitory clients were not supported in 2023

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Overall, learning outcomes underperformed in especially Afar due to conflict impacting attendance; SABER assessments are conducted every other year.

[2] With the expansion of home-grown alternatives, more cooperatives have been contracted to supply fresh food to schools hence increasing value and volume

[3] Food security condition among refugee smallholder households deteriorated in part due to the pause in the general food assistance and depleted own stocks

[4] No payouts were made to insured communities from the premiums paid for 2023, no data is provided for projects that expired into 2023

[5] With expiration of some projects and implementation of new climate resilience initiatives, the reporting of some outcomes will commence in 2024, baselines were conducted in January 2024

[6] WFP operations in Ethiopia are undergoing a budget revision, planned values for output 9 and 10 could not align accordingly.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] In addition, Somali was considered for FFV initiative based on micronutrient deficiency assessment that showed low intake and high dependence on only food aid among households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children.

[2] Broadcasting of key messages on nutrition through media channels has proved to be effective in terms of coverage, messages are shared in sequence to cycles, less cycles were distributed so were the rations and the number of SBCC recipients.

[3] Outcome results related to increased uptake of nutritious dietary behaviour introduced mid-2023 in the logframe will be reported in 2024

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Outcome results for newly added indicators reflected in logframe and deemed applicable will be reported starting 2024

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] The implementation of the insurance and livelihood projects in Amhara, Gambella and Somali was successfully completed in 2022 therefore values are provided for 2023. In Gambella, an innovative smallholder farmers was coordinated.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1]: Report-HNO-HRP Preparation workshop- protection cluster Ethiopia and Ethiopia Protection Cluster National Strategy 2023 – 2025.

[2]: Global Standards for CFM Functionality: 1. Reach and Accessibility; 2. Minimum data collection; 3. Case Handling Procedures; 34. Information Management System; 5. Analysis, reporting and tracking of Feedback and 6. Quality Assurance Procedures: accessed via CFM Guidance and Tools (wfp.org), 19.12.2023.

[3] The implementation of the insurance and livelihood projects in Amhara, Gambella and Somali was successfully completed in 2022 therefore values are provided for 2023. In Gambella, an innovative smallholder farmers was coordinated.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Under the assurance project, WFP has enhanced its cooperating partners coordination and management allowing timely identification of safeguard risks and provision of mitigation measures as such as FLA/MOUs/CCs were screened in a timely manner.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,566,990	4,635,376	71%
	female	8,745,581	4,949,433	57%
	total	15,312,571	9,584,809	63%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,207,429	544,167	45%
	female	1,194,727	535,609	45%
	total	2,402,156	1,079,776	45%
24-59 months	male	1,427,638	666,207	47%
	female	1,414,984	653,497	46%
	total	2,842,622	1,319,704	46%
5-11 years	male	926,865	793,803	86%
	female	882,684	734,579	83%
	total	1,809,549	1,528,382	84%
12-17 years	male	905,066	696,650	77%
	female	848,664	641,476	76%
	total	1,753,730	1,338,126	76%
18-59 years	male	1,846,102	1,673,747	91%
	female	4,186,187	2,216,418	53%
	total	6,032,289	3,890,165	64%
60+ years	male	253,890	260,802	103%
	female	218,335	167,854	77%
	total	472,225	428,656	91%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	7,015	233,430	3328%
Refugee	800,000	823,086	103%
Resident	14,505,556	8,528,293	59%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	50,000	616,160	1232%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	610,920	30,831	5%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,907,286	198,945	10%
Malnutrition treatment programme	5,372,183	2,703,455	50%
School based programmes	160,000	450,268	281%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	63,836	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	8,810,328	6,346,857	72%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	418	-
Corn Soya Blend	119,781	31,008	26%
High Energy Biscuits	234	628	268%
Iodised Salt	1,440	719	50%
LNS	0	6,936	-
Lentils	0	776	-
Maize	41,144	12,262	30%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	39,447	4,459	11%
Rice	16,458	4,443	27%
Sorghum/Millet	24,687	2,379	10%
Split Peas	83,525	20,519	25%
Sugar	695	115	17%
Vegetable Oil	29,377	8,999	31%
Wheat	740,600	189,081	26%
Wheat Flour	0	17,422	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	3,251	2,618	81%
Iodised Salt	115	50	44%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	1,502	862	57%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	395	167	42%
Vegetable Oil	499	235	47%
Wheat	27,983	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	123,953,000	16,812,528	14%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	17,388,015	9,080,580	52%
Value voucher transfer for services	11,116,880	996,613	9%
Value Voucher	4,171,200	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	14,040,000	6,075,214	43%

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.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected vulnerable, food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional food or cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	3,475,395	2,736,475
			Female	3,475,395	2,736,475
			Male	3,539,933	2,787,296
			Male	3,539,933	2,787,296
			Total	7,015,328	5,523,771
			Total	7,015,328	5,523,771
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	771,389	189,883.11
			MT	771,389	189,883.11
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	771,389	189,883.11
			MT	771,389	189,883.11
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	89,853,200	14,498,461
			USD	89,853,200	14,498,461
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		2,058.7
			MT		2,058.7
CSP Output 02: Transitory clients of the PSNP (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	492,922	
			Female	492,922	
			Male	502,078	
			Male	502,078	
			Total	995,000	
			Total	995,000	

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	13,153	
			MT	13,153	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	13,153	
			MT	13,153	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,123,600	
			USD	21,123,600	

Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: 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).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,735,737	842,052
			Female	1,735,737	842,052
			Male	1,735,738	842,052
			Male	1,735,738	842,052
			Total	3,471,475	1,684,104
			Total	3,471,475	1,684,104
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,877,908	1,001,240
			Female	1,877,908	1,001,240
			Male		
			Male		
			Total	1,877,908	1,001,240
			Total	1,877,908	1,001,240
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	131,343	34,507.31
			MT	131,343	34,507.31
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	131,343	34,507.31
			MT	131,343	34,507.31

CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	503,704	
			Female	503,704	
			Male	503,704	
			Male	503,704	
			Total	1,007,408	
			Total	1,007,408	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	669,878	
			Female	669,878	
			Male		
			Male		
			Total	669,878	
			Total	669,878	

Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: Refugees (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional, nutrition-sensitive and/or specific cash-based and in-kind food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (linked to SDG 3).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	400,800	412,364
			Female	400,800	412,364
			Male	399,200	410,722
			Male	399,200	410,722
			Total	800,000	823,086
			Total	800,000	823,086
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	170,578	72,432.54
			MT	170,578	72,432.54
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,976,200	2,314,068
			USD	12,976,200	2,314,068

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	9,180	6,159
			Female	9,180	6,159
			Male	8,820	6,159
			Male	8,820	6,159
			Total	18,000	12,318
			Total	18,000	12,318
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,800	5,793
			Female	4,800	5,793
			Male		
			Male		
			Total	4,800	5,793
			Total	4,800	5,793
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	994	426.29
			MT	994	426.29
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	994	398.57
			MT	994	398.57

CSP Output 07: All refugee children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) in all camps receive nutritious food to prevent and rehabilitate malnutrition (linked to SDG 3).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	24,480	16,515
			Female	24,480	16,515
			Male	23,520	16,516
			Male	23,520	16,516
			Total	48,000	33,031
			Total	48,000	33,031

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	32,000	22,020
			Female	32,000	22,020
			Male		
			Male		
			Total	32,000	22,020
			Total	32,000	22,020
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	5,760	2,375.57
			MT	5,760	2,375.57
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5,760	2,342.52
			MT	5,760	2,342.52

CSP Output 08: 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).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes; A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	80,580	39,597
			Female	80,580	39,597
			Male	77,420	38,043
			Male	77,420	38,043
			Total	158,000	77,640
			Total	158,000	77,640
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	4,171	539.23
			MT	4,171	539.23

Other Output

Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: 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).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	6,389	4,139
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	2,244,563	1,860,133

Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: 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).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	67.1

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.96	<19.38	<19.38	18.6	WFP
	Male	13.96	<15.95	<15.95	20.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.96	<20.07	<20.07	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.2	≥3.29	≥3.29	3.7	WFP
	Male	3.43	≥3.2	≥3.2	3.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.39	≥3.24	≥3.24	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.3	>25.1	≥25.1	14	WFP
	Male	57.1	>44.1	≥44.1	24.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.3	>25.7	≥25.7	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	<53.4	≤53.4	69.1	WFP
	Male	24.9	<36.3	≤36.3	66.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<47.8	≤47.8	68.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	<21.5	≤21.5	16.9	WFP
	Male	18	<19.6	≤19.6	8.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<26.5	≤26.5	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<23.4	<23.4	32.2	WFP
	Male	24	<26.1	<26.1	26.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<27.4	<27.4	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	<60	<60	24.6	WFP
	Male	36.4	<37.3	<37.3	26.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<53.3	<53.3	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<6.3	<6.3	33.9	WFP
	Male	23.1	<13.1	<13.1	39.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<7.7	<7.4	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>10.4	>10.4	9.3	WFP
	Male	16.5	>23.5	>23.5	7.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.9	>12	>12	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20.06	<17.66	<17.66	16.1	WFP
	Male	14.95	<18.02	<18.02	14.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.72	<18.33	<18.33	15	WFP programme monitoring

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.65	≥4.1	≥4.1	3.8	WFP
	Male	3.72	≥3.9	≥3.9	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.69	≥4	≥4	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	67	>67.4	>67.4	12.2	WFP
	Male	70	>69.5	>69.5	18.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>68.5	>68.5	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	>92.5	≥76.2	28.2	WFP
	Male	92.5	>92.5	≥72.4	29.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.5	>92.5	≥73.6	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<7.5	≤13.5	57.3	WFP
	Male	6.5	<6.5	≤19.6	53.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	≤22.1	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	≤10.3	14.5	WFP
	Male	1.1	<1.1	≤8	16.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<1	≤4.3	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37.5	<44.5	<44.5	31.3	WFP
	Male	25.2	<34.7	<34.7	38.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<37.6	<37.6	34.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.5	<11.1	<11.1	26.7	WFP
	Male	22.2	<24	<24	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21	<21	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.5	<24.5	<24.5	26	WFP
	Male	28.5	<17.6	<17.6	24.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	27.8	<19.6	<19.6	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.5	>19.9	>19.9	16	WFP
	Male	24	>23.7	>23.7	15.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	>21.8	>21.8	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<19.1	<19.1	15.4	WFP
	Male	10.6	<33.9	<33.9	19.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<25.1	<25.1	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	37	<48.1	<48.1	14.2	WFP
	Male	32	<36.8	<36.8	19.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.5	<43.5	<43.5	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8	<14.7	<14.7	31.7	WFP
	Male	13.4	<15.9	<15.9	29.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	<15.2	<15.2	31	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	>18.2	>18.2	38.8	WFP
	Male	44	>13.4	>13.4	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.5	>16.2	>16.2	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.07	<14.54	<14.54	10.2	WFP
	Male	13.15	<13.17	<13.17	8.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.55	<13.5	<13.5	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	69.44	>65	>50.6	51.3	WFP
	Male	68.7	>65	>51.5	42.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	69.19	>65	>51	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥37.5	≥37.5	38.7	WFP
	Male	56.9	≥35.4	≥35.4	28.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.6	≥36.4	≥36.4	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.9	≤28.4	≤28.4	25.5	WFP
	Male	26.5	≤24.6	≤24.6	28.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.4	≤26.7	≤26.7	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≤34.1	≤34.1	35.8	WFP
	Male	16.6	≤39.9	≤39.9	42.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤36.9	≤36.9	38.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	<17.6	<17.6	11.4	WFP
	Male	33.6	<19.6	<19.6	12.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<18.7	<18.7	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<36.7	<36.7	16	WFP
	Male	20.2	<38	<38	11.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	<36.9	<36.9	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<23.1	<23.1	36.5	WFP
	Male	26.3	<16.9	<16.9	42.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<19.9	<19.9	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.4	>22.6	>22.6	36.1	WFP
	Male	19.9	>25.5	>25.5	33.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.5	>24.5	>24.5	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2.11	≥3.6	≥3.6	4.2	WFP
	Male	2.23	≥3.54	≥3.54	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.17	≥3.58	≥3.58	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.8	<27.77	<27.77	19.5	WFP
	Male	5.5	<26.46	<26.46	19.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<27.08	<27.08	19.5	WFP programme monitoring

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	4	WFP
	Male	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26	>67	>67	29.6	WFP
	Male	26	>72	>72	26.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	>70	>70	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.6	>75.6	≥25.4	46.5	WFP
	Male	85.3	>85.3	≥29.3	42.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.1	>83.1	≥27.9	44.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	≤26.9	31.8	WFP
	Male	13.5	<13.5	≤27.3	23.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	≤27	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	<2.6	≤47.8	21.7	WFP
	Male	1.2	<1.2	≤43.4	33.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	<1.5	≤45.1	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.9	<39.8	<39.8	0	WFP
	Male	12.6	<41	<41	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.2	<40.5	<40.5	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	<31.2	<31.2	0	WFP
	Male	14.1	<33.8	<33.8	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	<32.9	<32.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<15.6	<15.6	52.4	WFP
	Male	20.4	<14.8	<14.8	50.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	<14.8	<14.8	51.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.8	>13.5	>13.5	47.6	WFP
	Male	53	>10.4	>10.4	49.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	49.1	>11.8	>11.8	48.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: ReliefBen - **Location:** Afar - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	78	>74.5	>74.5	4.4	WFP
	Male	78	>76.5	>76.5	3.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	78	>76	>76	3.4	WFP programme monitoring

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	56	≥66	≥66	19	WFP
	Male	56	≥66	≥66	12.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥66	≥66	14.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	5.1	<15	<15	3.3	WFP
	Male	5.1	<15	<15	3.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	<15	<15	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<15	0.5	WFP
	Male	1.3	<15	<15	0.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.3	<15	<15	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93.6	>75	>75	96.2	WFP
	Male	93.6	>75	>75	96.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.6	>75	>75	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	92	>70	>70	51.7	WFP
	Male	92	>70	>70	51.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>70	>70	51.7	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	<10.93	<10.93	13.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	<14.65	<14.65	18.6	WFP survey
	Overall	19.2	<11.45	<11.45	14.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<2.97	<2.97	12.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<6.25	<6.25	20.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	<4.5	<4.5	14.4	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	<78.27	<78.27	41.4	WFP survey
	Male	63.1	<68.25	<68.25	35.1	WFP survey
	Overall	61.7	<75.3	<75.3	40	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	>7.83	>7.83	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	20.3	>10.85	>10.85	25.8	WFP survey
	Overall	15.5	>9.75	>9.75	30.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.7	≤12.77	≤12.77	14.49	WFP
	Male	13.5	≤13.33	≤13.33	14.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	≤12.69	≤12.69	14.45	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>5.3	>5.3	5.18	WFP
	Male	5	>5.3	>5.3	5.45	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	5.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	>52.57	>52.57	43.9	WFP
	Male	52.8	>70.05	>70.05	65.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.1	>62.9	>62.9	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	<35.3	<35.3	44.1	WFP
	Male	35	<26.1	<26.1	29	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	<29.4	<29.4	40.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<12.13	<12.13	12	WFP
	Male	12.2	<3.85	<3.85	5.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<7.7	<7.7	10.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	<10.93	<10.93	13.8	WFP
	Male	13.3	<14.65	<14.65	18.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.2	<11.45	<11.45	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<2.97	<2.97	12.6	WFP
	Male	3.3	<6.25	<6.25	20.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	<4.5	<4.5	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	<78.27	<78.27	41.4	WFP
	Male	63.1	<68.25	<68.25	35.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	<75.3	<75.3	40	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	>7.83	>7.83	32.2	WFP
	Male	20.3	>10.85	>10.85	25.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	>9.75	>9.75	30.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	=9	=9	9.5	WFP
	Male	9	=8	=8	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=8	=8	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	>92	>92	84.9	WFP
	Male	92	>92	>92	86.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	85.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	91	WFP
	Male	91	>70	>70	91	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	91	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	1.2	WFP
	Male	4.7	<15	<15	1.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	0.7	WFP
	Male	3	<15	<15	0.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	98.2	WFP
	Male	92	>75	>75	98.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>75	>75	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	90	WFP
	Male	91	>70	>70	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	90	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	92	>66	>66	88	WFP
	Male	92	>66	>66	88	programme
	Overall	92	>66	>66	88	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						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.						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 09: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD	4,171,200	3,854,699	
			USD	4,171,200	3,854,699	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		169,841	
			Female		169,841	
			Male		199,382	
			Male		199,382	
			Total		369,223	
			Total		369,223	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		1,567	
			Female		1,567	
			Male		1,838	
			Male		1,838	
			Total		3,405	
			Total		3,405	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,762	3,931.99	
			MT	5,762	3,931.99	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	614	926.79	
			MT	614	926.79	
CSP Output 10: Crisis-affected primary schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a daily nutritious meal at school to support their attendance and learning outcomes						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	920		
			Female	920		
			Male	1,080		
			Male	1,080		
			Total	2,000		
			Total	2,000		
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.						
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 12: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD	438,019	4,536,200	
			USD	438,019	4,536,200	
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	49,000		
			Female	49,000		
			Male	51,000		
			Male	51,000		
			Total	100,000		
			Total	100,000		

A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	253,427	11,104
			Female	253,427	11,104
			Male	257,493	19,727
			Male	257,493	19,727
			Total	510,920	30,831
			Total	510,920	30,831
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		140,975
			Female		140,975
			Male		469,785
			Male		469,785
			Total		610,760
			Total		610,760
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	24,000	2,700
			Female	24,000	2,700
			Male	26,000	2,700
			Male	26,000	2,700
			Total	50,000	5,400
			Total	50,000	5,400
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	27,983	
			MT	27,983	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	11,250,000	
			USD	11,250,000	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	5,699,996	689,681
			USD	5,699,996	689,681
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	11,116,880	996,612
			USD	11,116,880	996,612
CSP Output 13: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		22,220
			Female		22,220
			Male		41,616
			Male		41,616
			Total		63,836
			Total		63,836

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	67.5
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	22	15
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.g.1: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	School feeding (on-site)	school	150	108
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	200,000	162,780
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,000	5,000

CSP Output 09: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,000	1,222
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	15,972	11,979
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		74.58
			%		72.62

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.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 13: Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	30,524	30,831
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14,027	14,027
F.12: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance	F.12.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in finance and insurance (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	31,522	31,522
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,771	3,771
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,071	5,071
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	130	130
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25	25
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	14
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,681	3,514
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,681	7,758
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	525,050	610,760

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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	73,761	73,761
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.5: Number of people benefiting from payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	367,535	0
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.5: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	12,983,628	0
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	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,210,504	996,613
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through livestock (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	18,548,040	16,491,199
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 (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	45,549	45,549
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 (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	5,355	5,355
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 (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	66,481.81	66,481.81
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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	45,549	45,549

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	138,995	>1,500,000	>1,500,000	3,800,000	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						

Annual change in enrolment	Female	6.7	>5	>8	4.6	WFP
	Male	6.7	>5	>8	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	>5	>8	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	96	>96	>95	73.3	WFP
	Male	96	>96	>95	73.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>96	>95	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	61	≥85	≥85	89.2	WFP
	Male	61	≥85	≥85	91.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥85	≥85	90.2	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1	≥4	≥4	2	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	300	≥2,000	≥2,000	2,620	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1.8	<1.8	<2.6	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	<0.9	<2.9	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	<1.3	<2.8	4.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	81.5	>81.5	>40.9	72.9	WFP survey
	Male	89.1	>89.1	>57.5	78.7	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	>85.3	>44.4	76	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.5	<18.5	<54.5	25.4	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<34.3	19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<44.4	22	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	<4.5	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	0.9	=0.9	<8.2	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	=0.5	<6.4	2	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<4.5	14	WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<4.5	9	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<6	<4.5	11	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	<4	<9.2	3	WFP survey
	Male	2	<2	<8.2	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<8.6	2	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<13.6	19	WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	<11.2	9.6	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<12.4	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	74.1	>74.1	>72.7	64.4	WFP survey
	Male	85.5	>85.5	>76.1	80.9	WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	>78.8	>74.4	73	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	36	>36	>36	82.9	WFP survey
	Male	56	>56	>56	78	WFP survey
	Overall	46	>46	>46	80.5	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	43	>43	>43	92	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=3,775,000	=3,775,000	3,553,030	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=3,775,000	=3,775,000	3,553,030	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	=5,000	=5,000	4,706	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=5,000	=5,000	4,706	Secondary data

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						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 17: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	150,000	71,285	
			Female	150,000	71,285	
			Male		72,609	
			Male		72,609	
			Total	150,000	143,894	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	14,040,000	6,075,215	
			USD	14,040,000	6,075,215	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	54,000,000	17,093,678	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 17: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	131,416	117,205
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	600,000	547,538

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Afar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51.5	>75	>75	86	WFP
	Male	57.3	>75	>75	88	programme monitoring
	Overall	55.2	>75	>75	87.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.6	<15	<15	11.6	WFP
	Male	23.4	<15	<15	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<15	<15	11.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.9	<10	<10	2.3	WFP
	Male	19.4	<10	<10	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<10	<10	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.3	<5.6	<5.6	0	WFP
	Male	7.7	<6.9	<6.9	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	<6.4	<6.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.6	<18.5	<18.5	0	WFP
	Male	12.9	<11.6	<11.6	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.6	<14.1	<14.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.8	<33.1	<33.1	0	WFP
	Male	24.2	<21.8	<21.8	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.6	<25.8	<25.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18.9	>28.9	>28.9	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	70.9	WFP
	Male	0	>70	>70	70.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	70.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	67.6	WFP
	Male	0	>66	>66	72.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	71.7	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	13.6	≥23.6	≥23.6	0	WFP
	Male	14.7	≥24.7	≥24.7	40.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.8	≥23.8	≥23.8	37.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	54.5	≥64.5	≥64.5	100	WFP
	Male	35.3	≥45.3	≥45.3	89.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.4	≥51.4	≥51.4	89.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.6	≥23.6	≥23.6	85.7	WFP
	Male	2.9	≥12.9	≥12.9	49.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	51.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.4	≥96.4	>95	96.2	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	>95	99.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.98	≥99.98	>95	99	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤0	<0	3.8	WFP
	Male	0	≤0.2	<0	0.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	<0	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	<5	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	<5	0.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	<5	0.3	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	<9.5	0	WFP
	Male	84.6	<50	<2.6	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	84.9	<50	<3.3	0	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	<49.7	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤0.2	<40.7	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	<41.5	0	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	<47.4	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	<50	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	<49.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	31.7	≥41.7	≥86.3	76.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	96	>70	>70	98.7	WFP
	Male	96	>70	>70	98.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>70	>70	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	45.5	>66	>66	60.5	WFP
	Male	60	>66	>66	60.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>66	>66	60.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	63.9	≥73.9	≥73.9	75	WFP
	Male	83.5	≥93.5	≥93.5	74.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.7	≥90.7	≥90.7	74.7	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	63.3	≥73.3	≥73.3	80	WFP
	Male	82.6	≥92.6	≥92.6	75.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	≥91.6	≥91.6	76.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	51.6	≥61.6	≥61.6	65	WFP
	Male	67.4	≥77.4	≥77.4	58.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥76	≥76	59.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Somali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	>75	>75	33.3	WFP
	Male	13.2	>75	>75	63.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	>75	>75	63.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.4	<15	<15	33.3	WFP
	Male	26	<15	<15	27	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<15	<15	27.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60.4	<10	<10	33.3	WFP
	Male	69.3	<10	<10	9.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	<10	<10	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	<37.4	<37.4	67	WFP
	Male	41.5	<42.5	<42.5	50.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	42	<37.8	<37.8	50.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	<37.2	<37.2	33	WFP
	Male	41.3	<42.5	<42.5	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.8	<37.6	<37.6	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	98.1	<89.9	<89.9	0	WFP
	Male	99.8	<88.3	<88.3	6.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	<89.7	<89.7	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	6.2	≥16.2	≥16.2	80.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	98.1	WFP
	Male	0	>70	>70	98.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	77.7	WFP
	Male	0	>66	>66	77.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	77.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	21.3	≥31.3	≥31.3	0	WFP
	Male	7.3	≥17.3	≥17.3	21	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≥19.5	≥19.5	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	38.3	≥48.3	≥48.3	0	WFP
	Male	19.8	≥29.8	≥29.8	12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.8	≥32.8	≥32.8	12.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	17	≥13.2	≥27	0	WFP
	Male	3.2	≥27	≥13.2	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	≥15.4	≥15.4	8.9	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
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Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 18: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	50	94
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	7	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	20

CSP Output 19: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	12	14
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	18
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	4

CSP Output 20: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,000	2,252

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	83.33
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,998,896	0
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 (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,731,961	0

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	Overall	0	≥5	>5	2.4	Secondary data
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	2.4	Secondary data
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>2	>5	5	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
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Other Output

Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 21: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	300	27.5
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	5,000	5,266

Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 24: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	30	106
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	SC/Logistics Services	%	80	100

Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 25: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	6,000	4,882

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	82	≥82	≥90	96.5	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	≥50	≥40	31	Secondary data
	Male	27	≥50	≥40	31	Secondary data
	Overall	27	≥50	≥40	31	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	9	≥35	≥22	12	Secondary data
	Male	9	≥35	≥22	12	Secondary data
	Overall	9	≥35	≥22	12	Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	37.5	=100	≥50	90	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	4	=100	≥20	56.41	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	14.2	=100	≥20	85.71	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	30	=100	≥50	71.43	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						

Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	33.3	=100	≥50	16.67	WFP programme monitoring
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Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	10	≥50	≥50	27.08	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	63.6	=50	=50	56.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	27.3	=20	=20	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	9.1	=30	=30	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	13	≥50	≥50	35.38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	42	=50	=50	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	5	=20	=20	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	53	=30	=30	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	56	=50	=50	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4	=20	=20	26.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	40	=30	=30	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	69	≥70	≥70	15.95	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	49	=50	=50	39	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	=20	=20	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	29	=30	=30	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	49	=50	=50	39	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	=20	=20	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	29	=30	=30	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	30	≥50	≥50	28.21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	51.1	=50	=50	41	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8	=20	=20	12	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	41	=30	=30	47	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	44.75	≥50	≥50	54.42	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	23.9	=50	=50	34.4	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	4.3	=20	=20	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	71.8	=30	=30	59.4	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Amhara - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	58.7	=50	=50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	16.8	=20	=20		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	24.4	=30	=30		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	18	=40	=40	12	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	24	=30	=30	27	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	58	=30	=30	61	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	71	=50	=50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	18.3	=20	=20		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10.7	=30	=30		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Afar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	23	=50	=50	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	54	=20	=20	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	18	=30	=30	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	27	=50	=50	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0.7	=20	=20	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	72.2	=30	=30	57.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Somali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	42	=50	=50	45.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	37	=20	=20	52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	31	=30	=30	2.8	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	307,185	=164338	=467,413	281,793	Secondary data
	Male	307,185	=171046	=486,491	293,295	Secondary data
	Overall	614,370	=335384	=953,905	575,089	Secondary data

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93.3	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	95.9	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	45.7	>90	>90	48.35	WFP
	Male	42.7	>90	>90	63.48	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.2	>90	>90	60.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	71.3	=100	=100	89.29	WFP
	Male	79.4	=100	=100	86.56	programme monitoring
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	87.13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	47	>90	>90	80.66	WFP
	Male	53	>90	>90	74.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>90	>90	78.01	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.3	=97	=100	95	WFP
	Male	94.8	=100	=100	92.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.7	=98.5	=100	93.33	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Approaching	Secondary data
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.3	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.2	>90	>90	91.29	WFP
	Male	89.8	>90	>90	88.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.1	>90	>90	93.34	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.7	=100	=100	94.56	WFP
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	91.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	93.34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	98.3	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	65.8	>90	>90	71.18	WFP
	Male	62.4	>90	>90	74.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.3	>90	>90	72.86	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63.9	=100	=100	93.12	WFP
	Male	72.4	=100	=100	94.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.5	=100	=100	93.6	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Approaching	Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	99.45	WFP
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	98.08	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	98.43	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.4	>90	>90	82.6	WFP
	Male	95.4	>90	>90	81.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	>90	>90	81.57	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.5	=100	=100	88	WFP
	Male	96.5	=100	=100	94.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100	92.54	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.5	=100	=100	97.03	WFP
	Male	98.7	=100	=100	98.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89.5	>90	>90	99.46	WFP
	Male	76.9	>90	>90	99.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	>90	>90	99.42	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.4	=100	=100	90.81	WFP
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	89.41	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	90.31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Approaching	Secondary data
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Approaching	Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.95	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.03	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.99	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.7	>90	>90	98.5	WFP
	Male	82.2	>90	>90	98.95	programme monitoring
	Overall	82.9	>90	>90	98.73	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.3	=100	=100	78.57	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.9	=100	=100	81.15	
	Overall	94.6	=100	=100	79.87	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Amhara - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.8	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.1	=100	=100		
	Overall	91.1	=100	=100		

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.4	>90	>90		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	>90	>90		
	Overall	90.6	>90	>90		

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.1	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	=100	=100		
	Overall	86.5	=100	=100		

Target Group: All - **Location:** Gambela - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	84.1	=100	=100		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	84.2	=100	=100		
	Overall	84.2	=100	=100		

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.9	>90	>90		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	99	>90	>90		
	Overall	98.9	>90	>90		

Target Group: All - **Location:** Gambela - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	91.53	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	99	≥99	≥96	94.15	
	Overall	99	≥99	≥96	93.52	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	≥100	94.92	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	≥96	96.81	
	Overall	100	=100	≥97	96.36	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	>96	>95	94.92	WFP survey
	Male	99	>99	>93	96.28	WFP survey
	Overall	98	>98	>94	95.95	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=90	=90		WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	=90		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90	=90		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>90	>90		WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>90		WFP survey
	Overall	100	>90	>90		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.7	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.9	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.8	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.9	>90	>90		WFP survey
	Male	97.7	>90	>90		WFP survey
	Overall	95.8	>90	>90		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Afar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	99.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	>90	>90	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>90	>90	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>90	>90	99.72	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	71.6	=100	=100	67.44	WFP
	Male	72.3	=100	=100	81.39	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.95	=100	=100	79.17	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90.6	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>90	>90	100	WFP
	Male	98	>90	>90	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	98	>90	>90	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	80.77	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	70.99	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	71.65	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Approaching	Secondary data
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Somali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95	>90	>90	100	WFP
	Male	93	>90	>90	89.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	>90	89.59	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.4	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.45	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data

Accountability indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Afar - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	4.3	≥80	≥80	3.3	WFP
	Male	9.2	≥80	≥80	2.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≥80	≥80	2.91	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Amhara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	10.2	≥80	≥80	13.81	WFP
	Male	7.3	≥80	≥80	13.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	≥80	≥80	13.53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Somali - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	2.8	≥80	≥80	23.31	WFP
	Male	9.4	≥80	≥80	13.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.1	≥80	≥80	19.57	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - Location: Tigray - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	59.5	≥80	≥80	22.35	WFP
	Male	53.3	≥80	≥80	27.78	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.7	≥80	≥80	25.14	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.1	≥80	≥80	23.68	WFP
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	32.89	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	≥80	≥80	30.55	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3	≥93.6	≥80	79.01	WFP
	Male	7	≥95.3	≥80	77.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥94.4	≥80	78.3	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥80	≥80	90	WFP
	Male	92.4	≥80	≥80	90	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.2	≥80	≥80	90	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Amhara - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16	≥80	≥80		WFP
	Male	18	≥80	≥80		programme monitoring
	Overall	17.6	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	38	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	44	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	39	≥80	≥80		WFP survey

Target Group: All - Location: Gambela - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85	≥80	≥80	27.12	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥80	≥80	27.13	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥80	≥80	27.13	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	9	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	18.5	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Somali - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	22	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥80	≥80		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Afar - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	20.7	≥80	≥80	55.81	WFP
	Male	45.4	≥80	≥80	23.66	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.5	≥80	≥80	36.67	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Amhara - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥74	≥80	80.77	WFP
	Male	46.4	≥74	≥80	43.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.5	≥74	≥80	42.53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - Location: Somali - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	52.4	≥80	≥80	66.67	WFP
	Male	70.3	≥80	≥80	74.62	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥80	≥80	74.58	WFP programme monitoring

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Abduulahi Hassen Dero, 40 years old, a father of nine children, working on his sunflower farm near the Amino Irrigation scheme, Somali region.

World Food Programme

Contact info

United Nations World Food Programme, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

wfp.ethiopia@wfp.org

Financial Section

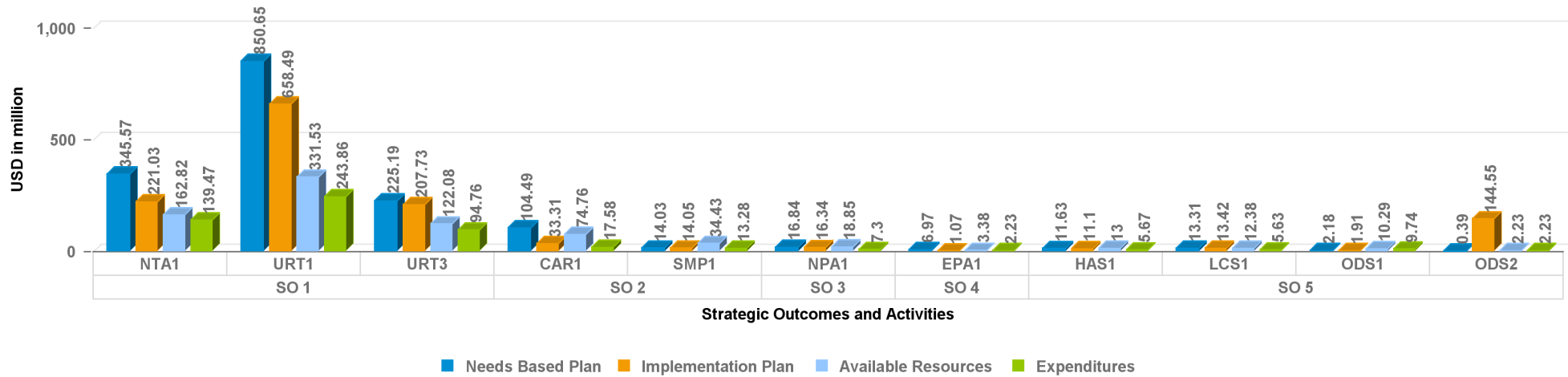
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.
SO 1	URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.
SO 2	CAR1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	EPA1	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.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	225,187,802	207,733,342	122,081,910	94,760,474
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	850,648,043	658,489,976	331,534,756	243,864,271
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	345,567,476	221,033,308	162,817,997	139,467,386
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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.	104,489,556	33,311,978	74,757,839	17,575,283

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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.	14,025,524	14,050,954	34,433,009	13,280,861
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	71,426	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,539,918,402	1,134,619,558	725,696,938	508,948,274
2.2	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	16,839,395	16,337,014	18,849,280	7,300,282
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			16,839,395	16,337,014	18,849,280	7,300,282

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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.	6,967,172	1,067,129	3,380,135	2,229,273
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,967,172	1,067,129	3,380,135	2,229,273
17.16	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.	11,629,803	11,100,033	13,003,170	5,674,651
		Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	0	0	0	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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 logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	13,313,075	13,417,393	12,379,037	5,634,610
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	391,356	144,553,222	2,233,499	2,233,499
		Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	2,182,982	1,910,001	10,291,967	9,738,376
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			27,517,217	170,980,649	37,907,673	23,281,137
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	22,857,889	0
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	0	22,857,889	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,591,242,185	1,323,004,349	808,691,915	541,758,966
			43,752,263	41,598,246	48,614,636	29,989,189
			1,634,994,448	1,364,602,596	857,306,551	571,748,155
			106,102,706	79,174,677	18,550,143	18,550,143
			1,741,097,154	1,443,777,272	875,856,693	590,298,298



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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

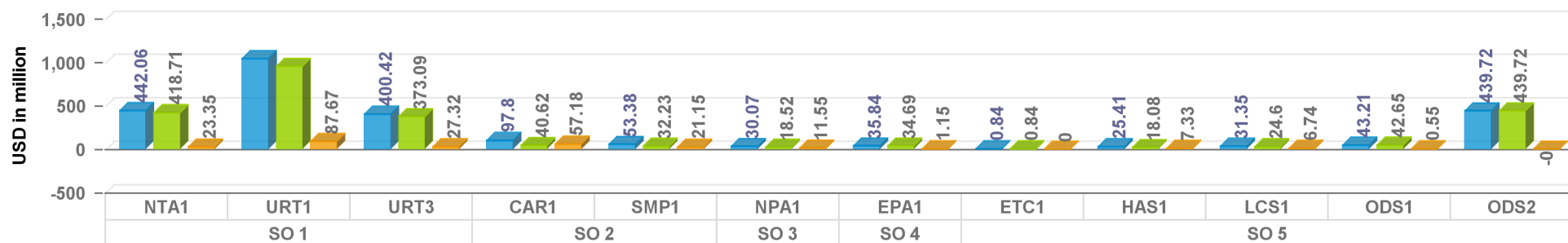
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.
SO 1	URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.
SO 2	CAR1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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
SO 4	EPA1	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.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector
SO 5	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to humanitarian community of Ethiopia.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.

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Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 5	ODS1	Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	566,350,697	400,415,706	0	400,415,706	373,094,269	27,321,437
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	1,847,271,933	1,040,394,676	0	1,040,394,676	952,724,191	87,670,485
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	857,546,268	442,063,050	0	442,063,050	418,712,439	23,350,611
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	196,152,959	97,802,141	0	97,802,141	40,619,585	57,182,556
		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.	59,312,708	53,379,549	0	53,379,549	32,227,400	21,152,149
		Non Activity Specific	0	71,426	0	71,426	0	71,426
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,526,634,564	2,034,126,548	0	2,034,126,548	1,817,377,884	216,748,664

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2.2	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	32,630,408	30,067,335	0	30,067,335	18,518,336	11,548,998
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			32,630,408	30,067,335	0	30,067,335	18,518,336	11,548,998

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17.9	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.	52,764,329	35,836,981	0	35,836,981	34,686,119	1,150,862
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			52,764,329	35,836,981	0	35,836,981	34,686,119	1,150,862
17.16	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.	29,058,484	25,407,215	0	25,407,215	18,078,697	7,328,519

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	67,085,147	31,348,313	0	31,348,313	24,603,887	6,744,426

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	935,277,810	439,723,722	0	439,723,722	439,723,722	0
		Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	43,089,322	43,207,150	0	43,207,150	42,653,559	553,591
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,075,455,111	540,522,308	0	540,522,308	525,895,772	14,626,536
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	22,857,889	0	22,857,889	0	22,857,889
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	22,857,889	0	22,857,889	0	22,857,889
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,687,484,412	2,663,411,061	0	2,663,411,061	2,396,478,112	266,932,949

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	120,046,012	100,876,803	0	100,876,803	82,251,357	18,625,446
		Total Direct Costs	4,807,530,424	2,764,287,864	0	2,764,287,864	2,478,729,469	285,558,396
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	247,455,305	140,482,487		140,482,487	140,482,487	0
		Grand Total	5,054,985,729	2,904,770,351	0	2,904,770,351	2,619,211,955	285,558,396

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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