

**COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION****REVISION****| Ethiopia | Country Strategic Plan, revision | 07 |**

Gender and age marker code: | as per EB-approved CSP | 3

<b>Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	01 July 2020 – 30 June 2025	No Change	01 July 2020 – 30 June 2025
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>33,257,080</b>	<b>(12,108,599)</b>	<b>21,148,481</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>6,981,158,178</b>	<b>(673,294,770)</b>	<b>6,307,863,408</b>
Transfer	6,195,205,053	(637,194,623)	5,558,010,430
Implementation	232,956,015	26,270,568	259,226,583
Direct Support Costs	188,230,466	(21,347,756)	166,882,709
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,616,391,533</b>	<b>(632,271,811)</b>	<b>5,984,119,722</b>
Indirect Support Costs	364,766,645	(41,022,959)	323,743,685

**DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: ED****| Ethiopia | Country Strategic Plan, revision | 07 |****1. RATIONALE**

- Ethiopia is Africa's second most populous country, with an estimated population of 107 million in 2022<sup>1</sup>, 40 percent of which is under 15 years of age<sup>2</sup>, thus indicating a great potential for human capital development. As measured by the nominal GDP in sub-Saharan Africa, Ethiopia is the third biggest economy after Nigeria and South Africa<sup>3</sup>. The strong growth rate, which averaged 10 percent between 2004 and 2019, has decelerated in recent years, averaging only 6.3 percent between 2020 and 2022<sup>4</sup> due to multiple shocks, including COVID-19, conflict in Northern Ethiopia, and soaring prices of food and energy in the global market. Nonetheless, Ethiopia continues to be one of Africa's fastest-growing economies to become a low middle-income group country by 2025<sup>5</sup>. Approximately 77 percent of Ethiopians live in rural areas and rely on rainfed agriculture for producing food.<sup>6</sup> Thus, the effects of climate change, including the historic 2020-2022 drought, the El-Nino-induced floods in the south, and the ongoing droughts in the northern regions continue to impact their food security, in addition to other shocks and stressors.
- The need for food assistance remains high amid climate change, conflict, and economic shocks, which continue to suppress and slow down the recovery of livelihoods. Crisis and emergency outcomes are expected in northern, southern, and south-eastern Ethiopia through at least early

<sup>1</sup> Ethiopian Statistical Service [Ethiopia Statistical Service \(July 2023\) Population-of-Zones-and-Weredas](#)

<sup>2</sup> World Bank [World Bank \(2022\) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS?locations=ET](#)

<sup>3</sup> [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=ZG](#)

<sup>4</sup> National Bank of Ethiopia Annual Report [https://nbe.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Fourth-Quarter-Report-2022-23.pdf](#)

<sup>5</sup> Ethiopia Ministry of Finance: A Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda: A Pathway to Prosperity [https://www.mofed.gov.et/media/filer\\_public/38/78/3878265a-1565-4be4-8ac9-dee9ealf4f1a/a\\_homegrown\\_economic\\_reform\\_agenda\\_a\\_pathway\\_to\\_prosperity\\_-\\_public\\_version\\_-\\_march\\_2020-.pdf](#)

<sup>6</sup> [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL?end=2022&locations=ET&start=1960&view=chart](#)

2024<sup>7</sup>. Household capacity to produce and purchase food remains low and constrained in areas recovering from the 2020-2022 conflict in Tigray, and the south and southeast pastoral areas recovering from the 2020-2023 drought. While above-average rainfall during the late 2023 *Deyr/Hageya* season in the southern and south-eastern parts of the country is broadly facilitating livestock and milk production, localized flash floods and elevated disease incidences are expected to result in further livestock losses for some affected households. The recovery of livestock holdings following large-scale losses during the three-year 2020-22 drought is expected to take multiple years. Additionally, the conflict in Amhara, the El Niño-induced drought in some *Meher* crop-producing areas and northern pastoral areas, the El Niño-induced floods in the southern plains, and poor economic conditions contribute to increased needs.

3. The long-term negative consequences of the triggers of food insecurity continue to drive increasing nutrition needs. Recent nutrition assessments and surveys indicate a worsening nutrition situation across the country. A SMART survey conducted in Tigray in August 2023 shows that the weighted average for global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence was **15.9%**. The GAM prevalence was highest among internally displaced persons (IDPs) at 26.5% and lowest in the southeastern and eastern zones (10.5% and 10.8%). The SMART Plus Surveys conducted in the Afdar and Dollo zones in the Somali region recorded wasting prevalence exceeding the global emergency thresholds ( $\geq 15$  percent), while the Borena zone in the same region recorded an all-time high of 13.7 percent GAM. Programmatic reports from the Regional Health Bureaus also show the highest admission rates for severe wasting in the past 5 years and a 13 percent increase in the first half of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. Despite this, the nutrition response faces resource constraints against increasing needs.
4. As per the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Response Plan of 2024<sup>8</sup>, 15.8 million people are acutely food insecure in Ethiopia (including 4.07 million Internally Displaced People), which is a 21 percent decrease from the 20.1 million food acutely insecure people in HRP 2023. The multi-agency *Mehr* seasonal assessment<sup>9</sup> summarizes that although there is a decrease in the 2024 emergency food insecure caseload,<sup>10</sup> there are significant regional and intra-regional variations. The highly acute rainfall deficits from *El Nino* resulted in severe drought conditions in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and parts of Oromia and Ethiopia is facing another new and worsening food security crisis. Populations in these areas are experiencing worrying – and worsening – levels of food insecurity, disease outbreak and malnutrition, overwhelming national disaster and social protection response capacity. WFP and its partners have mounted a commensurate response and stand ready to scale up and expand to cover critical gaps, resources permitting, to avert catastrophic levels of hunger.
5. Ethiopia is hosting close to 1 million refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan.<sup>11</sup> The number of refugees continues to increase, including Sudanese refugees fleeing the conflict. The pause in food assistance depleted household food stocks, resulting in increased adoption of negative coping strategies (Gambella and Somali). Preliminary findings from the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in refugee camps in the Somali region in June/July 2023 found wasting prevalence higher than the emergency threshold of 15 percent in four out of the five refugee camps.

<sup>7</sup> FEWSNET, <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

<sup>8</sup> [Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview \(February 2024\)](#).

<sup>9</sup> Conducted in November 2023 and published in January 2024

<sup>10</sup> Mehr 2023 Seasonal Assessment Result

<sup>11</sup> [UNHCR, February 2024. Operational Update.](#)

6. Following allegations that assistance was being diverted and misused, including through the large-scale sale of humanitarian aid (food and non-food items) in local markets, WFP paused its food assistance in Tigray in May 2023 and subsequently nationwide in June 2023. This pause lasted until October/November 2023. During this period, there were reports of increased food insecurity among vulnerable households, especially refugees and IDPs in the northern, southern, and southeastern parts of the country. In addition to the increased admissions for treatment of malnutrition at the health centers, evidence showed low discharge rates and the average stay in nutrition programs increased from 38 days (before the pause) to 57 days (after the pause). Increased sharing of food at household and community levels was one of the most prominent negative coping mechanisms. In addition, households with beneficiaries receiving targeted and blanket supplementary feeding rations reportedly shared specialized nutritious foods with other household members.
7. Since food assistance was paused in May/June 2023, WFP implemented a comprehensive Assurance Project – with close support from leadership in WFP headquarters and the Regional Bureau in Nairobi – to revamp its operational model in Ethiopia. At the heart of the Project, WFP has put augmented measures and controls in place to ensure food aid reaches its intended recipients. The Assurance Project was primarily designed for relief and refugee activities but is being implemented in nutrition and school feeding as well, especially for the aspects of commodity deliveries and enhanced monitoring. Successful implementation of the Assurance Project measures allowed for the resumption of refugee assistance in October 2023 and relief support in November 2023.
8. This budget revision proposes the following:
  - a) Integrate assurance measures and related costs across all CSP activities.
  - b) Reduce activity 1 beneficiaries by removing transitory Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) beneficiaries and adjust planning numbers as per estimates from HEA assessments.
  - c) Include a contingency plan under activity 1 to cater to any sudden onset of displacements resulting from shocks.
  - d) Remove blanket supplementary feeding in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray regions under activity 2.
  - e) Add a cash-based transfer modality under activity 2 for “Cash-for-treatment” activities.
  - f) Increase beneficiaries under activity 3 to align with the estimated influx of refugees, especially from Sudan.
  - g) Increase beneficiaries under activity 4 to align with the scale-up of the school meals programme, especially in regions where relief is reduced.
  - h) Reduce beneficiaries for R4 (Insurance) and remove PSNP beneficiaries from activity 5.
  - i) Increase capacity-strengthening beneficiaries under activity 5.
  - j) Gradually transition targeted beneficiaries from unconditional assistance for crisis response to sustainable livelihood and resilience-building programmes to enhance self-reliance and reduce critical needs.
  - k) Reduce activity 6 beneficiaries considering the reduced funding projection.
  - l) Across activities, increase the overall resource transfers through Cash Based Transfer by up to 20 percent.

## **2. CHANGES**

### ***Strategic orientation***

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

### ***CSP Outcomes***

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

##### ***CSP Outcome 1, Activity 1***

10. With an estimated total of 4.6 million people deemed to be food insecure in the last quarter of 2023 in WFP's areas of operation, WFP will target 2.9 million unique and prioritized beneficiaries in 2024 and further scale down to 1.7 million beneficiaries in 2025. The reduction is part of recalibrating the scale of assistance based on a prioritization framework to address the most critical, assessed needs taking into account downwards funding trends. Populations in need outside WFP's geographic areas of responsibility will be assisted by the Joint Emergency Operation Plan partners and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) as guided by the current coordination arrangement of single food operator in each district (woreda). Given the regional volatility and potential effects of climate change, WFP will include a contingency plan to respond to any sudden onset emergencies for about 250,000 people in 2024 and 175,000 people in 2025.
11. For relief assistance, WFP will use community-driven, vulnerability-based targeting (VBT), aligned with seasonal assessments for geographic prioritization, to identify the most vulnerable households in need of food assistance. Geographic prioritization will focus on districts with severity phases 4 and 5 under Household Economic Approach phased classification and IDPs in camps. The severity analysis follows the lean season linearity and is available for every quarter, thus beneficiaries in such districts that come under high severity will be assisted for that period. In line with other food operators, the IDPs in camps will receive assistance throughout the year.
12. WFP's emergency response for sudden onset disasters will be guided by: (a) independent verification of humanitarian needs; (b) WFP's response to be carried out through competitively selected national or international non-governmental organizations (NGOs); (c) WFP to assist beneficiaries targeted with a clear rationale, verified, and registered; (d) monitoring for both process and post distribution; (e) protection and accountability to affected populations; and (e) processes that ensure commodity and assistance traceability, identification management and assurance for in-kind and cash-based transfers.
13. Under relief, WFP aims to assist up to 17 percent of the targeted beneficiaries with cash-based transfers (CBT), with a geographic focus in areas where both market conditions and financial service provider capacities allow. The CBT modality will be underpinned by market assessments to determine transfer values, and to ensure that, through the cash transfers, vulnerable households with income deficits can purchase items from local markets.
14. As part of the assurance measures, WFP will digitize identity management for populations served, map out and rationalize food distribution sites in relation to where people are living, and ensure people can collect their food with dignity. Furthermore, new procedures will be rolled out at distribution sites to enhance accountability. These include: a shift from group distributions to direct household distributions; display of ration sizes and WFP Helpline contacts at the food distribution sites; provision of digitized weighing scales for verification of beneficiary entitlements;

community help desks where people can ask questions, register complaints, and receive feedback; enhanced monitoring and escalation of issues as per corporate standards. Building on such measures, assurance-related controls will be applied across all CSP activities as per relevance.

15. This budget revision will remove the transitory PSNP component under activity 1. With the scaling down of relief assistance, WFP will scale-up resilience through activities 4 and 5 under CSP Outcome 2 to provide recovery and safety nets for the communities. This includes linking beneficiaries in activity 1 with conditional assistance in activity 5 by leveraging the data generated through the VBT.
16. WFP will scale up its livelihood and resilience-building activities to accelerate progress towards achieving food systems transformation and self-sufficiency in food security by enhancing integration across WFP interventions including relief (activity 1), refugee (activity 3), school feeding (activity 4), nutrition (activities 2 and 6) and supply chain to maximize the impact of its support and reduce relief needs. Where feasible, targeting of beneficiaries will be derived from the VBT database, with the aim of supporting the most food insecure communities through multiple livelihoods and resilience-building interventions that accelerate their transition to social and economic stability.
17. WFP will achieve programme integration of relief caseloads with geographic and data convergence with nutrition, school meals, and livelihoods for recovery and resilience; where feasible. The VBT database will provide the basis for such programme integration and referral pathways, within WFP and through other actors, whilst respecting data sharing agreements and data protection issues.

### ***CSP Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 2***

18. WFP will target 2.1 million moderately malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6–59 months under the targeted supplementary feeding programme in 2024 and 1 million in 2025. This will be implemented consultatively with the Nutrition Cluster and will consider data from the latest nutrition surveys and assessments, and other vulnerability indicators for geographic prioritization.
19. Blanket supplementary feeding in Amhara, Afar, and Tigray will be removed under this activity. A cash-based transfer modality will be introduced under cash-for-treatment in areas where cash is feasible, alongside social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. PBWG will receive food vouchers through digital transfers to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. A “cash for prevention” component will continue under activity six for PBWG and children aged 6-23 months.
20. Programme integration will be achieved through geographic and data convergence where possible through relief VBT. One of the inclusion criteria in the VBT is “malnourished woman enrolled for treatment at a health facility”. This will be further reviewed to enhance the integrated relief and nutrition approach aimed at contributing to food and nutrition security outcomes.

### ***CSP Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 3***

21. The number of refugees receiving assistance will increase to 987,000 to align with the gradual increase in the number of refugees observed in 2023. WFP will provide in-kind and cash-based transfers, and capacity strengthening for the Refugees and Returnees Services.
22. WFP will continue to provide specialized nutritious foods for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and PBWG, and provision of school meals to refugee school-going children.

23. As part of the assurance measures put in place to enhance accountability, a new Memorandum of Understanding among WFP, UNHCR, and the Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) was signed to reflect the new roles of the three agencies. Given this, RRS handed over food and cash distributions and warehouse management to WFP. The Data Sharing Agreement between WFP and UNHCR provides access to beneficiary lists for adjudication and deduplication, and assistance is provided through the Global Distribution Tracking Tool of UNHCR.
24. In preparation for the next CSP expected to start in July 2025, WFP will work with UNHCR, RRS and other partners to explore durable solutions for refugees by: (a) linking livelihoods for greater resilience through activity 5 to promote self-reliance and social cohesion between refugees and host communities and (b) conducting vulnerability analysis to inform prioritization for needs-based targeting.

#### ***CSP Outcome 2 Activity 4***

25. WFP will target about 800,000 school-age children with daily school meals to provide a critical social safety net in 2024 and about half of that caseload in 2025 in conflict-affected and food-insecure woredas in Northern Ethiopia.
26. Within the context of early recovery, WFP will scale up home-grown school feeding through the procurement of food from smallholder farmers, and engagement with local aggregators and wholesalers to stimulate local markets and incentivize increased and diversified agricultural production. Capacity Strengthening on food procurement and delivery mechanisms, for the Ministry of Education at federal and regional levels will be enhanced.

#### ***CSP Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 5***

27. Activity 5 has been slightly revised to include capacity strengthening for market actors, given the market linkages with smallholders and other actors. The activity reads: "Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, **market actors**, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks."
28. Within the overall caseload, WFP aims to support 105,000 households to protect their agriculture livelihoods against climate shocks through insurance and facilitated access to formal credit through Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives. These interventions account for 6 percent of the CBT transfer value implementation modality. Geographical and beneficiary targeting will be driven by levels of food insecurity arising from disrupted livelihoods, and geographic convergence of existing programmes including relief and enhanced agronomic opportunities (crop and livestock) to strengthen resilience and food systems.
29. WFP's resilience strategy in Ethiopia aims to support people to transition from dependence on humanitarian food assistance to increased self reliance, resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Using the WFP VBT database (or relevant databases), beneficiaries with the right profiles will be selected and supported with carefully tailored livelihood and resilience-building interventions designed to suit diverse contexts. The strategy has already been tested in Gambella and Somali regions of Ethiopia to strengthen local food systems for smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists, some of whom are Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) beneficiaries and refugees. Based on these experiences, interventions that promote the use of solar-driven small-medium scale irrigation schemes to enhance crop and livestock production; activities that strengthen access to agro-inputs, extension and financial services (including credit for women and insurance for smallholder farmers), agro-processing value addition and market linkages, as well as private sector engagement, will be scaled up.

#### ***CSP Strategic Outcome 3, Activity 6***

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30. WFP will provide fresh food vouchers to 180,000 and 100,000 PBWG and children under two years for the prevention of malnutrition in 2024 and 2025 respectively.
  31. Social and behaviour change communication activities will be implemented alongside the provision of fresh food vouchers targeting women, men, girls, and boys. In addition, WFP will support the provision of technical assistance for local production and market development activities to improve the marketing of specialized nutritious foods by the private sector, focusing on small- and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those owned by women.

#### ***CSP Outcome 4, Activity 7***

32. Activity 7 has been renamed to include the strengthening of market systems. The activity reads: " 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, **market systems** and supply chain solutions and management.

#### ***Transfer modalities***

33. Overall, WFP will increase Cash Based Transfers to beneficiaries by up to 20 percent in 2024 and 2025 through an expanded network of financial service providers aligned with the newly introduced assurance measures, which will allow greater local purchasing power and align with beneficiary preferences. This scale-up will be informed by market assessments, market systems analysis, and cash feasibility assessments, which will inform market functionality and operational feasibility, which will be tracked to inform impact on markets. WFP will maintain the agility to switch between in-kind food and CBT modalities.

#### ***Partnerships***

34. As part of the implementation of the assurance measures for accountability, WFP will implement its programmes through Cooperating Partners (CPs), who are selected through a competitive process. WFP will build the capacity of the CPs to manage food and cash distributions, including warehouse management. In addition, measures have been put in place to monitor CPs' performance through monitoring of Field Level Agreements, CP evaluations, and oversight.
35. WFP will strive to secure flexible and timely contributions to ensure the availability of resources for smooth and seamless assistance by diversifying its resource mobilization efforts.

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

36. Given the complexities of needs; and the implementation of assurance measures for accountability, WFP has augmented its presence in sub-offices and the country office by mobilizing staff, through local and international recruitments and building upon the pre-existing offices. The adjustment in staff numbers has been fully incorporated in this budget revision, which is a decrease in absolute numbers, but the country office will invest in strengthening capacity to make the team fit for purpose.

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

37. Increasing global fuel prices, coupled with the removal of government subsidies, have impacted overland and inland transport costs, as well as a limited shortage of trucks in the country, which can impact WFP operations. These increases are reflected in this BR.
38. As part of the assurance measures, WFP has introduced commodity management measures to prevent, identify, and respond to commodity diversions. These include (i) LESS Last Mile Solution (LMS) that allows 'real-time' receipt of goods at final distribution points resulting in

improved accountability and accuracy of commodity accounting; (ii) Strengthened dispatch controls, which include use of WFP's fleet and commercial transporters that have GPS installed and led by convoy leaders to transport food to distribution points and ensure receipts are confirmed through the LMS and (iii) Bag Marking Solutions for WFP bags to be marked indicating destination and the contact number for the WFP Helpline.

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

39. WFP has augmented its capacity for process and outcome monitoring, including the expansion of third-party monitoring to complement gaps. In addition, WFP has adopted a high-frequency remote monitoring system to gather data from beneficiaries, providing for enhanced and consistent oversight. Through this system, technical staff can quickly evaluate situations providing a timely response mechanism, leveraging on an extensive range of data points. Clear escalation pathways have been established for reporting losses. Issues escalated by monitors will have action owners attached to them along with progress reports to ensure the issues are addressed and closed promptly.
40. The country's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy is in the final stages of completion. This strategy defines monitoring priorities while identifying specific resources required and actions needed to maintain sustained and high-quality monitoring practices. To enhance accountability and minimize inefficiencies, the strategy incorporates community-led monitoring (CLM) as a supplementary practice. CLM enables beneficiaries to actively participate in overseeing WFP programs, thereby empowering them. As vigilant overseers, beneficiaries will use CLM as a mechanism to maintain a proactive feedback loop, ensuring the protection of their entitlements by monitoring service delivery processes and their quality.

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

41. WFP will increase its accountability to the communities affected by food insecurity by ensuring that beneficiaries are properly informed of their entitlements, have access to safe and trusted channels for registering complaints and feedback, and are consulted and participate throughout the project cycle. This includes ensuring standard operating procedures and guidelines are in place for community feedback mechanisms (CFM) for affected people to ask questions, voice complaints, and receive feedback from WFP on their concerns. CFM has been integrated into all operations, and structures put in place at country and field office levels to ensure proper action and resolution is taken to resolve cases promptly. This also includes harmonization of monitoring and CFM escalation matrix.
42. The CFM has three channels: (i) toll-free hotline with coverage across the country; (ii) WFP field monitors and third-party monitors, who act as CFMs when community members approach them to provide feedback, ask questions, or raise complaints, and (iii) CFM help desks set up in each of the distribution sites and managed by CPs staff. Information received through the CFM helpdesks and data collected by field monitors will feed directly into WFP's server and will be addressed by WFP. An internal P4 FT position to lead the Protection, Gender, and AAP unit has been created and will be filled in this year's mid-year reassignment exercise. In addition, an international CFM consultant is being recruited through a competitive process.

### ***Risk management***

43. WFP will continue to strengthen and diversify its security risk management measures, including through support to cooperating partners and in-country coordination with the Government while continuing to build internal and partner capacity to negotiate access with respect to humanitarian principles. WFP will also take concerted action across all the operations to strengthen targeting, distribution, monitoring, commodity management measures, community



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feedback mechanisms, and greater sensitization of beneficiaries and affected populations on how they can raise concerns. Commodity tracking measures and greater oversight over cooperating partners will also be implemented, while WFP will also be working with other stakeholders in strengthening all internal control measures on commodity management, beneficiary identification systems, and the food assistance mechanism in the country.

## Beneficiary analysis

**TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY**

Strategic outcome	Activity	Modality	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
				(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0–18 years)	(0–18 years)	
1	1	Relief in-kind	Current	1,501,989	1,475,862	1,816,857	1,904,619	6,699,328
			Increase/ (decrease)	(904,446)	(888,714)	(1,094,049)	(1,146,897)	(4,034,106)
			Revised	597,543	587,149	722,808	757,723	2,665,222
		Relief CBT	Current	296,168	291,016	358,255	375,560	1,321,000
			Increase/ (decrease)	(182,997)	(179,814)	(221,359)	(232,052)	(816,222)
			Revised	113,171	111,203	136,896	143,508	504,778
	2	Nutrition in-kind	Current	9,279,874	-	9,415,754	9,415,754	28,111,381
			Increase/ (decrease)	(1,878,050)	-	(1,989,455)	(1,989,455)	(5,856,960)
			Revised	7,135,939	-	7,559,241	7,559,240	22,254,421
		Nutrition CBT	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/ (decrease)	35,913	-	38,043	38,043	112,000
			Revised	35,913	-	38,043	38,043	112,000
	3	Refugee in-kind	Current	224,289	208,581	212,944	226,907	872,720
			Increase/ (decrease)	37,181	34,577	35,300	37,615	144,674
			Revised	261,470	243,158	248,244	264,522	1,017,394
Refugee CBT		Current	43,047	40,033	40,870	43,550	167,500	
		Increase/ (decrease)	210,712	195,955	200,054	213,172	819,894	
		Revised	253,760	235,988	240,924	256,722	987,394	
2	4	SMP Food	Current	-	-	167,705	196,870	364,575
			Increase/ (decrease)	-	-	48,092	56,455	104,547
			Revised	-	-	215,796	253,326	469,122
		SMP CBT	Current	-	-	161,000	189,000	350,000
			Increase/ (decrease)	-	-	17,659	20,730	38,389

			Revised	-	-	178,659	209,730	388,389
	5	Act 5 CBT	Current	575,208	569,996	141,522	149,195	1,435,920
			Increase/ (decrease)	(533,147)	(528,316)	(131,173)	(138,285)	(1,330,920)
			Revised	42,061	41,680	10,349	10,910	105,000
3	6	6	Current	246,000	-	484,620	499,380	1,230,000
			Increase/ (decrease)	(114,000)	-	(224,580)	(231,420)	(570,000)
			Revised	132,000	-	260,040	267,960	660,000
Total ( <i>without overlap</i> )			Current	9,644,553	2,993,137	10,309,695	10,309,695	33,257,080
			Increase/ (decrease)	(3,646,424)	(2,009,948)	(3,293,557)	(3,158,671)	(12,108,599)
			Revised	5,998,129	983,189	7,016,138	7,151,024	21,148,481

## Transfers

Table 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) & CASH BASED TRANSFERS (USD/person/day) BY CSP OUTCOME & ACTIVITY

Beneficiary type	CSP outcome 1													CSP Outcome 2							CSP Outcome 3									
	Activity 1					Activity 2				Activity 3				Activity 4			Activity 5		Activity 6											
	Urban PSNP	HRP	HRP	PSNP	PSNP	Amhara Residem	IDPs	Emergency contingency	CH (6-59 mths) MAM Treatment	CH (6-59 mths) MAM Treatment	PBW MAM Treatment	PBW MAM Treatment	GFD				GFD - New Arrivals	MAM Treatment - CH (6-59 mths)	MAM Treatment - PBW	MAM Prevention - CH (6-59 mths)	MAM Prevention - PBW	School Feeding Programme -	School Feeding Programme - Pre-	School Feeding Programme - Regular	School Feeding Programme -	Take Home rations	PSNP - Core Clients	Climate Risk Management -	Climate risk management - R4	Prevention of Malnutrition
Modality	CBT	Food	CBT	CBT	Food	BT	Food	Food	BT	Food	CBT	Food	Food	Food & CBT	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBT	CBT	CBT	
Cereals		500					500					450			283.3	117								32		13	500			
Pulses		50					50					50	50	50	50									9						
Oil		15					15					30	30	30	30								25	13						
Salt												5	5	5	5									3						
Sugar																							20							
Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)										250							250	200	200											
SuperCereal (CSB+)												50	50	50	50								100	100	88					
RUSF								100									100													
LNS-MQ																														
High energy biscuits							500									300														
Total kcal/day		2123					2123	2250	535	984		2266	624	1571	1015	1350	535	984	787	787	674		591		47	1673				
% kcal from protein		12					12	62.5	14			62	20	55	34	38	14	41	32.6	32.6	15		18		0.9	62				
CBTs (USD/person/day)	0.36		0.58	0.58		0.58			0.87	1.39		0.48	0.15	0.30											0.3			1.25	0.4521	0.38
Number of feeding days per year*		90	90	60		180	180	5	90		180	180	360	360	360	360	5	180	180	180	180	220	110	176	176	176	60	24	80	360

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

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	3,005,357	946,111,257	(442,796)	(150,491,591)	2,562,561	795,619,667
Pulses	295,888	142,986,052	(33,721)	(24,576,995)	262,167	118,409,057
Oil and Fats	116,487	146,444,458	(9,640)	(17,481,541)	106,847	128,962,916
Mixed and blended foods	703,995	1,046,975,998	(99,545)	(196,221,724)	604,451	850,754,274
Other	17,764	6,012,075	(345)	(81,370)	17,419	5,930,704
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>4,139,491</b>	<b>2,288,529,839</b>	<b>(586,047)</b>	<b>(388 853 222)</b>	<b>3,553,444</b>	<b>1,899,676,618</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		790,832,802		(87,895,302)		702,937,500
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>4,139,491</b>	<b>3,079,362,641</b>	<b>(586,047)</b>	<b>(476,748,523)</b>	<b>3,553,444</b>	<b>2,602,614,118</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

**COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)**

SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	TOTAL
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	(601,645,524)	(4,053,512)	(27,962, 425)	(6,091,366)	2,558,204	<b>(637,194,622.72)</b>
Implementation	10,187,090	15,366,443	487,457	719,422	(489,845)	<b>26,270,568</b>
Direct support costs						<b>(21,347,756)</b>
Subtotal						<b>(632,271,811)</b>
Indirect support costs						<b>(41,022,959)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>(673,294,770)</b>

<b>OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>						
<b>SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes</b>	<b>SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1</b>	<b>SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3</b>	<b>SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2</b>	<b>SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4</b>	<b>SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>CSP Outcomes</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	4,00,988,317	361,419,286	53,664,308	55,127,305	1,085,811,215	<b>5,558,010,430</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	201,869,846	34,378,326	5,939,200	2,104,236	14,934,975	<b>259,226,583</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	124,685,647	12,547,063	2,000,700	1,853,160	25,796,141	<b>166,882,709</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	4,328,543,809	408,344,675	61,604,208	59,084,700	1,126,542,331	<b>5,984,119,722</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	281,355,348	26,542,404	4,004,274	3,840,506	8,001,155	<b>323,743,685</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,609,899,156</b>	<b>434,887,079</b>	<b>65 608 482</b>	<b>62 925 206</b>	<b>1,134,543,485</b>	<b>6,307,863,408</b>