



World Food
Programme

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Ethiopia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

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Overview

Ethiopia faced multiple challenges in 2024, including regional conflicts, high food prices due to global conditions, and climatic shocks such as drought and flash floods. The Sudan conflict drove over 70,000 refugees into Ethiopia's vulnerable Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, both of which were already struggling with increased humanitarian needs. By the end of 2024, Ethiopia hosted more than 1 million refugees.

As a leading humanitarian agency, WFP provided life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict, disasters, and climate shocks. WFP enhanced operational efficiency by integrating assurance measures, scaling up cash-based transfers (CBT), and reinforcing partnerships with national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). WFP remained agile in responding to climate shocks, displacement, and refugee influxes, while also advancing sustainable solutions to build long-term resilience and food security.

In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, WFP's efforts, alongside the Government and other key stakeholders, played a critical role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Overall, WFP assisted 8.6 million people in 2024, down from 9.6 million in 2023. WFP distributed more than 359,800 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 38 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable host communities, refugees, returnees, and internally displaced populations (IDPs). Of those reached, 51 percent were women, and 6 percent were persons with disabilities. Notably, children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls constituted 60 percent of the people reached.

Under its relief response, WFP reached 4.1 million crisis-affected individuals, a 28 percent decrease compared to 2023, but surpassing the 2024 target by 17 percent. In addition, WFP assisted 801,000 refugees, achieving 81 percent of its target. CBT was scaled up in the refugee response, with USD 5.2 million distributed in 2024, including to newly arrived Sudanese refugees in Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali region.

To address malnutrition, WFP's nutrition programmes supported 2.8 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women with specialised nutritious foods to supplement and prevent moderate acute malnutrition. The programme achieved a 96 percent recovery rate, demonstrating its effectiveness. WFP's malnutrition prevention programme reached 138,900 people in Afar, Amhara, and Somali regions with fresh food vouchers (FFV) and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) messages. Through this initiative, WFP engaged retailers and mothers, promoting nutrition awareness, boosting demand for fresh foods, and encouraging sustainable nutrition practices. Monitoring results showed positive programme results, with 67 percent of children in Amhara receiving minimum acceptable diets, an increase from 37 percent in 2023.

WFP strengthened market access for smallholder farmers through its school meals programme. Nearly 9,000 smallholder farmers were linked to school markets, supplying 2,700 mt of locally produced food and injecting USD 3.7 million into local economies in Amhara and Southern Ethiopia.

WFP improved operational efficiency and accountability by enhancing prioritization and registration processes.

WFP digitally registered nearly 10 million people under its relief and refugee operations and introduced biometric verification for IDPs, while UNHCR continued with the biometric registration of refugees. The establishment of centralized community feedback mechanisms and standardised scooping materials further boosted operational efficiency and accountability.

WFP expanded its CBT modality, reaching 2.3 million people in 2024, up from 1.5 million in 2023, accounting for 27 percent of those assisted. The use of CBT enabled people to meet their essential needs while reducing their reliance on in-kind food assistance. In addition, WFP observed that CBT reduced implementation costs compared to in-kind transfers, demonstrating its efficiency. WFP collaborated with the Cash Working Group in the CBT scale-up, particularly in establishing transfer values based on food market price analysis.

Despite funding challenges, WFP continued to assist vulnerable people in remote locations and advocated for predictable, flexible, and multi-year funding to address emerging needs and build resilience. In response to the Sudan influx, landslides, and the El Niño-induced drought, WFP used internal loan mechanisms to ensure a swift response despite funding shortfalls. WFP's digital innovations, community feedback mechanisms, and internal risk management allowed it to remain agile and responsive.

The duration of assistance varied by activity due to funding constraints. On average, WFP provided food assistance for 238 out of 365 days (65 percent). Relief and refugee responses covered 43 out of 210 planned assistance days (68 percent). School meals were delivered for 75 out of 175 days, and malnutrition treatment reached 96 out of 115 planned days (84 percent). Further, a malnutrition prevention programme was provided for 49 out of 644 planned days, mostly due to funding challenges.

Aligning with SDG 17, on partnerships, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian partners by delivering cost-effective logistics and engineering services. These included air transport, coordination platforms, and streamlined supply chains to ensure life-saving assistance reached those in need. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 2,700 passengers and delivered 8.24 mt of cargo. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster provided common transport, storage, and training to 28 humanitarian organizations. WFP procured 50,000 mt of wheat on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, supplied 166,330 litres of fuel, and delivered critical logistics services to its partners. To ensure safe, nutritious food, WFP inspected 3,660 mt of food and fumigated 273,200 mt.

WFP continued strengthening its partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, international financial institutions, and the private sector to enhance humanitarian and resilience-building efforts for shock-affected populations. WFP collaborated with UNICEF to deliver a comprehensive nutrition-integrated package and with UNDP and IOM to implement durable solutions for the resettlement of IDPs.

Advancing the localization agenda, WFP bolstered its partnership with the Government and national NGOs, representing 62 percent of its partnership portfolio. WFP transitioned its crisis response implementation to NGO partners and strengthened their capacity to align with WFP standards, manage data systems, and engage with communities. WFP also procured 75 percent of goods and services locally, focusing on building capacity and supporting local market systems.

WFP prioritised capacity-building for federal and regional authorities, private sector actors, and local NGOs in early warning, emergency preparedness, safety nets, and supply chain management. A key milestone was the finalization of the Commodity Allocation and Tracking System for the Ethiopian Disaster and Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), which will enhance efficiency and transparency in food security and emergency response operations. Further, WFP provided technical support to the Government in rolling out a digital national identity pilot project in the Somali region to strengthen identity management and improve programme targeting.

WFP began developing its Country Strategic Plan (2025-2030), drawing on lessons from evaluations, emerging Government priorities, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) priorities, and the resourcing landscape. Looking ahead, WFP will continue to support the Government's zero hunger goal through multi-sectoral approaches that meet urgent needs while building resilience and tackling root causes of vulnerability.

8,556,582

Total beneficiaries in 2024



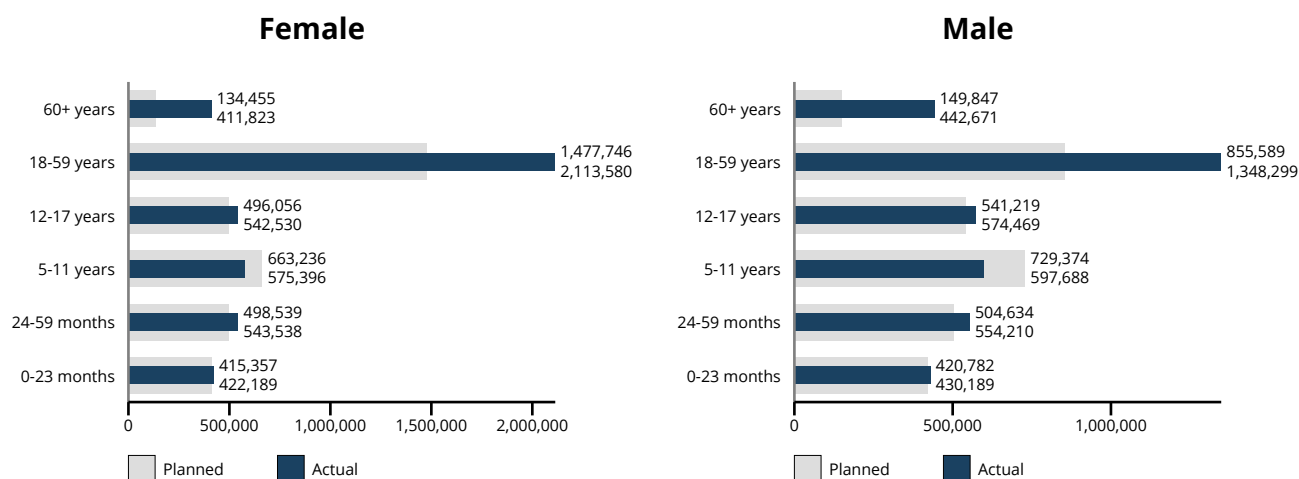
54%
female



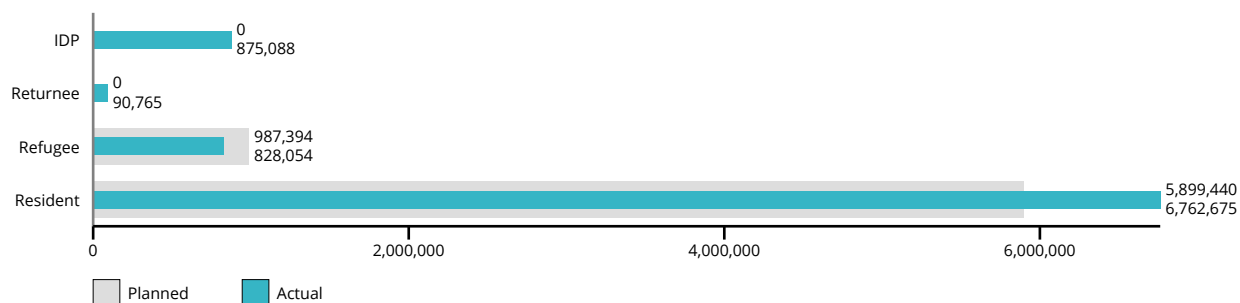
46%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 513,394 (50% Female, 50% Male)

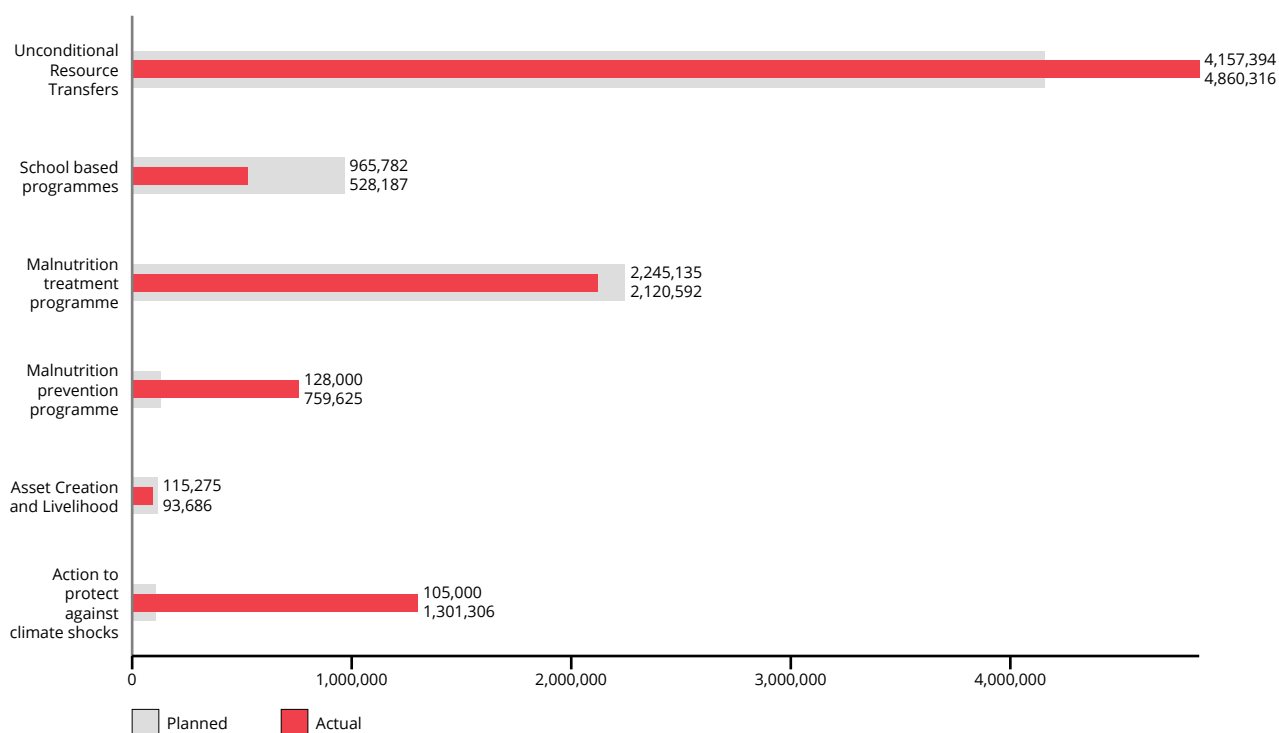
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



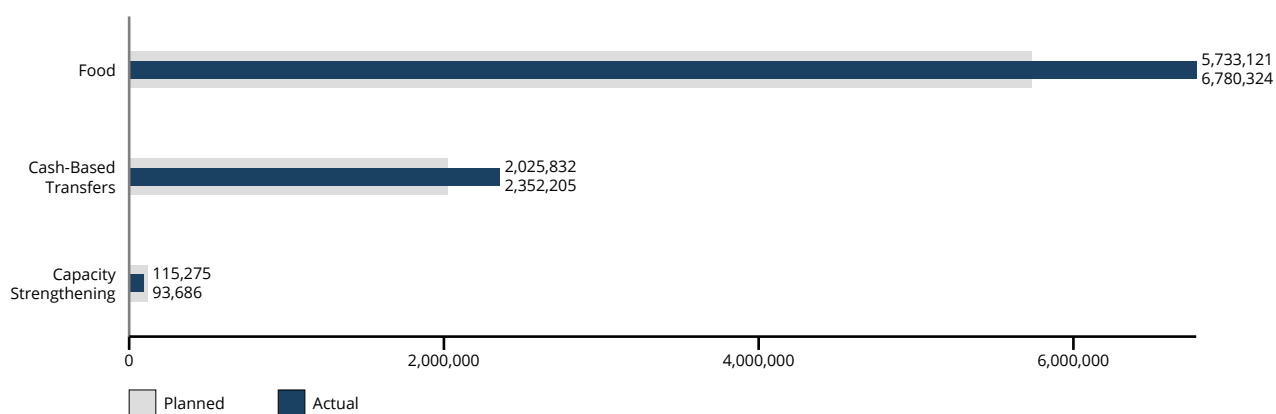
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



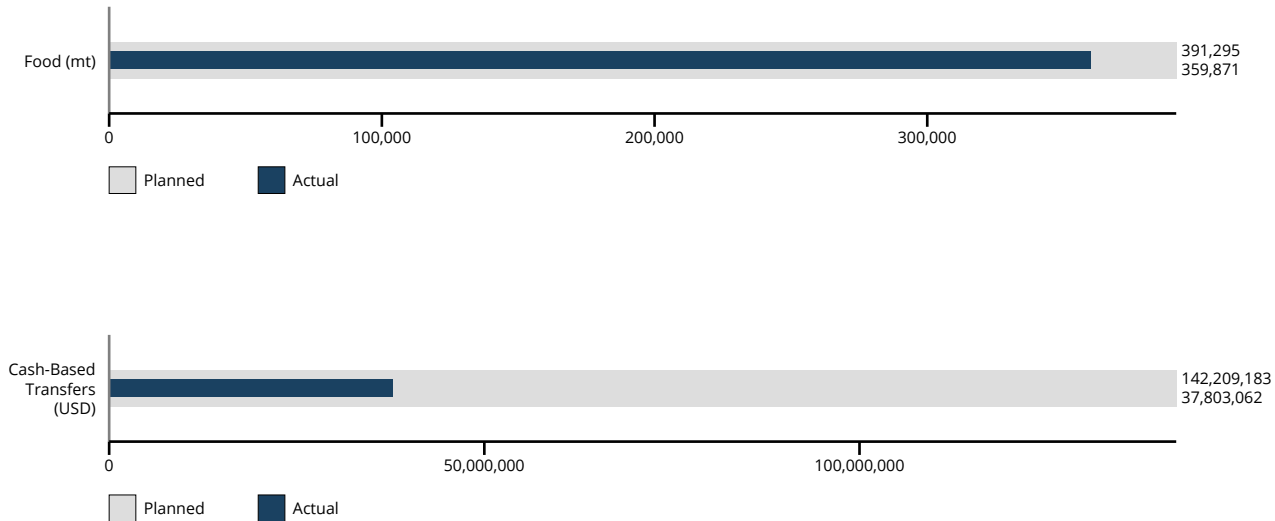
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



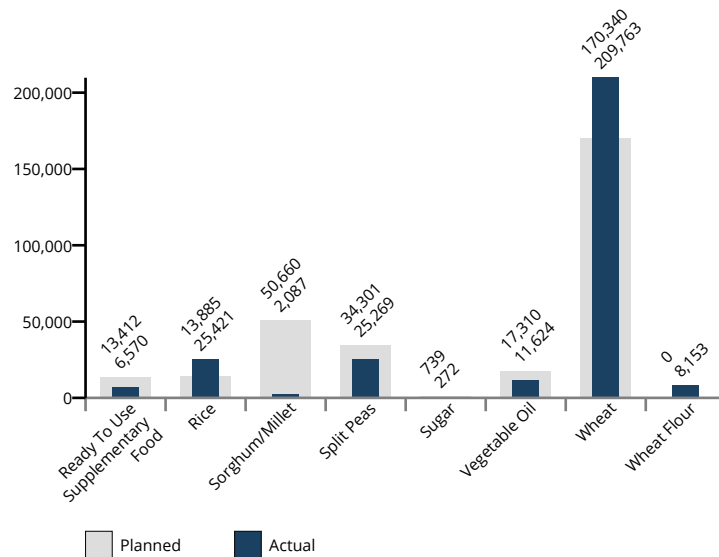
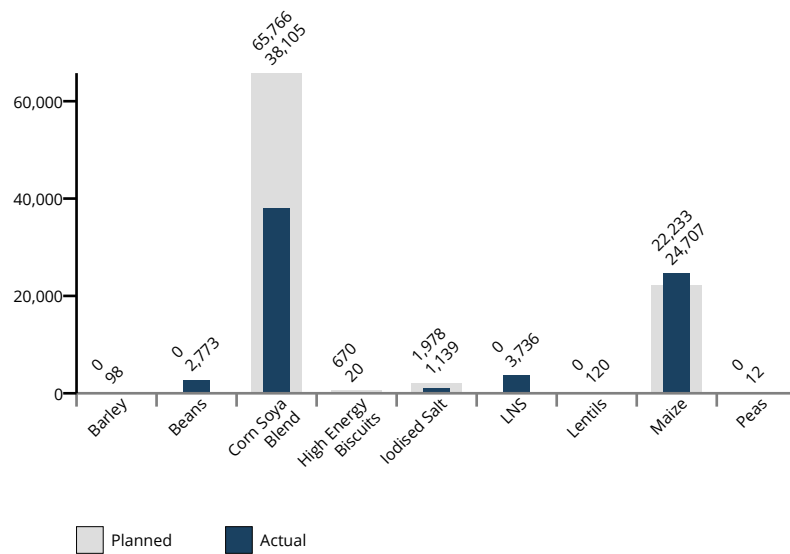
Beneficiaries by Modality



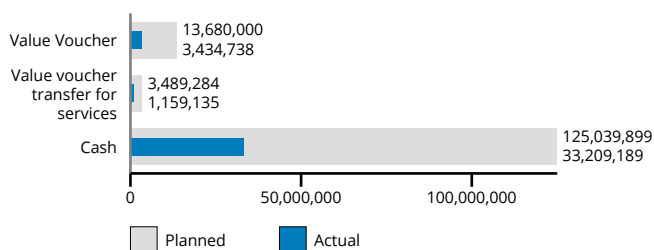
Total Transfers by Modality



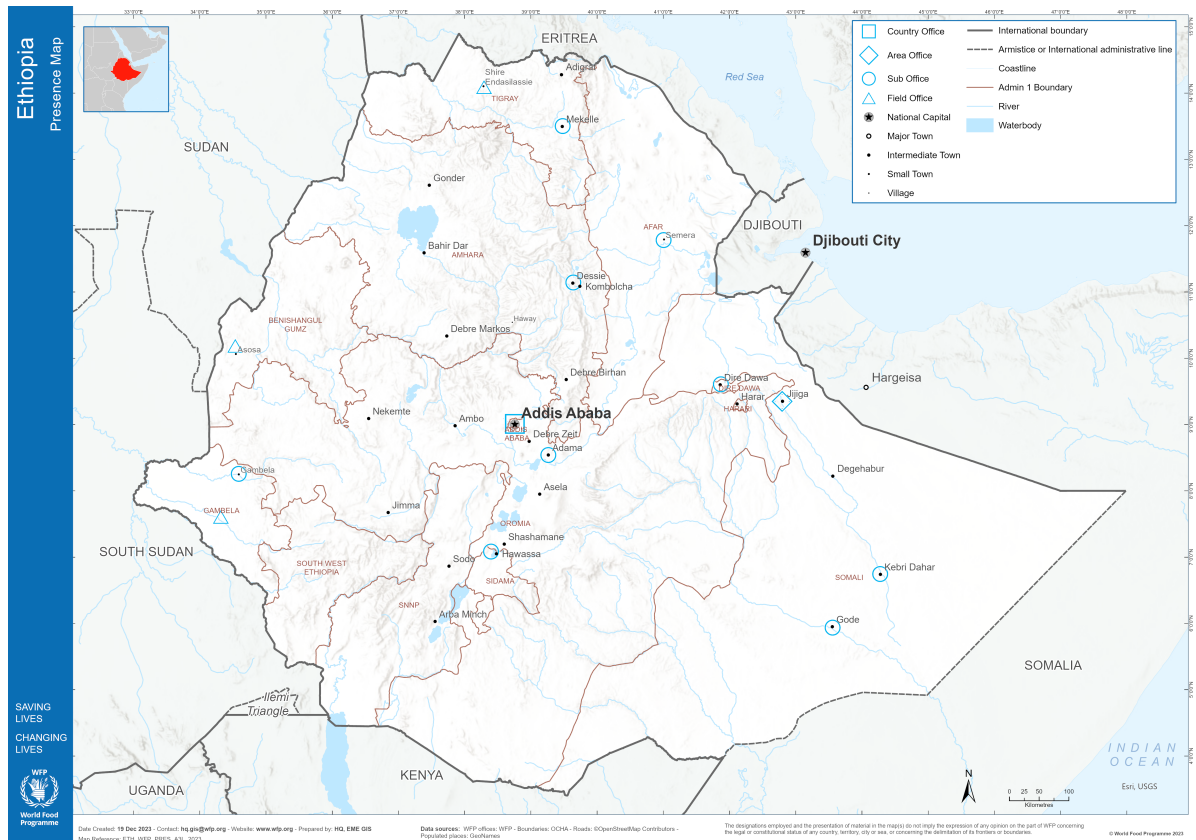
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Ethiopia, one of the fastest growing economies and the second most populous country in Africa, is home to approximately 130 million[1] people, 49.8 percent of whom are women. About 40 percent of the population is under the age of 15, and 20 percent live with a form of disability. Ethiopia ranks low on the Human Development Index (176 out of 193 countries) and Gender Equality Index (74 out of 156 countries). Ethiopia relies on rainfed agriculture, which is the main economic driver, contributing 32 percent to the national gross domestic product (GDP) and 70 percent to the country's foreign[2] exchange earnings; however, this sector is highly vulnerable to climate extremes. While pursuing ambitious national development goals, the country faces overlapping crises, including conflict, climate shocks, and economic instability, which continue to impact food security and resilience.

Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan to become an "African beacon of prosperity" by 2030 has been derailed by global crises, internal conflict, climate shocks, disease outbreak and rising poverty, making the prospect of change uncertain. Following the end of the Northern conflict in 2022, Ethiopia continued to face a complex political landscape across its regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and Somali, with ethnic polarization and unresolved conflicts affecting peace and stability. This has resulted in migration and internal displacement predominantly in the Somali, Oromia and Tigray regions. Despite an average GDP growth rate of 10 percent from 2004 to 2019, Ethiopia's per capita income remains low at USD 1,020[3].

Ethiopia continues to face recurring droughts, leading to reduced agricultural output and livestock losses impacting livelihoods and food security. Earlier in the year, floods caused significant crop and infrastructure damage in some regions, further exacerbating food insecurity. Climate shocks, such as La Niña-driven drought and flash floods, have worsened the situation, leaving 15.8 million people[4] in need of food assistance, including internally displaced persons (IDPs). Adding to the hardship, inflation surged to 19.9 percent by mid-2024, fueled by global economic shocks, soaring food prices, and local currency devaluation, further straining vulnerable communities.

Food security and malnutrition rates are at alarming levels, especially in conflict-affected regions. The results of many SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) surveys conducted in 2024 show malnutrition with a prevalence rate higher than the WHO's 15 percent emergency threshold. With limited access to basic services, including clean water, health care, and education, particularly in conflict-affected regions, a peak in malnutrition was evident in refugee camps, IDP sites, and regions prone to drought, such as Afar and Somali. This was markedly pronounced in the lean season (July to September). Increased needs, funding shortfalls, access constraints,

and insecurity-induced operational disruptions have challenged WFP's ability to reach the most vulnerable across the country.

Ethiopia hosts over a million refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Eritrea across 29 camps in seven regions. The Sudan crisis further strained the country's refugee response, with over 70,000 new arrivals recorded by year-end. Despite increasing needs, funding shortfalls forced WFP to provide only 60 percent of the food basket in camps, except for new arrivals, who received full rations. To cope with limited resources, WFP relied on internal loan mechanisms to sustain assistance. Beyond funding gaps, severe protection risks - including gender-based violence and human rights violations - were at their highest, particularly affecting women and girls in both refugee and IDP camps.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2020-2025) comprises five strategic outcomes, aligning with Ethiopia's development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by addressing food and nutrition security through emergency assistance and resilience-building. Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on crisis response, with a focus on addressing immediate food and nutrition needs for shock-affected populations, such as IDPs and refugees. To address malnutrition, nutrition support is integrated into crisis response to both prevent and manage undernutrition.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure populations, moving towards reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance and delivering nutrition-sensitive school meals through the homegrown school feeding model. Strategic Outcome 3 addresses malnutrition through prevention strategies focused on the "1,000-day window of opportunity," promoting a healthy and diversified diet to prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on strengthening national institutions and partners' capacities in the design, implementation, and management of food security and nutrition programmes, early warning systems, emergency preparedness, social protection and supply chain. Lastly, contributing to SDG 17: Partnerships, Strategic Outcome 5 provides essential common services to humanitarian and development partners, enabling them to reach vulnerable populations more effectively.

Through this framework, WFP implemented its operations in 2024. Following low levels of funding in 2023, [JR1] WFP Ethiopia took steps to build donor trust, advocating for flexible, multi-year funding to address urgent and emerging dynamic humanitarian needs and support long-term resilience and development in Ethiopia. WFP strengthened its commitment to the localization agenda, diligently working with the government and national non-government organizations (NGOs).

Risk management

WFP Ethiopia has fully integrated risk management and reporting into its operations and decision-making processes, aided by a robust committee ensuring well-researched and regular risk assessments. In 2024, WFP identified financial sustainability as a critical risk due to reduced donor funding, which threatened its ability to reach vulnerable people. In response, WFP Ethiopia renewed donor interest by showcasing successful assurance measures, which were important for restoring transparency and ensured continuous dialogue with partners and donors to maintain a robust control environment and operational effectiveness.

With limited humanitarian support to meet the wider needs, WFP observed an increase in partial monetization of food assistance to cover other essential needs. In response, WFP advocated for flexible funding and where possible adjusted its approach by transitioning to cash assistance, enabling people to address both food and other basic needs.

Insecurity across the country remains an ongoing risk to WFP's operations, with recurrent ethnic conflicts and escalating violence disrupting activities and increasing risks to its staff, partners, and the people it serves. In 2024, WFP faced restricted access, in-transit robberies of its commodities, threats to staff and partners, and illegal road closures. To mitigate these risks, WFP collaborates with stakeholders, including the UN, the Government, and local communities, to prioritize the safety of staff and assets and ensure assistance reaches vulnerable communities.

WFP continues to review and test the adequacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of its processes to address the challenging operational context. WFP enhanced control measures in targeting, monitoring, identity management, cooperating partner management, community feedback mechanisms, and supply chain controls; complemented by redefining targeting criteria and approaches, identifying digitalization opportunities, and implementing standard operating procedures through the IDM strategy. WFP also maintained regular oversight of its operations and consistently incorporated recommendations and feedback to strengthen governance, risk management, and internal control processes.

Lessons learned

In 2024, the scale of conflict and insecurity significantly constrained humanitarian access. A key lesson was the need to enhance targeting and monitoring of operations to increase accountability. In response, WFP adapted and improved its approaches to monitoring, targeting, and coordination by updating its systems and increasing engagement with communities and local actors.

WFP has integrated the recommendations from the evaluation of the 2020-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) into the design of the upcoming CSP (2025-2030). This integration aims to enhance risk management and improve coordination, ensuring a more effective and accountable response. The new CSP places greater emphasis on livelihoods and self-reliance activities, reflecting a holistic approach to addressing humanitarian needs.

Building on the lessons, WFP will also continue strengthening risk management frameworks to better anticipate and mitigate potential challenges, enhance the transition from relief to resilience, ensuring that communities are better equipped to withstand future shocks and improving cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP will continue to adhering to humanitarian principles, and focus on evidence-based outcome monitoring and reporting. Furthermore, diversifying funding sources is crucial to sustaining operations and ensuring that WFP can continue to deliver life-saving assistance where it is needed most.

Country office story

Anticipatory Action: Empowering Communities Against Drought



© WFP/Michael Tewelde

Nune Ousman, a mother of four, is helping in clearing land for fodder production.

The sun lingers along the horizon in Somali region's Dollo town, as communities rush to wrap up their work for the day. Nune Ousman carries her baby on her back and helps her neighbors clear land for planting fodder. This is critical to help their livestock, their main source of livelihood, survive.

Nune and her community are part of an estimated 19 million people living in areas at risk of drought. Communities have yet to recover from the longest drought on record in the Horn of Africa, which extended from 2020-23. In anticipation of the La Niña-induced drought in the Somali region during the October-December 2024 season, WFP, with the leadership of the Somali Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), activated Anticipatory Actions (AA). These actions leverage advanced forecasting and early warning systems to enable communities to take precautionary measures to safeguard their lives and livelihoods.

WFP's anticipatory actions are activated through early warning messages and advisories, distribution of multi-purpose cash transfers, rangeland management, fodder production, and provision of feed vouchers for animals. WFP targeted close to 1 million people in drought-risk Oromia and Somali regions with early warning messages, 70,000 with cash assistance, and 96,000 with livestock feed vouchers.

Some 100 kilometers away from Nune's village in Dollow district, Habiba Abdulahi listens intently to messages being passed by WFP and partners, informing communities on what actions they can take to protect their livelihoods and remain food secure during the drought.

"In the meeting, we heard that the rain may not come," says Habiba. "We knew they were right because there is no moisture in the air." She recalls the previous droughts where communities endured extreme hardships and lost their livestock and means of livelihoods. "In the sessions, we learned how to save feed for our animals and food for our families. We cannot fight nature, but we can be prepared and protect ourselves from what is to come," she adds.

Alongside early warning messages, WFP provides multipurpose cash transfers to vulnerable communities ahead of the forecasted drought to help communities have access to food and essential needs. Communities in the targeted districts received USD 228.3 over three months (USD 76.1 per month), which translates to approximately ETB 7,700 per household per month.

For Habiba, this cash transfer came at the right time. "I can now think about how to store fodder for my three goats and buy pasta and macaroni to store for later." The 46-year-old mother of ten is the primary breadwinner for her household, as her husband is not employed.

"Life in this area is hard. During the previous seasons of drought, our cattle died one by one, leaving us with nothing. Now, hearing that this will come again, I want to engage in petty trade by selling food in the market, and with the money I make, I can take care of my family." Distribution of multipurpose cash empowers communities to make decisions for themselves and their families' well-being.

As water is scarce in droughts, rehabilitation of existing water structures is critical in maintaining the quality and volume of water for use in households, as well as livestock rearing and farming. WFP and its partner Mercy Corps are also rehabilitating water structures so communities can maintain water volume and quality for household use, livestock, and agriculture. "We had stopped using this well; it was hard to get water out, and livestock would often pollute the water," says Abdirazak. "Now, it is easy to manage, and the structure is built quite well."

For Nune, Habiba, Abdirazak, and thousands more, WFP's Anticipatory Action represents a shift in humanitarian response—from reactive response to proactive interventions—leveraging foresight and preparedness to protect lives and livelihoods against the impact of climate-related shocks.

Programme performance

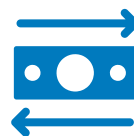
Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.



4.1 million most vulnerable people in crisis situation received assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets



221,400 mt of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets to **vulnerable populations**.



USD 26.7 million transferred through **cash based transfers** to people in need and people living in camps.



2.6 million children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls supported with nutritious food to **prevent and manage acute malnutrition**.



801,400 refugees across 29 camps and sites received food at **60 percent ration size**.

Strategic Outcome One, remains the largest component of WFP Ethiopia's operations, ensuring food access for crisis-affected populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, vulnerable host communities, and refugees in camps. WFP provides life-saving food assistance and nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive support to prevent and manage acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

Relief response

In 2024, humanitarian needs remained critical due to protracted conflicts, climate-induced shocks, health and economic challenges. An estimated 15.8 million people required humanitarian assistance, a 20 percent decrease compared to 20.4 million in 2023. The Food Cluster targeted 6.5 million individuals for relief support in 2024 [1], including those affected by conflict, food insecurity, and displacement. WFP used vulnerability-based targeting [2] to identify the most food-insecure households and ensured digital registration and digitally enabled distributions through SCOPE and the Payment Instrument Tracker.

Through Ethiopia's Household Economy Analysis (HEA), WFP prioritized districts classified as severely food insecure (HEA Phases 4 and 5), and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps and camp-like settings. WFP continued to provide assistance to food insecure populations in North Gondar, Amhara, and contested areas between Amhara and Tigray, despite not being classified as HEA Phases 4 and 5, as conflict-related triggers of food insecurity warranted this support.

WFP's relief operation was funded at 90 percent recording an annual expenditure of USD148 million, with over 40 percent carried over from 2023 and close to USD 81 million carried forward to 2025. In collaboration with INGO/NGO

partners, WFP assisted more than 4 million crisis-affected people, including 870,000 IDPs across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions. While the number of people reached under relief response declined compared to the 5.3 million reached in 2023, primarily due to funding shortfalls, WFP exceeded its 2024 plan of 3.2 million by 25 percent. The increased needs are attributed to drought in northern Ethiopia, floods in the Somali region during the first half of the year, expanded food distributions to returnees in Amhara and Tigray, continued assistance in North Gondar (Amhara), and new needs identified through the Belg and Meher assessments (September-May).

WFP expanded Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) in areas with functional markets and financial service providers, reaching 495,000 people with USD 25.6 million. This is an increase from 350,886 individuals and USD 14.5 million in 2023, representing a 41 percent rise in the number of recipients and a 90 percent increase in the amount distributed through CBT.

WFP augmented its monitoring efforts to track food distribution processes and effectiveness of assistance on household food security. Results showed significant improvements in food consumption levels among households in Afar (18 to 70 percent), Amhara (29 to 34 percent) and Tigray (45 to 68 percent), while a decrease was observed in Somali (35 to 13 percent) due to the onset drought. Overall, beneficiary households reported less severe consumption behaviors, such as food borrowing, limiting meal portions, and reducing the number of meals during food-scarce periods. However, emergency livelihood coping strategies, such as migration from places of origin, were prevalent in the Afar and Tigray regions.

Building on the 2023 distribution reforms, WFP strengthened its assurance measures by implementing digital beneficiary identification, biometric registration for IDPs living in camps, digitized weighing scales, and transitioning to direct household distributions. This ensured assistance reached the intended people. Nearly nine million individuals (1.7 million households) were registered in corporate digital platforms, with four million individuals (739,000 households) receiving assistance. Biometric registration and secure data transfer improved transparency, reducing the recorded IDP population by 35 percent through deduplication.

WFP enhanced accountability and service delivery through improved Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), such as increasing help desks at distribution points and robust monitoring and issue escalation mechanisms. WFP successfully monitored 94 percent of the 1,199 relief sites, up from 70 percent in 2023.[3] However, conflict in pockets of Amhara and active seismic activities in the Southern region impeded optimal monitoring, especially for nutrition activities.

Nutrition Response

The prevalence of malnutrition remained high among children under 5 and PBWG, with Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys showing Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeding the WHO emergency threshold (>15 percent) in different regions. The highest rates were recorded in pastoralist districts in Somali and Afar at 22 percent (Filtu woredas) and 19 percent respectively.

The nutrition response secured 95 percent of its annual funding requirements with 18 percent carried over from 2023. WFP spent 68 percent (USD 87 million) of the funding under its nutrition activities, carrying forward USD 41 million to 2025. These resources sustained nutrition programmes to prevent and manage moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women in nine regions [4]. WFP reached more than 2 million children under five years and PBWG with nutrition support to manage moderate acute malnutrition, achieving 97 percent of its initial target. Monitoring data showed that the programme was effective, with a 96 percent recovery rate — surpassing the SPHERE standard recommended rate of 75 percent.

WFP provided preventive nutrition support to more than 500,000 women and children in the Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions, focusing on districts affected by El Niño and at high risk of increased levels of malnutrition [5]. To enhance accountability and supply of nutritious foods at health facilities and distribution centres, WFP introduced last-mile distribution measures country-wide. While this transition initially caused implementation delays, WFP made remarkable progress initially reaching 70 districts across the country in partnership with 11 NGO with plans to scale up to an additional 33 districts.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF, WFP increased Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) coverage from 16 to 37 percent in Afar and Somali, delivering a comprehensive package consisting of nutrition support and health interventions. This strengthened the continuum of care for malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women. In addition, community-led Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), improved knowledge and practices on nutrition, and addressed existing social norms limiting fathers' involvement in the domestic health and nutrition practices of their households.

WFP started piloting an alternative solution for the management of moderate acute malnutrition through a voucher initiative reaching 4,000 women and children with vouchers to purchase nutritious local foods. This was complemented by SBCC to promote the consumption of nutrient-dense diets. This intervention will continue throughout 2025 and is aligned with the new WHO guidance on the use of local foods to manage moderate wasting. WFP, in collaboration with Addis Ababa University, initiated research to compare the effectiveness of specialized

nutritious foods, cash, and vouchers in managing malnutrition. This study is expected to be completed by 2025, and its findings will help refine future interventions, ensuring the most effective approaches are used to combat malnutrition.

Strong partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, and local leaders improved programme efficiency. WFP actively advocated for the management of food diversion, especially specialized nutritious foods. Joint communication discouraged the sale of nutrition commodities, with some local authorities enacting bylaws to penalize such sales.

Refugee Response

Refugees rely on food assistance and live in 29 settlement camps in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali, and South Ethiopia- which are also affected by internal conflict, economic challenges, and climate shocks. The refugee response was further strained due to escalating conflict in Sudan and a sharp decline in humanitarian funding. In 2024, available funding covered only 58 percent of the annual needs, including carryover from 2023.

Severe funding shortfalls forced reductions in food rations since 2023, with refugees receiving only 60 percent of their entitlements. In April 2024, rations were further reduced to 47 percent. By August, food assistance was partially restored to 60 percent, while newly arrived Sudanese refugees continued to receive full rations. Over 90,800 Sudanese refugees, including new arrivals, received fortified biscuits and one hot meal per day, continuing to receive full rations after registration. In September, WFP introduced CBT alongside in-kind food assistance for Sudanese refugees in Benishangul-Gumuz.

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia, provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 801,000 refugees, a slight reduction from 823,000 in 2023. Assistance was delivered through in-kind distributions, CBT, food and cash hybrid models. Cumulatively, WFP distributed 76,000 mt of in-kind food assistance and disbursed USD 6 million in CBT, an increase from USD 2.3 million in 2023.

Monitoring results showed that households consuming acceptable food levels increased from 49 percent in 2023 to 59 percent in 2024, in addition, the use of negative coping strategies reduced from 14.5 in 2023 to 10.5 in 2024, even in times of food scarcity. However, refugee households near the Somalia, Sudan, and Eritrea borders, primarily new arrivals, adopted negative coping strategies as they settled in already food-insecure host communities, intensifying resource competition and increasing vulnerabilities.

WFP provided specialized nutritious foods for the management and prevention of acute malnutrition for 265,800 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women in refugee camps, achieving a 96 percent recovery rate, surpassing the SPHEREs standards rate of 75 percent. Further, 95,640 (77,640 in 2023) school-aged children also benefitted from school meals in 2024.

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.



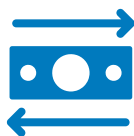
402,000 school children provided with **nutritious school meals**. Of these, **204,200 school children** are children in **post-conflict affected regions**.



287,000 smallholder farmers supported with **integrated services** (agriculture input, farming technologies, training, market & financial inclusion).



2,708 mt of **food** was sourced from over **8,840 smallholder farmers**, to support **children with school meals** in Amhara and Southern Ethiopia.



Number of people reached with insurance to **protect against climate shocks**: **1.3 million**



Total value of premiums paid under (**meso**) **insurance schemes**: **USD 2.5 million**

This Strategic Outcome focuses on building households' resilience to shocks by providing climate risk management services and capacity-strengthening support for vulnerable communities affected by climatic shocks including smallholder farmers, pastoralists, chronically food-insecure people in rural and urban areas, and refugees. Additionally, it seeks to improve educational outcomes by providing nutritious school meals to children enrolled in schools.

School Feeding

School meals remain a critical safety net for vulnerable communities, contributing to increased access to food for school-going children, improved learning outcomes, and strengthening human capital development. In 2024, WFP targeted 1,179 primary schools in food-insecure and shock-affected areas. School feeding activities were resourced at 67 percent, including carryover funds from 2023. WFP expanded its school feeding coverage by 9 percent compared to 2023 in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and South Ethiopia. More than 402,000 school-going children (46 percent girls) received school meals, including 204,200 children (51 percent) in schools located in districts severely affected by climate and conflict shocks in Tigray, Afar, and Oromia.

School feeding was implemented through home-grown school feeding (HGSF), where WFP linked smallholder farmers to school meal programmes contributing to the local economy and strengthening their livelihood. WFP transferred USD 3.7 million as a Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) to the Government of Ethiopia, enabling schools to source 2,708 mt of food from 8,840 smallholders. Overall, WFP assisted 215,783 school children with school meals in Amhara and South Ethiopia through the HGSF. The programme's multisectoral approach has generated a significant return on investment, with a recent value-for-money study showing a benefit-to-cost ratio of up to USD 7 for each dollar invested. In addition, the school feeding programme provided food transfers to households at an annual value of USD 30, representing seven percent of the total household expenditure in households with the least income.

WFP reported a slight increase in attendance rates this year, reaching 73.6 percent compared to 73 percent in 2023, while enrolment rates remained largely unchanged. This slight increase is attributed to conflict and displacement in many school feeding locations, impacting school attendance. However, a value-for-money study revealed that school children in Ethiopia gain up to 40 percent more school years, translated to an equivalence of an additional 2.7 years of schooling and are more 2.6 times more likely to stay in school than those without school meals. These findings underscore the positive impact of school meals on educational outcomes.

Results from a gender assessment of the school feeding programme show that school feeding plays a key role in improving community perceptions of the importance of girls' education, supporting improved educational outcomes, and increasing girls' self-confidence, physical health, and psycho-social well-being. In schools benefitting from school meals, gender parity was 0.95 percent in 2024, compared to a national average of 0.91 percent signifying the positive role school meals play in promoting girl education.

As part of its technical assistance to the Government, WFP supported the development of eight policies, strategies, guidelines, and studies for national and regional stakeholders. The Government's commitment to school feeding is evident through increased programme coverage and budget allocation of USD 85 million. Active participation in the Global School Meals Coalition is a transformative step, galvanizing multi-sectoral efforts to ensure every child has access to healthy meals. In 2024, the national program reached 7 million children, a 55 percent increase from 2023.

WFP improved the nutritional quality of school meals by integrating fortified foods such as vegetable oil and specialised nutritious foods (CSB+) including locally purchased fresh foods. WFP scaled up fresh food in schools to reach 56,000 children (48 percent schoolgirls) in 141 schools in Afar and SER with meals incorporating fresh fruits, vegetables, and animal proteins. School gardens in 103 selected schools enhanced access to fresh food and provided a platform for knowledge transfer on improved nutrition, dietary diversity, and climate-smart horticulture.

To improve the quality and safety of school feeding programmes, WFP invested USD 2.9 million in constructing and rehabilitating school storage facilities, kitchens, and feeding shelters and provided essential non-food items across schools. Complementing infrastructure support, WFP provided training on food handling, storage, management, and safe food preparation and distribution to 1400 school stakeholders, equipping local communities with knowledge and resources to provide safe, nutritious meals to school children.

WFP worked closely with the Government of Ethiopia and key strategic partners to deliver integrated services to enhance children's educational access, nutritional well-being, and economic growth. Through a coordinated approach with UNICEF, WFP's school feeding interventions were implemented in the same target schools, ensuring a stronger geographic convergence of services, and fostering a sustainable, resilient, and locally driven approach to school feeding.

Resilience Building

WFP's resilience-building activities in Ethiopia aim to empower communities to better cope with shocks, strengthen systems through capacity building of smallholder farmers and the Government, and build sustainable solutions to reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance. These activities were fully resourced against annual requirements, including USD 57 million carryover funds from 2023, enabling WFP to plan for long-term resilience-building interventions.

WFP scaled up its interventions in Amhara, Tigray, Somali, Afar, and Gambella regions, reaching 1.5 million people including 287,000 smallholder farmers with integrated support, a 300 percent increase from 2023. The scale up was in response to increased climate shocks in the country and the need to transition people from emergency food assistance to resilience-building interventions. Support provided included access to agricultural inputs and sustainable farming technologies, market linkages (through cooperatives and aggregators), access to insurance, nutrition education, and affordable financing via Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs).

WFP supported 3,054 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) across different regions and provided financial literacy training to 101,400 farmers, 50 percent of whom were women. This improved farmers' financial management capacity, enabling them to collectively save USD 327,611. Of this amount, 51 percent was provided as loans to support agricultural and non-farm enterprises and to procure inputs like seeds, tools, and mechanization services.

To protect crops from extreme weather, WFP aligned its crop insurance scheme with the Government's Input Voucher System (IVS), providing enrolled farmers with seeds and fertilizer. In Amhara, 247,000 farmers enrolled in crop insurance while 4,300 agro-pastoralists in livestock insurance. A historical USD 868,345 insurance payout was provided to farmers who suffered losses from reduced rainfall during the 2023 Meher season. Communities participating in both insurance schemes continue to make mandatory premium contributions.

WFP's evaluation of the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists (SIPE) found that insured households spent nearly twice as much on livestock-related costs compared to non-supported households, linked to higher income, savings, asset depletion, or insurance payouts. Supported households used fewer coping strategies (0.23 fewer on average) than non-supported households (1.8), indicating improved food security. Insurance payouts helped protect against sudden food insecurity and prevent forced livestock sales during droughts, securing future income and resilience to shocks.

WFP invested in water harvesting and irrigation systems in Somali's arid and semi-arid lowlands to improve livelihoods, enhance food and nutrition security, and strengthen resilience. In Gode and Dolo Ado, WFP supported the construction of three ponds for small-scale farming. Additionally, WFP rehabilitated an irrigation scheme in Dolo Ado, including a 0.6

km canal and a solar-powered pump system, resulting in irrigation of 100 hectares and benefiting 1,730 people.

In Tigray, WFP launched a post-conflict recovery initiative targeting people benefitting from relief assistance to reduce aid dependency and build resilient communities. Over 26,000 conflict-affected people received agricultural inputs, tillage services, and training, which empowered them to cultivate more than 1,200 hectares of land. This yielded 2,754 mt of sorghum, 99 mt of chickpeas, and 40 mt of cowpeas improving food access and incomes. Seven spate irrigation schemes were rehabilitated, benefiting 1,616 households (227 female-headed) by irrigating 680 hectares. In Afar, WFP supported 8,000 people (1,600 households) with a livelihood rehabilitation package consisting of agricultural inputs, mechanized land preparation, and financial assistance through VSLAs.

WFP collaborated with Disaster Risk Management Bureaus (DRMBs) and the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) to enhance Climate Information Early Warning Systems (CIEWS), and disaster risk reduction and preparedness systems. This was achieved through the establishment of 'Index Design Teams' that managed the micro-insurance designs. By providing agricultural inputs, sustainable farming training, and market linkages, WFP supported the cultivation of 36,511 hectares. This effort yielded a marketable surplus of 38,993 mt of grain worth USD 13 million, significantly boosting smallholder incomes. In Amhara, WFP's outcome monitoring assessment indicated that 45 percent of targeted households reported an 11 percent increase in production compared to non-intervention households with similar observations reported in Afar and Somali.

WFP continued to support regional government bureaus (Agriculture, Cooperatives, and Trade) to strengthen extension services to ensure farmers received critical advisory support on agriculture and post-harvest technologies. More than 300 extension officers were trained and equipped with bicycles to enhance outreach in remote areas. As a result, 15,504 farmers adopted climate-smart agricultural practices, and 10,758 farmers implemented improved post-harvest management techniques, reducing the average loss from 1,350 kg to 370 kg (73 percent). WFP monitoring data show a reduction in percentage of households experiencing post-harvest loss by 11 percentage points, from 55 percent in November 2023 to 44 percent by December across regions. Additionally, 18,985 farmers accessed essential veterinary services, including livestock vaccinations, fodder, and extension advisories on good animal husbandry.

Key lessons from 2024 highlighted the importance of integrating resilience interventions with nutrition, school feeding, and social protection programmes for sustainable impact. WFP will continue to leverage school feeding and its Local Regional Food Procurement policy in building sustainable markets for smallholder farmers, promoting diversified crop production through enhanced nutrition extension materials, and strengthening links with rural safety-net projects to support self-reliance. WFP will focus on building strategic partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, academia, and the private sector to implement evidence-based interventions, ensuring sustainability and scalability in future programming.

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

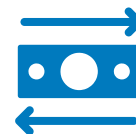
Strategic outcome 03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.



126,892 children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in Afar, Amhara and Somalia received Fresh Food vouchers



More than 70,000 people received Social Behavioral Communication to **improve dietary diversity of vulnerable women and children.**



USD 3.4 million disbursed through vouchers to enhance **access to nutrient-dense foods**

Strategic Outcome Three aims to improve access to nutrient-dense foods for vulnerable populations in targeted areas and prevent all forms of malnutrition. WFP's key interventions include climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-23 months, complemented by Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), training for outreach workers, and capacity strengthening for the private sector and government to support efforts aligned with SDG 2.

The strategic outcome secured 94 percent of the annual requirements. This includes multi-year contributions and funds carried over from 2023 amounting to USD 11.5 million. Although the strategic outcome was well-funded, the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Programme faced significant funding shortfalls in the first half of the year. However, mid-year confirmation of additional funding allowed the FFV project to expand to three additional woredas, reaching more vulnerable populations.

Progress in Fresh Food Voucher Programme

WFP partnered with the Federal Ministry of Health, Regional Health Bureaus, national NGOs, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Trade, and Women and Social Affairs, as well as the private sector (financial service providers and traders) to implement malnutrition prevention interventions. Through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, WFP actively participated in the SUN UN Network by contributing to joint planning and performance reviews, such as the Joint Annual Assessment. WFP also supported SUN priorities by advocating for and integration of nutrition programming into social protection projects.

In 2024, WFP reached 126,892 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months with fresh food vouchers worth USD 3.4 million surpassing the 2024 target of 100,000. The programme enhanced access to nutrient-dense foods for people supported under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) serving as a top-up and stimulating local fresh food markets in Amhara, Afar, and Somali. About 81,000 people (59 percent of the target) received SBCC messages through interpersonal, media, and community mobilization interventions.

As a result of this initiative, 95 percent of the households reported to have consumed sufficient food compared to the 87 percent in 2023, demonstrating spillover impacts of the key messages for increased dietary intake at household level. Dietary intake among women varied by region and remained low among men, in Afar conflict and longer dryspells impeded market access and food supply flows into communities from farmers thus the proportion of children and mothers who reported to have never consumed sufficient hem iron, protein and vitamin rich foods was slightly below target. Also, participation (adherence) remained static at 75 percent from 71 percent in 2023. In Amhara, 67 percent of the children consumed a minimum acceptable dietary diversity—an increase of 22 percent from 2023—the highest improvement recorded in Amhara (92 percent). Albeit the armed conflict in Amhara, continual retailer engagements, promotion of nutrition awareness, and advocacy for nutrition-sensitive practices sustained WFP efforts. Key messages focused on exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene and sanitation, complementary feeding, good feeding practices, and dietary diversity.

In Somali, the proportion of children who reported optimal dietary intake increased to 15 percent in 2024 from 9 percent in 2023. Monitoring observed a trickling effect on protein rich (eggs) consumption in Gode, Kebridehar, and Dhagahbur districts, spurring the growth of poultry farming. In addition, rural households near urban centres began keeping small flocks and poultry to supplement their incomes. A local poultry farm owner noted, "Chicken meat and eggs are new to Kebridehar residents, but my customers are adopting these foods." Similarly, a participant in the FFV programme, Surer Ahmed, shared that she initially didn't know how to cook eggs. After attending a cooking demonstration, she learned the proper way to cook eggs and diversify diet for her family.

WFP enhanced its retailer engagement strategies by strengthening capacity, monitoring the quality, diversity, and price of foods and addressing the concerns of people in need. More than 360 local retailers (80 percent female) were enrolled in the FFV programme across Afar, Amhara, and Somali, stimulating local markets and increasing the availability of nutrient-dense foods in rural areas. Female retailers were encouraged to participate to build their business and economic capacity while encouraging healthier consumption within households.

To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP advocated for large-scale wheat flour and edible oil fortification, publishing a policy brief and a journal article: *'What are the potential micronutrient contributions of large-scale fortification of edible oil and wheat flour in Ethiopia?'*. WFP also enhanced government capacity in modelling and machine learning for evidence-based nutrition policy. Training for 14 Ethiopian Public Health Institute staff members strengthened their ability to analyze food consumption data and model subnational fortification scenarios focusing on nutrition intake and deficiency reduction, and to conduct policy-driven analysis of food consumption and access data to strengthen fortification efforts.

To address the challenges of limited domestic investment, WFP supported the Government in creating district-level nutrition investment plans under the Seqota Declaration, integrating them into regional and federal budgets. By linking fresh food vouchers to climate-adaptive livelihoods in Seqota Declaration areas, nutrition-sensitive agriculture improves access to diverse, nutrient-rich foods. Long-term exposure to these foods through vouchers and SBCC will help people understand and adopt nutritious diets, sustained through integrated homestead farming.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Despite the challenges posed by conflict and insecurity, which resulted in decreased access and increased transport costs as well as nutrition supply shortages in Afar, Amhara and Somali, WFP delivered nutrition awareness sessions. Even though positive outcomes have been recorded as part of the FFV initiatives, achieving sustainable nutrition outcomes requires uninterrupted nutritional support through timely funding. Integrating FFV initiatives with climate-adaptive livelihoods has been essential for building community resilience, highlighting the need for continuous resource mobilization-which was difficult to measure the direct outcome of the intervention.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all forms of malnutrition.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

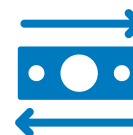
Strategic outcome 04: Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.



570,000 people in need targeted under the **Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)** districts were provided access and support.



Early warning advisory messages provided to **525,700 people** as part of the anticipatory action.



64,100 individuals in Somali supported with **multipurpose cash** against climate shock.

Strategic Outcome Four focuses on strengthening the capacity of federal and regional government institutions, the private sector, and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in early warning, emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programmes, and supply chain management. Through this outcome, WFP provided advisory and technical services to strengthen food assistance delivery platforms, market systems, and supply chain solutions, contributing to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Strengthening National Social Protection Programme

Strengthening national social protection systems, such as Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), is crucial. As one of the largest national social safety net programmes in the country, PSNP addresses chronic food insecurity among the most vulnerable populations and responds to shorter-term shocks. Based on its niche in logistics expertise, footprint in the region, and also agility to manage post-conflict responses, WFP was selected as a third-party implementing agent by the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank to provide assistance (food, early recovery and capacity-strengthening) under the Shock-Responsive Safety Net Programme in Tigray.

By leveraging these strong partnerships with the Government and World Bank, WFP was able to access and support over 570,000 people in the targeted PSNP districts, bringing the total number of people assisted since mid-2023 to 1.3 million people. The project's capacity-strengthening component also supported the Tigray region in re-establishing the core productive safety net programme after a two-year hiatus caused by conflict.

The Shock-Responsive Safety Net project successfully concluded in April 2024. WFP utilized locally generated funding to conduct a lesson-learned exercise while advocating for integrating this model into the next phase of the PSNP design. Lessons identified highlighted the importance of developing pre-designed partnership frameworks, addressing bureaucratic hurdles and ensuring fiduciary risk management to enhance the efficiency of future responses. Through this project, WFP demonstrated its ability to deliver critical food assistance, even in highly insecure and fragile settings, through assurance measures

WFP assisted the Government in launching a digital national identity (ID) pilot project in the Somali region to improve identity management and programmes targeting people in need. After the success of the pilot project, WFP signed an agreement to support the National ID Project. WFP's role included conducting biometric registration on behalf of the Government, by utilising WFP equipment and expertise, to support the government in issuing national IDs to individuals.

Anticipatory Action Programmes

As part of anticipatory action technical support, WFP partnered with the Government to strengthen its Early Warning and Emergency Preparedness Systems through technical assistance and capacity building. These efforts aimed to enhance their capacities to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to crises.

WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning (EW) system and institutionalize anticipatory actions. In addition, WFP provided advanced training on the Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) tool to Ethiopian Disaster and Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) staff. This training focused on improving their understanding of the tool's backend functionalities, particularly in managing outlier results and updating administrative boundaries. By refining their skills, EDRMC staff are now better equipped to use LEAP for early warning assessments and informed decision-making.

In preparation for the anticipated La Niña-induced drought in Somali during the October-December 2024 season, WFP, in collaboration with the Somali Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), implemented anticipatory actions across 15 districts. These actions, guided by vulnerability analysis, aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of the drought on communities. WFP delivered early warning advisory messages to 525,700 people on soil and water conservation, feed vouchers, water management and rangeland rehabilitation. WFP reached 63,050 individuals in the Ayun, Dollo Bay, and Bokh districts in Somali with multipurpose cash to mitigate the impact of climate shocks.

Strengthening Supply Chain Systems

To strengthen end-to-end supply chains, WFP supported key partners such as the Ethiopia Trading Business Corporation, the Federal Ministry of Trade, and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to enhance their capacity for strategic supply chain planning and optimization for sustainable supply chain management. WFP also supported EDRMC to develop the Commodity Allocation and Tracking System (CATS) tool to improve efficiency and transparency in managing food commodity tracking within the supply chain. To ensure that the tracking systems remain operational during power outages, WFP procured and installed solar panels at seven EDRMC hubs.

WFP collaborated with EDRMC to conduct Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) exercises, which helped assess the technical preparedness of the Government and its partners. WFP played a crucial role in enhancing operational capacities of the Ethiopian Maritime Authority (EMA) through logistics and data technical support. This collaboration focused on bolstering EMA's ability to monitor and manage logistics systems effectively. WFP experts were instrumental in facilitating the successful implementation of Ethiopia's National Logistics Strategy and the National Blue Economy Strategy. They also supported EMA in establishing a supply chain control tower to enable data sharing among stakeholders. Their support emphasized strengthening institutional frameworks, optimizing logistics processes, and ensuring efficient oversight mechanisms for national and international logistics operations.

WFP provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Health in the revision of the national guideline according to the new WHO guidelines on child wasting. Following an inception workshop conducted in coordination with UNICEF and WHO, WFP formulated a roadmap to adapt these guidelines.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



3,362 passengers transported through UNHAS



28 humanitarian organizations provided with common transport and storage services.

WFP, through Strategic Outcome Five, supported the government, humanitarian, and development partners with access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, and improved commodity supply chains.

Aviation services

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Ethiopia operates based on user demand in locations where no commercial air services exist, phasing out when reliable airlines take over. With an expenditure of USD 3 million, UNHAS Ethiopia ensured uninterrupted aviation services for government and humanitarian actors, demonstrating agility and efficiency in managing operations and responding to rising demand, including emergencies. With a carryover of USD 8 million to 2025, UNHAS emphasize that flexible, predictable funding is crucial for timely responses.

Regular flights served Melkadida, with ad-hoc trips to Gode, Semera, and Mekelle. UNHAS transported 3,362 passengers from 54 organizations and delivered 10 mt of cargo, while also meeting 100 percent of medical evacuation requests. Compared to the previous year, UNHAS Ethiopia saw a drop in passenger numbers from 5,300 in 2023 to 3,400 in 2024. This is due to the resumption of regular commercial flights to Tigray by Ethiopian Airlines, reducing demand. Consequently, regular UNHAS flights to Tigray ceased in July 2023, except for ad-hoc charters. UNHAS resumed flights to and from Dolo Ado in December 2024, following the completion of a new aerodrome. Flights had been suspended since 2022, and the project was carried out in collaboration with WFP.

In addition to regular User Group Committee meetings, which provide a platform to clarify needs and priorities in operation by the user organization, UNHAS Ethiopia conducted a survey on access provision and passenger satisfaction at the end of the year. As a result, in 2024, UNHAS achieved a satisfaction rate of 99.5 percent, consistent with the results of the 2023 survey.

Logistics Cluster

In 2024, humanitarian operations in northern Ethiopia faced significant challenges due to access constraints, limited logistics capacity, and regional insecurity. The Logistics Cluster provided common transport and storage services for humanitarian organizations operating in areas affected by climate shocks or security incidents.

The cluster's operations relied heavily on a USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) grant carried over from 2023, which covered 80 percent of the required USD 9 million with a carryover of 1 million to 2025. This core funding was supplemented by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) managed by OCHA, aimed at addressing underfunded emergencies caused by climatic shocks in Northern and Southern Ethiopia, as well as the Somali regions. Together, these funds were crucial in enabling essential humanitarian interventions and preventing severe limitations to response efforts.

The cluster operated in six strategic hubs, including Semera, which closed in July due to improved corridor access. The field office provided 19,130 m³ of storage and coordinated transport, supporting 28 humanitarian organizations with free services in areas lacking alternatives. To address gaps identified in the 2023 Gaps and Needs Analysis, 115 individuals from 57 organizations received warehouse management training in Amhara, Addis Ababa, and Tigray.

In 2024, the Logistics Cluster adapted to security issues, seasonal rains, and customs policy changes, exacerbated by conflicts in the Amhara region. Severe gaps in transportation and storage, along with a strong demand for supply chain management training, informed WFP's plans to expand training and provide common logistics services. Consequently, the Logistics Cluster organized an in-person session in Addis Ababa in October for the Global Logistics Meeting, attended by 26 humanitarian organizations. The meeting aimed to coordinate logistics efforts, share information,

address challenges, promote capacity building, and review strategies for efficient aid delivery.

The cluster continued its capacity-strengthening efforts by providing logistics training to humanitarian organizations and assisting the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) with transportation services to remote and insecure areas, ensuring that vital aid reached those in need. Additionally, the cluster produced various information management products, including the Physical Access Constraint Map, and held 44 coordination meetings with different humanitarian organizations. Following the improvement of access in Northern Ethiopia after the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which saw the highest access improvement of 60 percent in Tigray, the number of agencies using logistics services decreased by 44 percent. However, political instability in western and northern Tigray and security issues in Amhara remain significant challenges. The cluster coordinated convoy movements to ensure the safe delivery of critical supplies to the Amhara region, successfully transporting essential cargo with 28 trucks. In response to landslides in southern Ethiopia, the cluster transported non-food items (NFIs) and deployed Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) to support government emergency response efforts.

In October, the Logistics Cluster co-hosted a national workshop with the Ethiopian government, humanitarian partners, and donors to improve coordination and streamline processes for humanitarian goods. Following the workshop, the cluster will address customs delays, strengthen local capacity, and support sub-national actors to foster self-reliance. Key lessons highlight adaptability, collaboration, and proactive engagement. The cluster will focus on closing gaps, enhancing logistics preparedness, and developing long-term strategies for emergency response. Due to ongoing security concerns in northern Ethiopia, the 2024 Gaps and Needs Analysis recommended that the Logistics Cluster remain active. A joint review by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is planned for mid-2025 to determine next steps. Meanwhile, the cluster will improve humanitarian partners' readiness, strengthen government preparedness, and build local capacity to ensure operational sustainability and facilitate a smooth transition or exit when conditions stabilize.

On-demand Services

In 2024, WFP supported the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission by procuring 50,000 mt of wheat. Additionally, WFP supplied 166,334 litres of fuel to 19 partners and provided logistics services, including warehousing, to UN agencies, NGOs, and government organizations on a full cost-recovery basis. These services were delivered across Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara, Somali, and Tigray, totaling 56 to date.

WFP also supported the procurement of various commodities from local markets for the school feeding program in Tigray and Afar regions. These commodities included cracked wheat, barley, and super cereal. In 2024, WFP procured 118 mt of cracked wheat and 178 mt of cracked barley, valued at USD 313,788. Additionally, 224 mt of super cereal, valued at USD 352,912, were procured. This aligns with the local and regional procurement policy aimed at increasing the purchase of local commodities to support the local economy.

Food Safety Quality (FSQ)

WFP's Food Safety and Quality Section inspected 3,665 mt of food and fumigated 273,159 mt, significantly reducing the amounts inspected and fumigated compared to 2023. This reduction was due to the dispatch of large stockpiles held during the distribution pause, with local procurement resuming in the third quarter.

In addition WFP focused on maintaining food quality to prevent spoilage, reconditioning 13,530 mt of wheat, maize, and sorghum stored at ports in Djibouti and Berbera. About 144 individuals were also trained on warehouse management and food quality, these include WFP warehouse managers and other key stakeholders. WFP also facilitated the registration of three new iodized salt suppliers, leading to the procurement of 918 mts of iodized salt.

Procurement

To support humanitarian operations, the country office procured goods and services totaling USD 56 million, with 75 percent sourced locally. This represents a 62 percent reduction from 2023, primarily due to resource constraints and inflation following the local currency's devaluation. Local food procurement for the country office decreased significantly from 60,000 MT in 2023 to 520 MT in 2024, with spending dropping by 66 percent in USD value. This year, the procurement team focused on building capacity and supporting market systems and actors according to corporate standards. This included training smallholder farmers, conducting market assessments, and supporting food processing companies.

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

In 2024, the Gender Gap Index, a measure of gender parity across Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment, ranked Ethiopia 75th out of 146 countries, showing no improvement since 2022. Ethiopia has made notable progress in ratifying laws, policies, and strategies [1] that address the structural barriers that women and girls face, establishing the institutional frameworks at the federal level and the lowest administrative units. However, the effective implementation of these policies and strategies is challenged by limited government capacity. Ongoing climate-related shocks, conflict, and economic constraints have heightened the vulnerability of women, girls, and children, leading to increased gender-based violence, migration, school dropouts, and adverse impacts on their food and nutrition security. Currently, 5.8 million people, the majority of whom are women and girls, are in dire need of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention, mitigation, and response activities, and the need remains unchanged compared to 2023 [2].

Aligned with its efforts to challenge the barriers that affect women and girls, and its women empowerment policy objectives, WFP continued to take actions to ensure that no one is left behind when it comes to accessing and utilising food and nutrition resources. Through its Vulnerability-Based Targeting process, WFP targeted and supported 769,041 women-headed vulnerable households who are less likely to own vital economic resources necessary for their livelihood. WFP also enhanced the participation of women in various community-based decision-making entities such as food management committees and refugee central communities, observing an increase in participation from 32 percent in 2023 to 40 percent in 2024. Beyond nominal participation, in some areas, women climbed to leadership roles and actively made decisions on food distribution points location and operating hours.

To address the root causes of structural barriers and social norms that negatively impact women and girls, WFP, in collaboration with the district Bureau of Women and Social Affairs in Mengesha and Godere in Gambella and WFP's Cooperating Partner, supported the establishment of 20 dialogue groups facilitated by field agents composed of 80 male and 80 female community members, targeting harmful social norms such as favorable attitude towards wife beating, related to GBV and gender roles. As a result of these continuous reflections, WFP has recorded reports of changes in men's attitudes against GBV and positive attitudes such as supporting women when participating in these women's Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA).

To contribute to evidence-based programming, WFP conducted an analysis for its social protection programmes to embed the focus of women and girl's empowerment and nutrition sensitivity. In collaboration with relevant ministries, this analysis mapped out existing women and girl's empowerment interventions and proposed innovative approaches for school feeding and the Productive Safety Net Programmes (PSNP) to be piloted in Afar and Oromia. These areas were selected based on criteria such as programme overlap and operational presence.

As part of the CBT scale-up strategy, WFP analyzed the conditions of women receiving cash assistance in Somali and Amhara to determine if they have full control over how the cash is used. The analysis led to key recommendations to enhance women's participation by combining CBT activities with supportive initiatives. These recommendations also suggested integrating CBT implementation with complementary activities, such as digital literacy and social and behavior change communication (SBC) targeting men, to address the diverse needs of different population groups. The analysis revealed that food taboos exist, prohibiting women and girls from eating protein-rich foods. For example, pregnant women are discouraged from consuming meat, milk, and yogurt in their final trimester due to fears of having larger babies and complicated deliveries. The project aimed to address these taboos and the lack of knowledge about the benefits of eating meat and eggs. Women and girls often prioritize feeding their husbands and brothers first, and during times of scarcity, they may even go to bed hungry.

To enhance capacities, WFP effectively integrated women and girl's empowerment dimension into its anticipatory actions by conducting the first-ever analysis looking at specific risks posed to women and girls, developing early

warning messages, that are tailored to the context and needs of community members, and training 47 regional AA task force members in the Somali region. As a result, early warning messages are being disseminated through tailored content and preferred channels identified by women, (female-centred language, small group discussion, social gathering event), and respective institutions are prepared to prevent and respond to GBV. Under its climate-adaptive livelihood interventions, WFP aimed to economically empower women through financial inclusion initiatives, with women's participation in VSLA groups reaching 61,500, and the percentage of loans accessed by women increasing from 60 in 2023 to 80 percent in 2024.

WFP Ethiopia continued its co-chair role in one of the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) working group, focusing on improving the status of women and girls. This effort significantly contributed to its national assessment on LNOB, which identified the most excluded groups in Ethiopia and the causes of their exclusion. The assessment targeted six social groups for programming: women-headed households, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, ex-combatants, survivors of GBV, and adolescent girls. Additionally, as the lead and focal point for mainstreaming women and girls' issues in the food cluster, WFP collaborated with Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) to develop minimum standards addressing the specific needs of persons with disabilities, women, and girls. They conducted surveys among members, assessed the status of gender mainstreaming, and created a tailored support plan to enhance the quality of food cluster operations, ensuring effective reach to all affected populations.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection

Ethiopia faces a complex protection crisis driven by conflict, climate shocks, and socio-economic challenges, leading to increased displacements and protection risks. Some of the major risks in 2024 included attack and violence, child and family separation, trafficking, forced and child labour, discrimination and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). To address these issues, WFP integrated protection and accountability principles across its operations, ensuring safety, dignity, and meaningful access to assistance. Community engagement is prioritized through feedback mechanisms and information sharing. WFP also incorporated protection aspects in its anticipatory action activities, through early warning messages and training addressing issues on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and GBV.

WFP also developed a protection risk and mitigation matrix for its activities, building on findings from the 2023 Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations analysis. This matrix was routinely updated to monitor and address potential risks, aiming to minimize assisted people's exposure to safety and security threats. It specifically targeted risks encountered during travel to distribution sites, registration, targeting, and food distribution processes, ensuring a safer and more secure environment for those served.

WFP conducted a cash feasibility assessment and market analysis at Assosa refugee camp after identifying protection risks at Kurmuk reception centre due to its proximity to a gold mining area. Refugees faced challenges accessing assistance due to long distances and the absence of banking facilities, hindering cash assistance. Based on the assessment findings, WFP implemented a cash-based transfer (CBT) using preloaded cards in Asossa refugee camp as a safe modality towards these protection risks because they can assess the service on site. Financial Service Provider (FSP) agents distributed cash directly at the camp and reception centers, ensuring accessible and secure financial support for refugees.

Feedback from affected populations highlighted, WFP's commitment to maintaining safe, respectful, and dignified assistance. For example, in its relief response across Afar, Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions, 94 percent of programme participants reported unhindered access, while 51 percent indicated being treated respectfully at WFP programme sites. Similarly, 98 percent of refugee households reported no security challenges at distribution sites or during travel to and from these sites. Furthermore, 87 percent of respondents regarded WFP program sites as dignified, reflecting WFP's commitment to providing safe and dignified assistance. WFP prioritized privacy and data protection to safeguard personal information.

WFP prioritized privacy and data protection by embedding comprehensive data protection measures into its operations through the provision of training on data protection and ethics to its staff. WFP developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for biometric registration, ensuring that data collection processes are transparent and respectful of privacy. Privacy notices informed recipients about data usage, fostering trust and security. Additionally, all agreements with cooperating partners (CPs) incorporated data protection clauses, ensuring adherence to high standards of data security. To ensure that assistance reaches persons with disability, WFP introduced alternative biometric registration method for individuals unable to provide finger prints data due to disability.

WFP prioritized strengthening PSEA systems through capacity building, interagency coordination, expanding its network of PSEA focal points, and evaluating CPs' PSEA capacities. WFP trained 745 people, including CP staff, on people-centred approaches, PSEA mitigation, and ethical considerations. As a prerequisite for collaboration, CPs were required to register under the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) and have a functioning PSEA system. This year, WFP trained 13 CPs on PSEA assessment and organized further training for those demonstrating low to medium capacity.

WFP co-chaired the national Leave No One Behind (LNOB) workstream on addressing the specific needs of person with disabilities and regional PSEA networks with UNICEF and UNFPA. Additionally, WFP contributed to the LNO Assessment Report, developed a PSEA Two-Year Strategy, and advanced tools like the SEA case referral pathway SOP. Through the network, active hotlines have been mapped across Ethiopia to identify gaps and overlaps, ensuring sustainable and accessible hotlines for all vulnerable groups. Data from this survey will guide decision-making on feedback mechanisms.

To ensure that persons with disabilities are effectively identified and reached, WFP applied the Washington Group Questions (WGQ) methodology, strengthening the breadth and reach of our programming. The 2024 assessment revealed that 11 percent of the sampled population had disabilities, an increase from the 6 percent estimated in previous years. WFP prioritized households with persons with disability and improved accessibility at operational sites. The WFP Ethiopia Country Office achieved Level One accessibility certification, with similar efforts initiated at the Bahir Dar Area Office. Additionally, WFP partnered with Handicap International to strengthen Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), fostering humanitarian response that ensures that no one is left behind.

Accountability to Affected Population

WFP reinforced its commitment to community engagement by maintaining and strengthening its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP developed and disseminated context-specific communication to inform affected people about WFP's programmes, translating information into local languages and sharing via public address systems, printed materials, community awareness sessions, local authority structures, and public events. Monitoring showed that a significant percentage of affected people received accessible information about WFP programs, including on PSEA.

WFP's CFM provided multiple feedback channels, including hotlines and help desks managed by CPs. An interactive voice response (IVR) system was integrated into the call centre, improving call management and enhancing user satisfaction. Feedback reports showed improved loop closure rates, the highest at 99 percent, with a significant increase in user satisfaction.

To enable real-time reporting, WFP developed a dashboard integrated with the SugarCRM system, significantly improving loop closure rates by 96 percent in Somali and 80 percent in Tigray. The number of CFM feedback reports doubled compared to 2023, with 43 percent of the feedback reported by females. Most of the feedback was collected through helpdesks at distribution points. The feedback highlighted key concerns, including entitlement delays, inclusion and exclusion errors in targeting and selection criteria, and delivery mechanisms. WFP took responsive action by implementing a visible and centralized distribution plan that informed assisted people and CPs of the distribution plan in real-time. This informed the selection criteria before conducting the vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) process through community-driven criteria, resulting in fewer errors. Additionally, they ensured flexibility in delivery through various channels and mechanisms to ensure community access. In Tigray, specific complaints about long travel times to Food Distribution Points (FDPs) and extended waiting periods led to improvements in FDP, ensuring a more efficient and respectful experience for affected individuals.

WFP trained 304 CP staff on CFM management and 37 WFP case handlers on processing feedback reports via SugarCRM, strengthening case resolution quality. WFP initiated research to understand the information needs of affected people and associated risks, informing a Community Engagement Action Plan for 2025.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Ethiopia faces significant environmental challenges that severely impact food security, nutrition, and livelihoods. Prolonged droughts have devastated arid pastoral areas covering two-thirds of the country, causing widespread livestock losses and further eroding livelihoods in the southern and southeastern regions. Erratic rainfall patterns have devastated agricultural productivity and livestock-dependent livelihoods. Recurrent floods, particularly in low-lying regions, have destroyed crops, displaced communities, and increased the prevalence of waterborne diseases, mainly cholera. In 2024 alone, floods affected over 1 million people and displaced more than 300,000 people. These issues are further exacerbated by land degradation and deforestation representing 27 percent of the total land in Ethiopia, which reduce arable land and intensify vulnerability to climate shocks. Such environmental pressures, combined with ongoing conflicts, have amplified Ethiopia's food and nutrition crisis, leaving millions in urgent need of assistance. Currently 15.8 million people require emergency food assistance and 37 percent are children under 5 years of age are affected by stunting.

In its commitment to ensuring that its activities do not harm the environment or the people it serves, WFP has prioritized environmental sustainability in its programmatic activities and operations. This includes promoting climate-smart technologies, strengthening social protection systems, and investing in sustainable agricultural solutions. Resilience-building projects involving irrigation schemes and water-capturing structures in various locations in the Somali region have been assessed for their environmental, sustainability, and social impact. In this region, diesel-powered irrigation systems were replaced with solar-operated systems across 16 districts, with plans to expand to additional districts in the Somali and Amhara regions by 2025. Alongside deploying 120 portable solar irrigation units, WFP is providing tailored training to ensure proper usage, boosting the productivity of irrigated horticulture and cereal crops. These initiatives aim to enhance agricultural resilience while reducing environmental impact.

To minimize environmental and social risks, WFP implemented mandatory screenings through the Environmental and Social Safeguards framework. This process identified potential risks associated with irrigation schemes and water harvesting infrastructure, enabling the documentation of challenges and the development of targeted actions to address them. These measures ensure that WFP's interventions under the CSP are environmentally sustainable and socially responsible.

WFP ensures that Environmental and Social Safeguards are integrated into its partnerships with cooperating partners. Recommendations from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) are communicated to these partners to ensure they meet minimum requirements in their operations. Additionally, WFP recognizes the impact of community-based governance structures on social and environmental sustainability. Therefore, WFP supports the formation of governance structures such as Water User Associations and Rangeland Management Committees in Afar and Somalia.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

As part of the implementation of the Environment Management System (EMS) launched by WFP in 2019 and in line with the organization's environmental policy, WFP Ethiopia implemented several waste management initiatives across its offices, warehouses, guesthouses, and other premises to reduce operational environmental impact. Multiple recycling companies were identified and assessed through site inspections, benchmarked against WFP environmental standards, and engaged under long-term agreements (LTA) to recycle items such as used oil, tires, plastic bags, jerricans, pallets, and batteries. Despite challenges, including limited infrastructure, storage capacity, and logistical hurdles in Ethiopia's recycling sector, these initiatives improved operational efficiency, enhanced WFP's corporate reputation, and minimized environmental impact.

In 2024, WFP updated its ongoing environmental projects, particularly in relation to the safe disposal of WFP used assets, demonstrating a commitment to environmental sustainability. WFP developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to effectively manage used packaging materials and fleet-related waste. The SOP outlines a systematic approach for handling waste materials within various WFP units, as well as among cooperating partners and recycling companies. All work processes and communication flows, both internal and external, are captured in a centralized corporate platform known as the RACI matrix.

In 2024, WFP established Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with recycling service providers to process 912,000 kg of waste, freeing up valuable warehouse space and generating USD 185,461.97 income.

To optimize resource use, WFP has implemented a rainwater harvesting system at the Jijiga warehouse. This system collects surface water through drainage channels into a 150 cubic meter (M3) underground storage tank. The harvested water is used for porter washing and landscaping. Given the water scarcity in the Somali Region, WFP has plans to expand this initiative.

Additionally, as part of the green energy initiative, WFP has installed a 26-kilowatt (KW) solar panel system that generates enough power to light critical rooms, such as the security guard room, in the Jijiga warehouse. In Bahir Dar, a five KW panel has been installed in the server room to prevent power cuts. Similarly, as part of its capacity strengthening program, WFP Supply Chain has provided five KW solar power systems to seven EDRMC warehouses, ensuring a continuous and sustainable electric energy supply especially in remote locations with limited electricity access.

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

Optimal nutrition is crucial for sustainable development and resilience in Ethiopia. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) prioritizes nutrition across WFP's strategic objectives, focusing on identifying those most at risk, understanding how shocks and crises impact nutritional outcomes, and addressing barriers to achieving nutritious and healthy diets for vulnerable populations. These efforts aim to ensure that nutrition remains central to development and humanitarian response, fostering long-term resilience and well-being for Ethiopia's communities. Historically drought and conflict have had a strong impact on nutrition outcome in Ethiopia. More recently El Nino induced drought have left millions in severe food insecurity and malnutrition. Similarly, the destruction of agriculture infrastructure and market disruptions caused significant food shortage and malnutrition especially in Amhara.

Under the WFP Country Strategic Plan, Strategic Outcome One aims to ensure that shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Through a combination of fortified foods and cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP provided life-saving assistance to over 4 million people, addressing immediate hunger while promoting nutritional well-being among the most vulnerable populations.

Balanced nutrition for school children offers profound benefits, including improved physical health, cognitive development, and academic performance. Well-nourished children are more likely to attend school consistently, concentrate better, and actively participate in class, leading to better educational outcomes. Under Strategic Outcome Two, WFP delivered safe and nutritious meals, fortified foods, and cash-based transfers to primary school children, improving dietary diversity and enhancing their overall nutritional intake. Additionally, the provision of training and equipment on post-harvest management contributed to ensuring food quality and safety. Support in vegetable production, training on good agricultural practices, and assistance to pastoralists to improve livestock body weight and milk production also contributed to the consumption of diverse diets and overall health.

WFP is enhancing the nutrition sensitivity of Ethiopia's social protection programme through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and the School Feeding Programme (SFP) initiative. To tackle persistent nutrition challenges, WFP launched a Gender-Transformative Nutrition-Sensitive Package as part of a pilot project aimed at strengthening these programmes. This initiative incorporates gender-focused strategies to address barriers affecting women and children, informed by policy and implementation assessments. By promoting multisectoral collaboration at federal and regional levels, the project engages key partners, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Women and Social Affairs, and Industry, to ensure a coordinated and impactful response.

WFP fosters social protection programmes that address the different lives experiences of men, women, boys and girls by integrating Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV), the approach used to empower women and girls, and advocacy for food fortification. These efforts empower communities, enhance resilience, and improve nutritional outcomes. Climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers, provided as a top-up to the PSNP, targeted pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged between 6 and 23 months, boosting dietary diversity and nutrition.

The FFV initiative, prioritizing female-headed households and mothers, delivered significant nutritional benefits while stimulating local markets and improving access to fresh produce such as fruits, vegetables, and eggs. An evidence-generation exercise running from late 2024 through 2026 will inform the scaling up of interventions and shape national nutrition-sensitive social protection strategies, reflecting WFP's commitment to long-term community well-being and resilience.

Finally, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ethiopian Disaster and Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) to establish a framework for nutrition-sensitive humanitarian assistance, aligning with Ethiopia's zero-hunger goals. As part of this commitment, WFP has enhanced EDRMC's capacity to integrate nutrition into humanitarian responses. Thirty-three participants, including EDRMC early warning experts, health workers, and nutrition professionals from regional and zonal levels, received training on nutrition in emergencies.

Partnerships

Firm in its commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, "strengthening global partnerships", WFP continues to consolidate its partnerships with the Government, International and National Non-governmental Organizations (I/NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, local communities, and the private sector to achieve zero hunger. In 2024, WFP continued rebuilding the confidence of the donor community and partners through its commitment to transparency and accountability, consistently informing its partners on operational developments. This included mainstreaming the assurance project and highlighting its achievements and progress through regular reports and meetings.

Despite a significant decline in official development assistance (ODA) from government partners in 2023, resource mobilization improved in 2024, with funding increasing by 29 percent (USD 379 million in 2024 vs. USD 292 million in 2023). Nearly 74 percent of WFP's 2024 funding was earmarked at the activity level, a slight decrease of 4 percent from 2023, while semi-flexible Strategic Objective (SO) level earmarking doubled, reaching 10 percent. The proportion of fully flexible funding fell from 21 in 2023 to 16 percent. Activity-level earmarking restricted WFP's ability to address critical gaps in underfunded areas and limited its agility in responding to emerging needs, such as sudden refugee influxes from Sudan. Greater flexible funding remains essential for WFP to meet emerging needs and respond to changing priorities across the country. In 2024, WFP primarily relied on flexible and/or SO-level funding to expand cash-based assistance and respond to urgent gaps. Similarly, WFP's multiyear funding significantly contributed resilience-building and sustainable food systems, particularly in communities facing climate-related shocks. Given these advantages, the Country Office continues to advocate for flexible and multiyear funding with the donor community.

WFP recognizes opportunities for greater private sector engagement in 2025, as private sector funding declined by about 50 percent in 2024. While WFP secured new private sector donors to its funding base as part of a donor diversification strategy, results are expected to materialize in 2025.

WFP is strengthening resilience programming by deepening engagement with the private sector to drive sustainable solutions. In partnership with CARE Ethiopia, WFP co-funded and jointly implemented the IGNITE Innovation Challenge to enhance food systems and climate resilience in Afar and Amhara. Launched with Iceaddis, a local private sector partner, this USD 368,000 programme supported six small and medium enterprises with technical and financial assistance, enabling them to scale market-driven solutions that foster economic opportunities and long-term resilience.

Additionally, WFP expanded partnerships with financial service providers—including commercial banks, insurance related companies, microfinance institutions, and rural savings and credit cooperatives (RuSACCOs)—to improve access to inclusive financial services and insurance for smallholder farmers and pastoralists. In 2024, WFP facilitated credit access for 11,900 households (71,400 people) through USD 1.5 million in funding, in partnership with six RuSACCO unions. Farmers used these loans to procure agricultural inputs, diversify livelihoods, improve housing, and cover education costs, enhancing productivity and resilience. Furthermore, in partnership with Oromia Insurance, PULA, and ZEP-Re (under the World Bank-funded DRIVE project), WFP provided insurance to 251,000 households (1.5 million people) for crop and livestock valued at USD 45.5 million.

Under government leadership, WFP was invited to serve as a Third-Party Implementer (TPI) for the Government-owned, World Bank-funded Shock-Responsive Safety Net project. Through this initiative, WFP supported nearly 570,000 people in hard-to-reach contested districts between Amhara and Tigray. The TPI model allowed WFP to advance the government's social protection agenda. WFP aims to develop a rapid TPI activation model going forward.

Following the success of a pilot project in the Somali region to support the government's digital national ID rollout, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National ID Project to enhance identity management in WFP's activities as well as government-led social protection programmes. The partnership leverages WFP's extensive assisted people reach and commitment to transparent, digital tools to support ID rollout for humanitarian caseloads, provide outreach support, and offer technical assistance on data privacy and protection.

WFP's transition to NGO partners strengthened oversight of planned assistance, enhanced control mechanisms, and enabled timely identification of potential misuse. Cooperating Partners undertook key actions, including developing a risk mitigation matrix, establishing a community engagement plan for clear communication with assisted people, and conducting a rapid protection and Accountability to Affected Populations analysis in Tigray. WFP's Community Feedback and Response Mechanism further strengthened two-way communication and systematic feedback.

WFP would like to thank all donors for their support and contributions, which ensure the successful implementation of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. In 2024, WFP received contributions from Canada, the European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, private donors, the Republic of Korea, Spain, UN CERF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UK, and USA.

Focus on localization

As part of the Grand Bargain and in alignment with the CSP (July 2020 to June 2025), WFP forged partnerships with 58 entities in 2024. These included 23 Government of Ethiopia entities, 13 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 19 international NGOs (INGOs), and 3 UN agencies, representing a reduction of 9 partners compared to 2023 as part of efforts to streamline partnerships. Local partners - including government and local NGOs - represented 62 percent of all partners, strengthening WFP's localization agenda. Under its resilience approach, alliances with local NGOs have enhanced food production, markets and affordability.

WFP Ethiopia strengthened the capacity of national partners through technical support, training, capacity assessments, and improvement plans. By allocating resources for capacity strengthening within partnership agreements, WFP addressed gaps in national response capacity.

As part of its digitization efforts, WFP Ethiopia successfully incorporated the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) for managing its local partnerships, while introducing the Partner Connect platform to streamline administrative, reporting and monitoring systems. The adoption of these tools significantly improved efficiency and transparency in monitoring partner selection and food distribution processes. WFP conducted periodic meetings with Cooperating Partners (CPs), contributing to greater collaboration and operational effectiveness.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Driven by the aspiration to operate as "One UN", WFP expanded its collaboration with other UN organizations, increasing funding received from other UN agencies by 40 percent compared to 2023. In 2024, WFP received grants amounting to USD 500,000 from UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF, demonstrating its capacity to collaborate on multisectoral interventions. For example, through UNICEF, Finland funded WFP to implement home-grown school feeding in a joint project aimed at increasing access to integrated and inclusive education and child protection services for crisis-affected children in the Amhara region.

WFP entered a tripartite agreement with Refugee and Returnee Services (RRS) and UNHCR to better coordinate its refugee response. This included a data-sharing agreement to ensure data verification and to explore durable solutions by engaging refugees and host communities in livelihood and resilience-building programmes. This partnership ensured smooth coordination.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF to maximize geographic coverage in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and to share complementary activities such as capacity strengthening and messaging to promote a sustainable nutrition programme. WFP works closely with the Government as a strategic partner in implementing a holistic approach to malnutrition management.

WFP was involved in the design of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) on food systems along with FAO and supported UNEP on environment and climate resilience. As an active member of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, WFP participated in the development of accelerator strategies to promote programme integration, reinforcing development with peaceful coexistence.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2024, WFP Ethiopia was funded at 90 percent of its annual needs-based plan, including non-donor contributions and income from service provision. This represents a 10 percent decrease compared to 2023, partly due to a prolonged pause in food distributions for relief and refugee operations, resulting in a significant carryover of USD 285 million (38 percent of total funding) into 2024 and USD 324 million to 2025. The prolonged operational pause in 2023 resulted in significant carryovers, deficits in associated costs, and expiring grants. As a result, WFP Ethiopia had a substantial carryover of food supplies, consequently reducing its food procurement needs in 2024.

Despite reduced resources compared to 2022, new contributions to WFP in 2024, excluding on-demand service provision funds, increased by 29 percent in 2024, from USD 292 million in 2023 to USD 379 million. This growth underscores the success of WFP's assurance project in boosting donor confidence. By the end of the year, WFP had mobilized USD 794 million, including carryover funds, locally generated funds, and funds from on-demand services, against its needs-based plan of USD 881 million. This achievement was largely supported by carryover funds.

To align with available resources and prioritize assistance for the most vulnerable populations, WFP Ethiopia revised its Country Portfolio Budget. This adjustment reduced the budget by 33 percent, lowering total needs from USD 1.3 billion to USD 881 million, and scaled down the target population from 13.8 million to 7.2 million people in need. The revision factored in assurance measures and related costs across all Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities.

To mitigate the risk of funding shortfalls and increase the flexibility of funds, WFP utilized internal strategic advance financing mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Macro-advance Finance (MAF), in response to droughts, floods, and the influx of refugees from Sudan. These internal loans prevented pipeline breakage and bridged the time until donor funds were received. As a result, WFP procured 85,310 MT of assorted commodities through Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in 2024. This resulted in a reduced lead time of up to 60 days and lower commodity prices through bulk procurement.

Seventy-four percent of WFP Ethiopia's contributions were earmarked for specific activities. This, coupled with geographic earmarking of funds, limited WFP's flexibility in allocating resources to address emerging or increasing needs. As a result, some activities were delayed, and rations for the most vulnerable, including those living in camps, were reduced.

Strategic Outcome One, focusing on relief, emergency responses, nutrition, and refugees, was funded at 78 percent of its annual requirements, with 27 percent of available resources carried over from 2023. Strategic Outcome One accounted for 64 percent of total funding, a significant 18 percent decline from USD 616 million in 2023 to USD 507 million. During this period, implementation started slowly, partly because the focus was on establishing assurance measures to enhance efficiency and transparency. Despite operational challenges such as fuel scarcity, insecurity, and access constraints, WFP and its partners assisted 4 million people under this strategic outcome. Additionally, owing to funding gaps and challenges related to WFP's ability to deliver food to remote locations, malnutrition prevention activities were significantly scaled down.

Strategic Outcome Two, focused on resilience-building interventions through home-grown school feeding solutions, accounted for 14 percent of overall resources. Strategic Outcome Two was fully resourced against its annual requirements, reaching 1 million people, including 300,000 children who gained access to quality learning services. The school meals programme sub-activity was funded at 67 percent, with contributions geographically earmarked, limiting coverage to certain vulnerable regions. The Government's public works sub-activity for the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) was removed from the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) through Budget Revision Seven due to funding constraints.

Strategic Outcome Three centred on stunting prevention, was funded at 94 percent, while **Strategic Outcome Four**, aimed at capacity strengthening, received 41 percent funding. Together, they accounted for 2 percent of total resources received in 2024. This included carryover funds from 2023 of USD 11.5 million for Strategic Outcome 3 and USD 1 million for Strategic Outcome 4. Expenditures under Strategic Outcome 3 were low due to conflict in Northern Ethiopia, which restricted access and hindered implementation. Additionally, network disruptions and market supply shortages further limited programme coverage.

Strategic Outcome Five, focused on service provision and common services, was fully funded. Resources received under this strategic outcome represented 7 percent of the overall funding available in 2024, enabling WFP to fulfil its commitment to support humanitarian partners in meeting their obligations under the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and to sustain its United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Logistics Cluster, as well as provide on-demand supply chain and food procurement services.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 758,193,771	 542,166,097	 621,541,755	 371,937,741
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	 647,390,413	 460,861,466	 509,663,175	 341,681,475
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	 255,772,875	 217,857,178	 230,476,694	 148,075,236
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	 133,512,315	 119,624,616	 127,436,171	 86,898,779
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	 258,105,223	 123,379,673	 151,750,271	 106,707,460
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 39	 0
SO02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	 110,803,358	 81,304,630	 111,878,580	 30,256,266
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.	 44,442,984	 18,013,605	 29,817,509	 9,416,205

Activity 05: 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.	66,360,374	63,291,025	82,061,072	20,840,061
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	18,489,425	12,099,117	17,367,699	5,298,848
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.	18,489,425	12,099,117	17,367,699	5,298,848
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	18,489,425	12,099,117	17,367,699	5,298,848
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,017,539	511,206	1,251,379	680,909
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.	3,017,539	511,206	1,251,379	680,909

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, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.	3,017,539	511,206	1,251,379	680,909
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	16,783,523	12,291,953	52,444,062	42,117,378
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	16,783,523	12,291,953	52,444,062	42,117,378
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.	5,200,863	5,152,321	10,430,543	2,532,185
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	1,748,516	1,748,516	2,035,248	972,921
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	9,760,885	5,391,116	8,093,033	6,740,812
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	73,259	0	31,871,461	31,871,461
Activity 12: Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	0	0	13,777	0

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 39,616,862	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 796,484,257	 567,068,373	 732,221,758	 420,034,877
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 31,157,947	 33,208,368	 39,224,770	 25,818,287
Total Direct Costs	 827,642,204	 600,276,740	 771,446,528	 445,853,164
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 53,673,696	 38,897,679	 24,905,411	 24,905,411
Grand Total	 881,315,900	 639,174,419	 796,351,939	 470,758,575

Data Notes

Overview

[1] In total, 9.5m people were assisted with some 8.5m unique people, on average 30 percent of the people assisted under crisis response interventions are also beneficiaries of malnutrition treatment in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. In addition, some 5 percent of the overall people are also integrated in the resilience and action against shocks across the programme portfolio, these adjustments are made to minimise double reporting.

Operational context

[1] World Population Dashboard | Ethiopia | United Nations Population Fund

[2] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS>

[3] Ethiopia Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

[4] Ethiopia: Internal Displacement Overview (June 2024), OCHA

[5] WFP.dataviz.Ethiopia Country Page

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Food Cluster facilitates food response coordination within the humanitarian response along with partners and stakeholder, led by WFP and Government of Ethiopia (GoE); food operators are WFP, JEOP and GoE.

[2] VBT: Vulnerability Based Targeting is a method used by the World Food Programme (WFP) to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and households for assistance. This approach ensures that aid reaches those who need it most,

[3] The overall monitoring coverage was established at 64 percent, conflict mostly challenged optimal monitoring efforts

[4] Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Oromia, Somali, Sidama, Central Ethiopia, Southern Ethiopia and Southwest Ethiopia.

[5] Prevention of malnutrition activities were not part of the CSP planned interventions thus the needs-based estimates are not included, however, WFP was compelled to assist some 0.5m mothers and children who were on verge to adverse malnutrition in Northern Ethiopia at the onset of drought and floods in Somali region.

[6] SCOPE: a tool which enables digital tracking and reconciliation of in kind distributions on a beneficiary level, thus enhancing assurance for food distributions - in line with the standards set by the global assurance project

[7] Relief PDMs conducted in December 2024 showed that relative to beneficiaries receiving in kind, those receiving cash reported better consumption trends (diverse foods) and adopted less harmful or negative coping strategies; market monitoring also revealed a pull-effect as more traders into IDP camps where cash was distributed. A comprehensive local economic wide study would be required to establish the returns of investments on the cash investments.

[8] The July 2024 refugees PDM showed that acceptable levels of food stabilized at 72 percent and 75 percent between April and July 2024 WFP assessment respectively. Ration cuts in part coincided with harvest season for leafy vegetables, fruits and other food, refugees were able to fill the food gap.

The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the 2024 ACR, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] EPCI and Number of national policies enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support remains static at 2.4 and 5 respectively, due to unforeseen technicalities entries into COMET system, 2024 values were not entered.

[2] No targeted activities were coordinated to warrant reporting on the 19 indicators incl. coordination meetings, business processes, people covered, eligible people enrolled into national programmes, programme designed, resources mobilized, HIV/TB sensitive social protection programmes designed etc contributed towards zero hunger.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1]: such policies include family laws, a pro-women policy and National GBV Standard Operating Procedures

[2]: IM Global GBV Country | Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,201,445	3,947,526	123%
	female	3,685,389	4,609,056	125%
	total	6,886,834	8,556,582	124%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	420,782	430,189	102%
	female	415,357	422,189	102%
	total	836,139	852,378	102%
24-59 months	male	504,634	554,210	110%
	female	498,539	543,538	109%
	total	1,003,173	1,097,748	109%
5-11 years	male	729,374	597,688	82%
	female	663,236	575,396	87%
	total	1,392,610	1,173,084	84%
12-17 years	male	541,219	574,469	106%
	female	496,056	542,530	109%
	total	1,037,275	1,116,999	108%
18-59 years	male	855,589	1,348,299	158%
	female	1,477,746	2,113,580	143%
	total	2,333,335	3,461,879	148%
60+ years	male	149,847	442,671	295%
	female	134,455	411,823	306%
	total	284,302	854,494	301%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,899,440	6,762,675	115%
Refugee	987,394	828,054	84%
Returnee	0	90,765	-
IDP	0	875,088	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	105,000	1,301,306	1239%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	115,275	93,686	81%
Malnutrition prevention programme	128,000	759,625	593%
Malnutrition treatment programme	2,245,135	2,120,592	94%
School based programmes	965,782	528,187	54%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,157,394	4,860,316	116%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	2,702	-
Corn Soya Blend	58,277	36,570	63%
High Energy Biscuits	670	20	3%
Iodised Salt	1,777	1,089	61%
LNS	0	3,736	-
Lentils	0	120	-
Maize	22,233	24,707	111%
Peas	0	12	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	13,412	6,570	49%
Rice	12,420	24,588	198%
Sorghum/Millet	50,660	2,087	4%
Split Peas	33,989	25,178	74%
Sugar	739	272	37%
Vegetable Oil	16,453	11,420	69%
Wheat	170,340	209,704	123%
Wheat Flour	0	8,153	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Barley	0	98	-
Beans	0	71	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,489	1,536	21%
Iodised Salt	201	50	25%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	1,465	833	57%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	312	91	29%
Vegetable Oil	857	204	24%
Wheat	0	59	-

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	107,686,651	26,650,753	25%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	17,353,248	6,558,436	38%
Value voucher transfer for services	3,489,284	1,159,135	33%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	13,680,000	3,434,738	25%

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 and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
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	1,570,418	2,010,795
			Male	1,599,582	2,048,140
			Total	3,170,000	4,058,935
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	183,865	221,430.84
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	35,945,131	21,137,637
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) receive specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive SBCC					
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	741,090	676,364
			Male	741,090	676,364
			Total	1,482,180	1,352,728
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	633,955	720,830
			Total	633,955	720,830
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	39,708	32,719.92
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,771,200	299,370
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	39,708	32,719.92
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 Male Total		156,248 160,683 316,931
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 Total		97,034 97,034
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		2,654.89

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 Male Total	494,685 492,709 987,394	401,493 399,888 801,381
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	141,526	96,033.73
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	60,970,320	5,213,748

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 receive specialized nutritious foods, nutritional counselling and SBCC to support nutritional recovery and malnutrition prevention.

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 Male Total	52,020 49,980 102,000	17,502 17,998 35,500
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 Total	27,000 27,000	11,534 11,534

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,224	761.47
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,224	761.47
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 Male Total	11,220 10,780 22,000	74,116 76,221 150,337
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 Total	6,000 6,000	68,431 68,431
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	9,288	2,789.53
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	9,288	2,789.53
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.1.4 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 Male Total	85,680 82,320 168,000	48,777 46,864 95,641
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	5,359	538.01
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	924	14.43

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) receive specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive SBCC

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	5,656
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	1,202,180	2,058,778.59

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	70

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<14.8	6.9	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.96	<15.95	<16.65	4.5	20.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.96	<20.07	<16.49	5.7	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.2	≥3.29	≥3.43	4.03	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.43	≥3.2	≥3.4	4.13	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.39	≥3.24	≥3.4	4.08	3.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.3	>25.1	≥45.6	64.7	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	>44.1	≥38.3	75.7	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.3	>25.7	≥39.4	70.5	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	<53.4	≤39.4	31.3	69.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	<36.3	≤43.6	22.3	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<47.8	≤42	26.6	68.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	<21.5	≤15	4	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<19.6	≤18.1	2	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<26.5	≤18.6	3	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<23.4	<26.8	27.4	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<26.1	<25.8	10.3	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<27.4	<25.8	18.1	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	<60	<35.1	24.3	24.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.4	<37.3	<37.7	20.6	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<53.3	<38.1	22.3	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<6.3	<21.5	42.9	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1	<13.1	<19	65.4	39.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<7.7	<19	55.2	35.7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>10.4	>16.6	5.3	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	>23.5	>17.5	3.7	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.9	>12	>17.1	4.4	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	<16.94	15.6	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.95	<18.02	<17.74	9	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.72	<18.33	<18.01	12.9	15	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.65	≥4.1	≥4.23	2.87	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.72	≥3.9	≥4.19	3.17	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.69	≥4	≥4.2	3.04	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	67	>67.4	>67.4	8.5	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	>69.5	>69.5	3.8	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>68.5	>68.5	5.9	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	>92.5	≥66.3	25.5	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.5	>92.5	≥66.4	45.9	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.5	>92.5	≥65.7	33.9	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<7.5	≤24.4	54.1	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.5	<6.5	≤24.7	49.4	53.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	≤25.1	52.2	55.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	≤9.3	20.4	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	<1.1	≤8.9	4.7	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<1	≤9.2	14	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37.5	<44.5	<39.8	32.8	31.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<34.7	<31.4	30.2	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<37.6	<33.8	31.7	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.5	<11.1	<13.3	17.9	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.2	<24	<23.1	4.4	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21	<21	12.3	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.5	<24.5	<24.6	26.9	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.5	<17.6	<24.1	32.3	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.8	<19.6	<24.2	29.2	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	>22.3	22.4	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	>23.7	>21.4	33.1	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	>21.8	>21	26.8	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	52.4	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.6	<33.9	<33.9	52	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<25.1	<25.2	52.2	16.7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	37	<48.1	<48.1	13.4	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<36.8	<36.8	16.3	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.5	<43.5	<43.5	15	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8	<14.7	<14.7	19.5	31.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.4	<15.9	<15.9	25.5	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	<15.2	<15.2	22.8	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	14.6	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>13.4	>13.4	6.1	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.5	>16.2	>16.2	10	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	<12.6	11.3	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.15	<13.17	<12.3	10.5	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.55	<13.5	<12.4	11.2	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	69.44	>65	>59.7	13.9	51.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.7	>65	>59.4	10.7	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.19	>65	>59.6	12.2	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥37.5	≥42	11.7	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.9	≥35.4	≥43.1	12.9	28.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.6	≥36.4	≥42.6	12.8	34.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.9	≤28.4	≤28.3	67.2	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.5	≤24.6	≤26.2	70.5	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.4	≤26.7	≤27.4	70	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≤34.1	≤29.7	21.1	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	≤39.9	≤30.7	16.6	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤36.9	≤30	17.2	38.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	<17.6	<15.6	40.6	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.6	<19.6	<20.2	40.5	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<18.7	<18.6	40.6	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<36.7	<35.2	18.2	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.2	<38	<30.5	27.2	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	<36.9	<31.8	19.3	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<23.1	<21.9	16.7	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	<16.9	<21.4	20.6	42.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<19.9	<22	17.2	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	>27.3	24.4	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	>25.5	>27.9	11.7	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.5	>24.5	>27.7	22.9	35.1	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Relief ben - **Location:** Somali - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2.11	≥3.6	≥3.72	4.44	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.23	≥3.54	≥3.66	4.28	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.17	≥3.58	≥3.68	4.36	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	<26.06	16.2	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	<26.46	<25.31	16.8	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<27.08	<25.83	16.5	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2	≥3.75	≥3.08	3.42	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥3.75	≥3.01	3.61	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥3.75	≥3.04	3.51	4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26	>67	>40.8	14.4	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	>72	>40.4	19.2	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	>70	>40.9	16.6	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.6	>75.6	≥31.4	66.1	46.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.3	>85.3	≥32.8	71	42.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83.1	>83.1	≥32.4	68	44.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	≤29.3	31.8	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	<13.5	≤28.1	26.5	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	≤28.6	29.7	27.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	<2.6	≤39.4	2.1	21.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.2	<1.2	≤39.1	2.5	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	<1.5	≤39	2.2	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.9	<39.8	<31.5	37	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<41	<33	29.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.2	<40.5	<32.3	33.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	<31.2	<23.7	37	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<33.8	<25.1	35.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	<32.9	<24.5	36.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<15.6	<22.7	10	52.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	<14.8	<23.4	16.9	50.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	<14.8	<23.2	12.7	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	>22.1	16	47.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>10.4	>18.5	18.5	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.1	>11.8	>20	17	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	>50.7	0	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78	>76.5	>51.6	0.2	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	>76	>51.5	0.1	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	33	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≥66	≥66	23	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥66	≥66	27	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	13.3	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	<15	<15	13.3	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	<15	<15	13.3	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<15	2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	<15	<15	2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.3	<15	<15	2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93.6	>75	>75	84.7	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.6	>75	>75	84.7	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.6	>75	>75	84.7	96.2	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	92	>70	>70	86	51.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>70	>70	86	51.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>70	>70	86	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.7	≤12.77	≤12.1	10.81	14.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤13.33	≤10.6	10.06	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	≤12.69	≤11.5	10.53	14.45	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>5.3	>4.8	4.7	5.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	>5.3	>4.9	4.34	5.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>4.8	4.65	5.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	>52.57	≥54.6	55.3	43.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.8	>70.05	≥63.3	63.8	65.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58.1	>62.9	≥57.03	58.5	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	<35.3	≤37.8	31	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<26.1	≤29.1	30	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	<29.4	≤34.95	30.6	40.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<12.13	≤7.65	13.7	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<3.85	≤7.6	6.2	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<7.7	≤8	10.9	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	<10.93	≤12.4	29.9	13.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	<14.65	≤10.9	29.3	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.2	<11.45	≤11.4	29.7	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<2.97	≤7.6	8	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	<6.25	≤8.9	4.6	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	<4.5	≤7.8	6.7	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	<78.27	≤55	39.2	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.1	<68.25	≤52	39.4	35.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	<75.3	≤54.1	39.3	40	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	>7.83	≥25.1	22.9	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.3	>10.85	≥28.2	26.7	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	>9.75	≥26.8	24.3	30.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	=9	=9	5	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	=8	=8	2	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=8	=8	3.5	8.1	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	>92	>92	82.7	84.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>92	>92	84.5	86.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	83.5	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	56	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	56	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	56	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	0.1	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.7	<15	<15	0.8	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	0.9	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	0.3	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	<15	<15	0.4	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0.3	0.6	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	98.7	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>75	>75	98.8	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>75	>75	98.8	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	30	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	30	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	30	90	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	92	>66	>66	77.1	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>66	>66	82.9	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>66	>66	79.9	88	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
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	365,271	201,231
			Male	428,793	201,228
			Total	794,064	402,459
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	1,711	15,044
			Male	2,007	15,043
			Total	3,718	30,087
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	10,325	2,942.23
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	17,353,248	3,708,826
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,058	1,083.84
Activity 05: 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.					
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
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	55,332	45,907
			Male	59,943	47,779
			Total	115,275	93,686
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		30,762
			Male		33,324
			Total		64,086
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	50,400	593,866
			Male	54,600	643,354
			Total	105,000	1,237,220
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		2,849,609

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,489,284	1,159,134
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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)	%	80	76
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)	Number	18	16.7
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	50	0
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSP based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	328,660	215,783
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,000	8,838
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	1,160	1,179
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	3,718	364,800
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 (take-home rations)	% %		99.61 99.58

Activity 05: 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.

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.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	8	11
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,406	1,453
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	237	329
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	24,216	24,286
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	60	59
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	18	16
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	19,161
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	253	253
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	991	970
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	67	67
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	128	94

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	12,282	466
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	12,194	1,559
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	5,569	4,912
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	16,298	7,764
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	16,298	7,764
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	9,409	11,310
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	44	64
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	115	93
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	678	660
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,626	2,421
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,609	3,568
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	208,744	8,054
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	8

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms Kilograms	1 817	1 406
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	45	7
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	64
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	10,143	6,186
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	12,345	12,644
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	264	425
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,262	1,778
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,420,000	1,258,720
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)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,670,326	202,773
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	755,232	309,715
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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	27,287,396.4	868,345

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 (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	3,124,561	2,596,078
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	51,780,175	45,478,994
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	78,135	76,437
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\$	1,622,583.57	0
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\$	540,861	1,071,108
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	0

CSP Output 14: Targeted households (vulnerable smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, livestock and sustainable land management (SLM) that increase their productivity, income and reduce disaster risks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	237	329

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥4	3	1	Secondary data
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	=17,353,248	3,656,299.18	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	-13	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	>5	>8	-17	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	>5	>8	-15	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	96	>96	>95	71	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>96	>95	73	73.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>96	>95	72	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	28.6	>28.6	>28.6	22.9		Secondary data
	Male	36	>36	>36	13.1		Secondary data
	Overall	31.9	>31.9	>31.9	19.6		Secondary data
Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	5.4	>10	>10	7.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.4	>10	>10	7.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	>10	>10	7.4		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	61	≥85	≥85	87	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	≥85	≥85	83	91.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥85	≥85	85	90.2	WFP programme monitoring
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1	≥4	≥4	2	2	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	300	≥4,000	≥4,000	2,991.8	2,620	Secondary data

Activity 05: 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Ethiopia - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	82	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11	<10.5	<10.5	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.7	<8.3	<8.3	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.3	<8.8	<8.8	7	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52	>52	>55	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.5	>56.5	>60	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.4	>55.4	>58	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	>51	>51	54.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	>62	>62	61.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	>59	>59	59.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	<32	<32	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	<29	<29	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	<30	<30	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<17	<17	21.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<9	<9	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<11	<11	19.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	<71	<71	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	<74	<74	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	<72	<72	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	<12	<12	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<10	<10	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<10	<10	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<27	<27	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	<19	<19	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<21	<21	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	<23.8	<23.8	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	<24.7	<24.7	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<24.7	<24.7	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<7.9	<7.9	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<3.8	<3.8	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<3.8	<3.8	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	<22.8	<22.8	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<16.2	<16.2	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<18.1	<18.1	17.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43	>45.2	>45.2	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>55.7	>55.7	64.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	>53.6	>53.6	64.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female				86.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				83.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	>73	>73	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female				85.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				82.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	>90	>90	83.1	WFP programme monitoring

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 receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC 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 Male Total	100,000 100,000	62,178 64,714 126,892
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	13,680,000	3,434,737
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number		3,292,628
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	36,000,000	6,186,478

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 receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC 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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	28,218	70,481
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	7,210	11,366

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	52.9	>52.9	>52.9	50.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	>52.9	>52.9	50.65		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages	Overall	41.8	>41.8	>41.8	77		WFP programme monitoring
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	100	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.3	>75	≥75	95.1	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.2	>75	≥75	95.1	87.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.6	<15	≤15	0	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<15	≤15	4.9	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<15	≤15	4.9	11.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.9	<10	≤10	0	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.4	<10	≤10	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<10	≤10	0	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<6.9	=0	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	<6.4	=0	24.8	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.9	<11.6	=0	4.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.6	<14.1	=0	4.9	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.2	<21.8	=0	3.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.6	<25.8	=0	3.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18.9	>28.9	>65.8	100	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	71	70.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70	71	70.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	71	70.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	75	67.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	75	72.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	75	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	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.7	≥24.7	≥24.7	66.9	40.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.8	≥23.8	≥23.8	67.5	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	50	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.3	≥45.3	≥45.3	20.7	89.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.4	≥51.4	≥51.4	14.6	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	50	85.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥12.9	≥12.9	14	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	14.6	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	3	96.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥95	97	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.98	≥99.98	≥95	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤0	=0	0	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	=0	0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	=0	0	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	≤5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	≤5	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤5	0	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.6	<50	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.9	<50	=0	0	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	=0	0	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	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	31.7	≥41.7	≥86.9	83	76.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	96	>70	>70	85	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>70	>70	85	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>70	>70	85	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	45.5	>66	>66	100	60.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	>66	>66	99	60.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>66	>66	99	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	100	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.5	≥93.5	≥93.5	92	74.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.7	≥90.7	≥90.7	92	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	89	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.6	≥92.6	≥92	83	75.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	≥91.6	≥91.6	83	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	89	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.4	≥77.4	≥77.4	88	58.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥76	≥76	88	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	78	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.2	>75	≥75	64	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	>75	≥75	67	63.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.4	<15	≤15	22	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	<15	≤15	23	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<15	≤15	23	27.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60.4	<10	≤10	0	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.3	<10	≤10	13	9.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	<10	≤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	<69.2	41	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.5	<42.5	<79.3	51	50.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	<37.8	<78.7	48	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	<6.9	4	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.3	<42.5	<11.1	15	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.8	<37.6	<10.9	13	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	<6.9	4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	<88.3	<8.8	15	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	<89.7	<8.7	12	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	6.2	≥16.2	≥33.2	76	80.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	75	77.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66	75	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	75	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	26	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≥17.3	≥17.3	46	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≥19.5	≥19.5	41	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	39	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥29.8	≥29.8	20	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.8	≥32.8	≥32.8	13	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	10	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.2	≥27	≥13.2	14	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	≥15.4	≥15.4	13	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	
Other Output					
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, market 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	80	102
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	10	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	6	5
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	6	8
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	5	4
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	5	0
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	230	258

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	%	83.33	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	1,863,680	525,714
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	1,670,326	64,086

Outcome Results							
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, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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
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	>5	>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	
Other Output					
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.					
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	8	10
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	3,300	3,362
CSP Output 23: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from enhanced food security, early warning, emergency preparedness and climate risk management services through the use of light drones and new technologies for assessment and mapping.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.4: Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established	Common Air Transport Services	Number	3	7
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	148	54
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	50	42
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	4,200	3,796
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 26: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefits 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	50,000	0

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	99.5	96.5	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	43	≥50	≥43	11.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥50	≥36	17.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥50	≥38	13.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.4	>30	>30	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.6	>20	>20	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.2	>50	>50	50		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				4,796		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				4,796		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				4,796		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30	22		WFP survey
	Male	20	≥50	≥20	29		WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥50	≥25	24.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.4	>30	>30	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.6	>20	>20	55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.2	>50	>50	50		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				110		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				110		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				110		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				110		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	307,185	=164,338	=164,338	254,769	281,793	Secondary data
	Male	307,185	=171,046	=171,046	254,769	293,295	Secondary data
	Overall	614,370	=335,384	=335,384	509,538	575,089	Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.9	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	=100	=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	98.72	48.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	>90	>90	98.44	63.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.2	>90	>90	98.57	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	98.54	89.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.4	=100	=100	100	86.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	99.34	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	99.86	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.81	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.84	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	98.77	80.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>90	>90	98.03	74.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>90	>90	98.47	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	94.7	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.8	=100	=100	91	92.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.7	=98.5	=100	93.19	93.33	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=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	95.07	91.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.8	>90	>90	99.43	88.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.1	>90	>90	95.61	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	98.57	94.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	100	91.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	98.76	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.3	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=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	85.61	71.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.4	>90	>90	87.91	74.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.3	>90	>90	86.52	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	97.34	93.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.4	=100	=100	96	94.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.5	=100	=100	96.81	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	100	99.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	97.59	98.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	98	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	90.65	82.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	>90	>90	84.6	81.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	>90	>90	85.64	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	94.12	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.5	=100	=100	93.91	94.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100	93.95	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	99.79	97.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	=100	=100	99.82	98.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100	99.8	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	93.4	99.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.9	>90	>90	94.7	99.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	>90	>90	93.89	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	92.12	90.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	95.41	89.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	93.36	90.31	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.65	98.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.82	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	98.77	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.2	>90	>90	99.28	98.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.9	>90	>90	99.02	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	75.92	78.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.9	=100	=100	74.06	81.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	=100	=100	75	79.87	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - 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	98	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	99.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.29		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95	>90	>90	99.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	>90	>90	99.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>90	>90	99.2		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	90.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	=100	=100	93.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	92.3		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	98.51	99.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	98.52	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>90	>90	100	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>90	>90	100	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	100	67.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.3	=100	=100	97.46	81.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71.95	=100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>90	>90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	>90	>90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	80.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	70.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	71.65	WFP programme monitoring
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	96.34	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.16	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>90	>90	100	89.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	>90	100	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100	99.38	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.45	=100	=100	99.53	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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	Approaching	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	33.76	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.2	≥80	≥80	14.01	2.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≥80	≥80	23.42	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	19.49	13.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≥80	≥80	18.77	13.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	≥80	≥80	19.08	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	27.85	23.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.4	≥80	≥80	26.67	13.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.1	≥80	≥80	27.7	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	30.45	22.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.3	≥80	≥80	33.41	27.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.7	≥80	≥80	31.97	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	31.01	23.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	42	32.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	≥80	≥80	40.79	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	37.7	79.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥95.3	≥80	29.68	77.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥94.4	≥80	34.68	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	15.11	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	≥80	≥80	17.53	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.2	≥80	≥80	16.31	90	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - 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	56	≥80	≥80	77.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥80	≥80	74.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥80	≥80	75.62		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	55.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.4	≥80	≥80	38.75	23.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.5	≥80	≥80	99.59	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	46.43	80.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.4	≥74	≥80	46.38	43.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.5	≥74	≥80	46.38	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	55.26	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.3	≥80	≥80	36.54	74.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥80	≥80	44.44	74.58	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	100	90	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	78.95	56.41	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	100	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 05: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	100	71.43	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	0	=100	=100	100	16.67	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	6	=12	=11	9		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	≥50	30	31	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	≥50	6	31	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	≥50	17.89	31	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHPLW - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	≥60	100	31	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	≥60	100	31	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	≥60	100	31	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: refugees - Location: Ethiopia - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	≥70	42.74	31	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	≥70	23.56	31	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	≥70	33.17	31	Secondary data

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Aysha Mehamed-Nur 45 year old, mother of seven, retailer in WFP's FFV programme, Amhara, Ethiopia.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia>

Financial Section

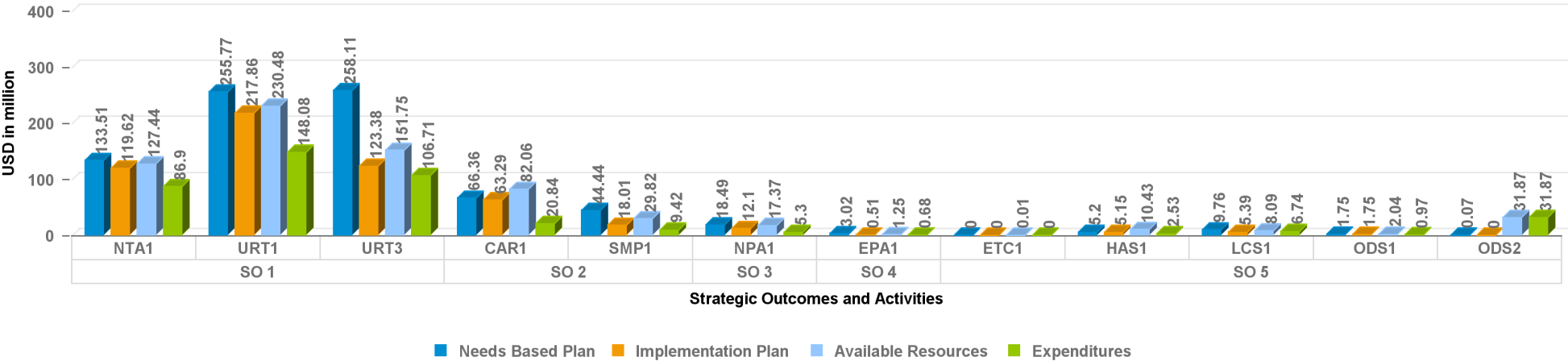
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	
SO 2		Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	
SO 3		Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	
SO 4		Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	
SO 5		Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	
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 and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	
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, market actors, 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 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.	
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 government and humanitarian actors.	
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.	

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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
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		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	18,489,425	12,099,117	17,367,699	5,298,848
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,489,425	12,099,117
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	39	0
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	133,512,315	119,624,616	127,436,171	86,898,779
		Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	255,772,875	217,857,178	230,476,694	148,075,236

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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.	258,105,223	123,379,673	151,750,271	106,707,460
	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, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	66,360,374	63,291,025	82,061,072	20,840,061
		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.	44,442,984	18,013,605	29,817,509	9,416,205
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			758,193,771	542,166,097	621,541,755	371,937,741
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 government and humanitarian actors.	5,200,863	5,152,321	10,430,543	2,532,185

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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 supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	1,748,516	1,748,516	2,035,248	972,921
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	9,760,885	5,391,116	8,093,033	6,740,812
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	73,259	0	31,871,461	31,871,461

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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 ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	0	0	13,777	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			16,783,523	12,291,953	52,444,062	42,117,378
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 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.	3,017,539	511,206	1,251,379	680,909
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,017,539	511,206	1,251,379	680,909
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	39,616,862	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	39,616,862	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			796,484,257	567,068,373	732,221,758	420,034,877
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			31,157,947	33,208,368	39,224,770	25,818,287
Total Direct Costs			827,642,204	600,276,740	771,446,528	445,853,164
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			53,673,696	38,897,679	24,905,411	24,905,411
Grand Total			881,315,900	639,174,419	796,351,939	470,758,575


Michael Hemling
Chief, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

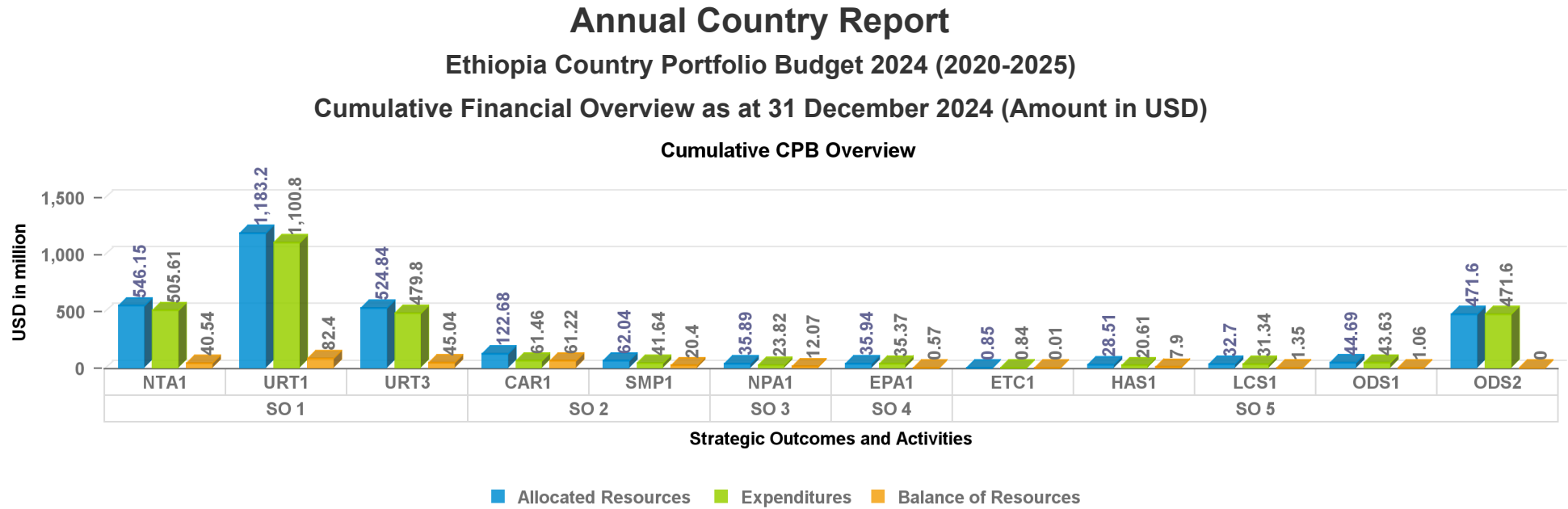
Columns Definition

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



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 and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.
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, market actors, 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 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.
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 government and humanitarian actors.
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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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 and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	2,103,044,808	1,178,062,650	5,138,234	1,183,200,885	1,100,799,427	82,401,457
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	824,455,919	515,224,638	9,619,902	524,844,540	479,801,729	45,042,811
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	991,058,582	546,148,610	0	546,148,610	505,611,218	40,537,393
		Non Activity Specific	0	39	0	39	0	39
	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, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	262,513,333	122,680,656	0	122,680,656	61,459,646	61,221,011

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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
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.	103,755,692	62,044,909	0	62,044,909	41,643,605	20,401,304
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,284,828,335	2,424,161,503	14,758,137	2,438,919,640	2,189,315,625	249,604,015

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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
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	51,119,833	35,886,036	0	35,886,036	23,817,185	12,068,851
		Non Activity Specific						
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			51,119,833	35,886,036	0	35,886,036	23,817,185	12,068,851

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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
17.9	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 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.	55,781,868	35,937,498	0	35,937,498	35,367,028	570,470
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			55,781,868	35,937,498	0	35,937,498	35,367,028	570,470
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 government and humanitarian actors.	34,259,347	28,509,240	0	28,509,240	20,610,881	7,898,359

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	849,685	0	849,685	835,907	13,777
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	76,846,031	32,696,920	0	32,696,920	31,344,699	1,352,221

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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	935,351,069	471,595,183	0	471,595,183	471,595,183	0
		Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.						
			44,837,838	44,688,807	0	44,688,807	43,626,480	1,062,327
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,092,238,634	578,339,834	0	578,339,834	568,013,150	10,326,684
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	39,616,862	0	39,616,862	0	39,616,862
Subtotal SDG Target			0	39,616,862	0	39,616,862	0	39,616,862
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,483,968,669	3,113,941,733	14,758,137	3,128,699,870	2,816,512,988	312,186,881

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Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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)	151,203,959	120,893,302	582,824	121,476,127	108,069,644	13,406,482
		Total Direct Costs	5,635,172,628	3,234,835,035	15,340,961	3,250,175,996	2,924,582,633	325,593,364
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	301,129,000	165,383,320		165,383,320	165,383,320	0
		Grand Total	5,936,301,628	3,400,218,356	15,340,961	3,415,559,317	3,089,965,953	325,593,364

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
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