



WFP EVALUATION



**World Food
Programme**

**SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES**

Evaluation of Ethiopia WFP country strategic plan 2020-2025

Centralized evaluation report - Annexes

**OEV/2024/005
October 2024**

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1. Summary terms of reference

Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

Subject and focus of the evaluation

The Ethiopia CSP 2020-2025 centers around five Strategic Outcomes focusing on crisis response, resilience building, nutrition, capacity strengthening for institutions and systems at the national, regional and subregional levels, and humanitarian common service provision, aiming at responding to the growing food and nutrition needs in the regions that are most vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition and that have the most constrained access to basic social services.

The overall budget of the Ethiopia CSP approved by the Executive Board in June 2020 was USD 2.6 billion for a total of 20.9 million beneficiaries. The most recent budget revision six (May 2023) brought the overall budget to USD 6.9 billion to reach 33 million beneficiaries.

The evaluation will assess WFP contributions to CSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences.

It will also focus on adherence to humanitarian principles, gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations.

The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability as well as connectedness, and coverage.

Objectives and stakeholders of the evaluation

WFP evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning.

The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a range of WFP's internal and external stakeholders and presents an opportunity for national, regional and

corporate learning. The primary user of the evaluation findings and recommendations will be the WFP Country Office and its stakeholders to inform the design of the new Country Strategic Plan.

The evaluation report is planned to be presented at the Executive Board session in June 2025.

Key evaluation questions

The evaluation will address the following four key questions:

QUESTION 1: To what extent is the CSP evidence based and strategically focused to address the needs of the most vulnerable?

The evaluation will assess the extent to which the CSP was informed by existing evidence on incidence and causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Ethiopia, and on national capacity gaps to ensure its relevance to needs; the extent to which the CSP is aligned and coherent with national policies and priorities as well as wider UN frameworks and response plans and includes appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in Ethiopia. It will further assess the extent to which the CSP design is internally coherent and based on a clear theory of change and the extent to which WFP's strategic positioning has remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP, and how well-prepared WFP is in responding to the consecutive and compounding crises in Ethiopia.

QUESTION 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Ethiopia?

The evaluation will assess the extent to which targeting and coverage of assistance ensured that the communities and individuals most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition were being reached and no one was left behind; WFP activities and outputs contributed to the expected outcomes of the CSP and the UNSDCF/HRP and whether there were any positive or negative unintended outcomes. This will further include assessing adherence to humanitarian principles and the achievement of cross-cutting aims (protection, accountability to affected populations, gender, equity and inclusion, environment, climate change and other considerations). It will also assess the extent to which the achievements of the CSP are likely to be sustainable; and whether the CSP facilitated more strategic linkages between humanitarian action, development cooperation, and contributions to peace.

QUESTION 3: To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?

The evaluation will assess whether outputs were delivered within the intended timeframe; the cost-efficiency of the delivery of assistance; and whether alternative, more cost-effective measures were considered.

QUESTION 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP and CSP?

The evaluation will assess the extent to which the CSP: mobilized adequate, timely, predictable and flexible resources; used evidence generated through monitoring, reviews, and evaluation to inform management decisions; developed appropriate partnerships and collaboration with other actors and how this influenced performance and results. Finally, the evaluation will assess whether the CO had appropriate human resources capacity to deliver the CSP and will seek to identify any other organizational and contextual factors influencing WFP performance and the strategic shift expected by the CSP.

Scope, methodology and ethical considerations

The unit of analysis is the CSP (2020 – 2025) and the preceding Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019 – 2020), as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

The evaluation scope will include an assessment of how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the multiple crises that affected Ethiopia over the period 2019-current, with particular attention to the emergency response in Northern Ethiopia. The evaluation will also use the findings of the Ethiopia country portfolio evaluation (CPE 2012 – 2017) to analyse how the country strategic plans build on or departs from activities preceding the ICSP and assess how the envisaged strategic shift foreseen in the ICSP and CSP has taken shape.

The evaluation will adopt a mixed methods approach using a mix of methods and a variety of primary and secondary sources, including desk review, key informant interviews, surveys, and focus groups discussions. Systematic triangulation across different sources and methods will be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

The evaluation conforms to WFP and 2020 UNEG ethical guidelines. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

Roles and responsibilities

EVALUATION TEAM: The evaluation will be conducted by a team of independent consultants with a mix of relevant expertise related to the Ethiopia CSPE (i.e., humanitarian and emergency assistance, supply chain, cash-based transfer, food security and nutrition, livelihoods, social safety net, gender, protection and accountability to affected populations).

OEV EVALUATION MANAGER: The evaluation will be managed by Vivien Knips in the WFP Office of Evaluation. She will be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts, to ensure a smooth implementation process and compliance with OEV quality standards for process and content. Second level quality assurance will be provided by Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer.

An **Internal Reference Group** of a cross-section of WFP stakeholders from relevant business areas at different WFP levels will be consulted throughout the evaluation process to review and provide feedback on evaluation products.

The Director of Evaluation will approve the final versions of all evaluation products.

STAKEHOLDERS: WFP stakeholders at country, regional and HQ level are expected to engage throughout the evaluation process to ensure a high degree of utility and transparency. External stakeholders, such as beneficiaries, government, donors, implementing partners and other UN agencies will be consulted during the evaluation process.

Communication

Preliminary findings will be shared with WFP stakeholders in the Country Office, the Regional Bureau, and Headquarters during a debriefing session at the end of the data collection phase. A more in-depth debrief will be organized in March 2024 to inform the new CSP design process. A country stakeholder workshop will be held in June/July 2024 to ensure a transparent evaluation process and promote ownership of the findings and preliminary recommendations by country stakeholders.

Evaluation findings will be actively disseminated, and the final evaluation report will be publicly available on WFP's website.

Timing and key milestones

Inception Phase: September 2023 – January 2024

Data collection: February – March 2024

Remote Debriefing: March 2024

Reports: April – September 2024

Stakeholder Workshop: June/July 2024

Executive Board: June 2025

Evaluation timeline

Table 1: Evaluation timeline

Phase 1 – Preparation			
	Draft terms of reference (ToR) cleared by Department of Operations and Emergencies (DoE)/ Director of Department of Operations and Emergencies (DDoE) and circulated for comments to country office (CO) and to long-term arrangement (LTA) firms	DoE/DDoE	15 May 2023
	Comments on draft ToR received	Country Office	22 May 2023
	Proposal deadline based on the draft ToR	LTA	5 June 2023
	LTA proposal review	Evaluation manager (EM)	6-9 June 2023
	Final revised ToR sent to WFP stakeholders	EM	25 June 2023
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	30 June 2023
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, data and literature review prior to headquarters briefing	Team	4-15 September 2023
	Remote headquarters inception briefing	EM & Team	18-22 September 2023
	Inception mission to regional bureau (RB) in Nairobi and Addis Ababa	EM + team leader (TL)	16-24 October 2023
	Submit draft inception report (IR)	TL	6 December 2023 (EM, theory of change (ToC) + Field mission planning) 14 December 2023 (remaining IR D0)
	Office of Evaluation (OEV) quality assurance and feedback	EM	21 December 2023
	Submit revised IR	TL	17 January 2024
	IR review	EM	22 January 2024
	IR clearance to share with country office	DoE/DDoE	1 February 2024
	EM circulates draft IR to country office for comments	EM	1 February 2024
	Submit revised IR	TL	16 February 2024
	IR review	EM	23 February 2024
	Seek final approval by quality assurance (QA) ²	EM	25 February 2024
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	26 February 2024
Phase 3 – Data collection, including fieldwork			
	Remote key informant interviews with former country office staff	Team	5-9 February 2024

	In country / remote data collection	Team	26 February - 15 March 2024
	Exit debrief (PowerPoint presentation)	TL	13 March 2024
	Preliminary findings debrief	Team	11 April 2024
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check 2-8 May)	TL	8 May 2024
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	15 May 2024
	Submit revised draft evaluation report (ER) to OEV		29 May 2024
	OEV quality check		29 May - 7 June 2024
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	4 July 2024
	OEV quality check	EM	5-10 July 2024
	Seek clearance prior to circulating the ER to internal review group (IRG)	DoE/DDoE	13 August 2024
	OEV shares draft evaluation report with IRG for feedback	EM/IRG	14 August 2024
	Internal and external stakeholder workshops in Addis Ababa		19 and 20 September 2024
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with team	EM	10 September 2024
	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	ET	4 October 2024
Draft 2	Review D2	EM	5-21 October 2024
	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	24 October 2024
Draft 3	Review D3	EM	25 October 2024
	Seek final approval by DoE/DDoE	DoE/DDoE	27 October - 4 November 2024
SER	Draft summary evaluation report	EM	29 November 2024
	Seek summary evaluation report (SER) validation by TL	EM	2 December 2024
	Seek DoE/DDoE clearance to send SER	DoE/DDoE	5-12 December 2024
	OEV circulates summary evaluation report (SER) to WFP Executive Management for information upon clearance from OEV's Director	DoE/DDoE	13 December 2024
Phase 5 - Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to Corporate Planning and Performance Division (CPP) for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	January 2025
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB round table etc.	EM	January-March 2024
	Presentation and discussion of SER at EB Round Table	DoE/DDoE & EM	May 2025
	Presentation of summary evaluation report to the EB	DoE/DDoE	June 2025

	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/CPP	June 2025
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3. List of people interviewed

Organization	F	M	Total
Cooperating partners	8	57	65
Agency of Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)		6	6
Action Against Hunger		2	2
Action for the Needy		2	2
CARE Ethiopia		1	1
CONCERN		1	1
Energy Plus		1	1
Food for the Hungry		2	2
GOAL Ethiopia		1	1
Gogoabora Dev. Association		1	1
IMC Dolo Ado		2	2
International Medical Corps (IMC)		3	3
Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP)		3	3
Magado Refugee Camp		2	2
Mercy Corps		2	2
Mums for Mums		1	1
None		2	2
Norwegian Refugee Council	1	6	7
Oromia Cooperatives Development Office	1		1
Plan International		1	1
Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)		1	1
Relief Society of Tigray (REST)		1	1
Samaritan's Purse	2	4	6
Samaritan's Purse International Relief	1		1
Save the Children International		2	2
SCI Dolo Ado		2	2
Self Help Africa	1	2	3
Veterinaries Sans Frontiers Suisse-VSF		1	1
WFP network	2	1	3
World Vision		3	3
	F	M	Total
Donor	3	7	10
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)	1		1
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)		1	1
French Embassy		1	1
Global Affairs Canada	1		1
KfW		1	1
Swedish International Development Cooperation Authority (SIDA)		1	1
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)		2	2
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	1	1	2

Government	1	35	36
BoA, Gog Abaro		1	1
Borena Zone Education Office		1	1
Borena Zone Health Office		1	1
Bureau of Education		3	3
Bureau of Health		4	4
Bureau of Health, Jijiga		2	2
Dide Yabello School		1	1
Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bureau		2	2
Disaster Risk Office, Somali Region		1	1
Disaster Risk Management Office Bolomayo		1	1
Education		1	1
Health Office Bolomayo		1	1
Health Post Ministry of Health (MoH)	1		1
Investment Commission		1	1
Ministry of Education (MoE)		1	1
Ministry of Health		2	2
Refugees and Returnees Service - Gambella		1	1
Refugees and Returnees Service - Melkadida		1	1
Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS)		3	3
The Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDMRC)		1	1
Woreda - Focal Point School Feeding		3	3
Woreda		3	3
Other	1		1
Conscious Data Inc.	1		1
Private sector		1	1
Shebele Bank		1	1
	F	M	Total
United Nations (UN)	9	12	21
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2	1	3
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		1	1
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2	2	4
UNHCR Gambella	1		1
UNHCR Melkadida	1	2	3
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1	3	4
UNICEF Gambella		2	2
World Bank	2	1	3
World Food Programme (WFP) Country Office	43	68	111
WFP	9	25	34
WFP Amhara	1	3	4
WFP area office Gambella	2	3	5
WFP Ethiopia	29	26	55
WFP field office Dollo	1	1	2
WFP field office Melkadida		1	1
WFP Gambella area office		1	1
WFP Gambella field office		1	1

WFP Somali sub-office	1	2	3
WFP sub-office		5	5
WFP headquarters	1		1
WFP regional bureau in Nairobi (RBN)	7	3	10
Grand total	73	183	256

4. Fieldwork agenda

4.1. Addis Ababa

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
26 February 2024	09:30-10:00	M	WFP	Addis Ababa
	10:05-12:30	F&M	WFP	Addis Ababa
	10:30-12:30	F	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
	13:20-14:30	F	WFP	Addis Ababa
	14:33-15:25	F	WFP	Addis Ababa
	14:30-15:30	F	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
		F	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
27 February 2024	8:20-9:25	M	Ministry of Education (MoE)	Addis Ababa
	9:30-10:30	M	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
		M	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
	10:52-11:30	F	WFP	Addis Ababa
28 February 2024	14:45-16:00	F	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
	9:00-10:30	M	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
		M	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
	10:30-11:30	M	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
	11:03-12:30	M	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Addis Ababa
	13:30-14:30	F	WFP country office	Bole Sub City
29 February 2024	14:00-15:00	M	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Addis Ababa
	15:30-16:30	M	EDRMC	Bole Sub City
12 March 2024	9:30-10:45	F	UNHCR	Addis Ababa
	11:30-12:03	F	WFP	Addis Ababa
13 March 2024	15:30-17:00	F	Samaritan's Purse	Addis Ababa
		M	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE)	Addis Ababa
		M	Save the Children (SC)	Addis Ababa
		M	Save the Children (SC)	Addis Ababa
		M	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE)	Addis Ababa
		F	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Addis Ababa
		F	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Addis Ababa
		M	Action for the Needy	Addis Ababa
		M	Action for the Needy	Addis Ababa
13 March 2024	9:00-10:27	F	World Bank	Addis Ababa

4.2. Somali

Team 1

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
01 March 2024	9:55-10:55	M	Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS)	Melkadida

	08:10-15:30	M	WFP	Dolo Ado
	16:00-16:45	M	WFP-Dolo Ado sub-office	Dolo Ado
02 March 2024	8:41-9:30	F	Barisa health post	Dolo Ado
	9:40-10:30	F	Barisa health post	Dolo Ado
	11:09-11:45	M	Save the Children office	Dolo Ado
	14:15-15:20	F	WFP-Dolo Ado sub office	Dolo Ado
	15:30-16:12	M	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Dolo Ado
04 March 2024	9:32-10:25		Buramino refugee camp	Buramino, camp
	15:00-15:35	M	Bokolmayo <i>Woreda</i> health office	Boklmayo <i>Woreda</i>
	15:36-16:09	M	Bokolmayo <i>Woreda</i> DRM	Boklmayo <i>Woreda</i>
	18:22-19:00	F&M	UNHCR, Melkedida	Melkedid UNHCR
05 March 2024	8:40-9:10	M	IMC	Kobe refugee camp
	9:22-09-50	M	IMC/Site three school	Kobe refugee camp
	9:59-10:30	F	IMC	Kobe refugee camp
	15:00-16:30	F	IMC	Melkedida refugee camp

Team 2

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (<i>Woreda</i>)
29 February 2024	10:00-11:00	M	Bureau of Health	Jigjiga
		M	Bureau of Health	Jigjiga
	13:30-14:30	M	Bureau of Disaster Risk Management	Jigjiga
	15:00-17:00	F	WFP	Jigjiga
		F	WFP	Jigjiga
		M	WFP	Jigjiga
		M	WFP	Jigjiga
		M	WFP	Jigjiga
01 March 2024	8:30-9:30	F	UNHCR	Jigjiga
		F	UNHCR	Jigjiga
	9:45-10:45	M	UNICEF	Jigjiga
		M	UNICEF	Jigjiga
	11:00-12:30	M	Samaritan's Purse	Jigjiga
		M	Samaritan's Purse	Jigjiga
		M	Samaritan's Purse	Jigjiga
		M	Samaritan's Purse	Jigjiga
		F	Samaritan's Purse	Jigjiga
	13:30-14:30	M	NRC	Jigjiga
		M	NRC	Jigjiga
		M	NRC	Jigjiga
		M	NRC	Jigjiga
		M	NRC	Jigjiga
	21:00-22:15	M	Veterinaries Sans Frontiers Suisse-VSF	Jigjiga
02 March 2024	11:00-12:00	W	Keberi Beya refugee camp (8 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs))	Kebri Beya

	12:00-13:00	M	Keberi Beya refugee camp	Kebri Beya
	13:00-14:00	W	Keberi Beya refugee camp	Kebri Beya
	14:15-15:00		Keberi Beya refugee camp	Kebri Beya
04 March 2024	10:30-11:15	M	IMC	Melkadida
		M	IMC	Melkadida
	13:30-15:30	M	WFP	Dolo Ado
		M	WFP	Dolo Ado
05 March 2024	8:30-9:30	M	ACTED	Dolo Ado
		M	ACTED	Dolo Ado
		M	ACTED	Dolo Ado
	13:30-14:30	W	Kobe refugee camp	Kobe
	14:30-15:30	M	Kobe refugee camp	Kobe
	16:15-17:00	M	Woreda Office of Disaster Risk Management	Bokolmayo

Team 3

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
29 February 2024	Morning	5 M	WFP Melka Dida staff	Melka Dida
	Afternoon	2 M, 1 F	WFP Dollo Ado staff	Dollo Ado
01 March 2024	Morning	7-8 M	Community	Dollo Ado
	afternoon	7-8 M	Community	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	7-8 F	Community	Dollo Ado
02 March 2024	Morning	7 F, 1 M	Community	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	7-8 M	Community	Dollo Ado
04 March 2024	Morning	3 M	Woreda Agri, livestock and cooperatives	Dollo Ado
	Morning	3 M	Mercy Corps	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	1 M	Shebele Bank	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	1 M	Private sector	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	1 M	Private sector	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	1 M	Private sector	Dollo Ado
05 March 2024	Morning	9 M	Community	Dollo Ado
	Afternoon	3 M	Community	Dollo Ado

4.3. Oromia

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
15 March 2024	14:00-15:00	F	Oromia region cooperative	Yabello
18 March 2024	8:30- 9:30	M	Borana Zone education office	Yabello
	10:30-11:45	M	Dilo Yabelo primary school	Yabllo
	11:50-12:45	F&M	Dilo Yabelo primary school	Yabello

19 March 2024	11:05-11:30	F&M	Magado refugee camp	Dire
	12:30-13:10	M	Magada refugee camp	Dire
	13:20-14:30	M	Magada refugee camp	Dire
20 March 2024	8:15-9:30	M	Yabello	Yabello
	10:00-10:45	M	Yabello	Yabello

4.4. Tigray

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
06 March 2024	16:00-17:00	M	WFP Office	Mekele
07 March 2024	8:30-10:30	M	Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMO)	Mekele
		M	DRMO	Mekele
	10:45-12:00	M	Health Bureau (BoH)	Mekele
		F	Health Bureau (BoH)	Mekele
		M	Health Bureau (BoH)	Mekele
	15:00-17:00	M	UNICEF-Nutrition Cluster	Mekele
08 March 2024	9:00-10:00	M	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) (ACT1 cooperating partners (CPs))	Mekele
		M	Food for the Hungry (ACT1 CPs)	Mekele
		F	Samaritan's Purse (ACT1 CPs)	Mekele
	10:00-11:00	M	International Medical Corps-IMC (ACT2 CPs)	Mekele
		M	Relief Society of Tigray (ACT2 CPs)	Mekele
		M	Moms for Moms (ACT2 CPs)	Mekele
	11:30-12:30		Site Visit for nutrition intervention-Kasseh HP	Quiha
		W	Kasseh HP (12 PBWGs)	Quiha
	13:30-14:00	M	Joint Emergency Operation -common reporting standard (JEOP-CRS)	Mekele
	15:00-17:00		Site Visit for Activity 1-internally displaced persons (IDP)-70 Kare	Mekele
		W	70 Kare IDP	Mekele
		M	70 Kare IDP	Mekele
10 March 2024	13:30-15:30		Site Visit-nutrition intervention-Host-Haylom	Axum
		W	Haylom	Axum
11 March 2024	10:00-12:30		Site Visit-Adi Diaro	Shire/Adi Diaro
		W	Adi Diaro-IDPs	Shire/Adi Diaro
		M	Adi Diaro-IDPs	Shire/Adi Diaro
	14:30-15:30		7 women and 8 men	Shire/Adi Nabrid

4.5. Gambella

Date	Time (Ethiopia)	Sex	Institution	Location (Woreda)
07 March 2024	Morning	M	RRS, Gambella office	Gambella
	Morning	M	WFP Gambella office	Gambella
	Afternoon	M	UNICEF	Gambella
08 March 2024	Morning	M	Investment commission,	Gambella
	Morning	M	WFP logistic officer, Gambella office	Gambella

	Morning	M	Head for refugee operation, WFP Gambella sub-office	Gambella
	Afternoon	F	WFP Gambella nutrition staff	Gambella
	Afternoon	M	WFP monitoring and evaluation staff	Gambella
	Afternoon	F	UNHCR	Gambella
09 March 2024	Morning	15 F	Community	Gog
	Morning	13 M	Community	Gog
	Morning	M	Gog <i>Woreda</i> BOA	Gog
	Afternoon	10M & 1F	Community	Gog
10 March 2024	Morning	1F	WFP Gambella office	Gambella
11 March 2024	Morning	10 F & 8 M	Community	Nuguel Camp, Itang
	Morning	9 F	Community	Nuguel Camp, Itang
	Afternoon	2 M	Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Gambella
	Afternoon	M	Plan International	Gambella
12 March 2024	Morning	M	Mercy Corps	Gambella

5. Detailed context analysis

Northern regions - Amhara

General overview

1. The Amhara National Regional State (henceforth referred to as the Amhara region) is one of the three northern regions of Ethiopia, located to the west of Tigray and Afar and along the border with Sudan. It is the second most populated region of Ethiopia, with an estimated 22.5 million inhabitants (22 percent of the overall Ethiopian population).¹ In 2018, the majority of the population lived in rural areas, and agriculture was their main source of livelihood.² Its capital is Bahir Dar, and the region is organized into 12 administrative zones, 3 metropolitan cities and 158 *woredas* (districts) and 46 towns.³ The gross domestic product (GDP) in Amhara has been growing in the past decades, averaging 8.61 percent of growth between 1998 and 2009, contributing to the significant decline of poverty in the region.⁴
2. The region spans three climatic zones (highland, semi-highland and lowland), and its varied topography and landscapes (including lakes, mountains, plateaus, and valleys) allow for diversified agriculture.⁵ However, USAID's food security assessment in Amhara found that only "a little over 50 percent of the total area of the region is considered potentially arable for agricultural production activities". The Amhara region is also prone to recurrent droughts,⁶ which negatively impact the production of crops and livestock sales.
3. As per the latest census,⁷ the region is predominantly inhabited by the Amhara ethnic group (91.47 percent), who speak Amharic. Other groups present in the region are the Oromo, Agaw/Awi, Qemant, Agaw/Kamyr, Tigrayan and Argobba. However, the population distribution has evolved since 2007, as displacements occurred following the crises in the neighbouring Tigray region and Sudan. It is estimated that over 15,000 refugees spontaneously relocated from the Tigray camps to Alemwach between February and July 2022⁸ and that the Sudan crisis led more than 55,000 people to cross the border from Sudan into Ethiopia, mainly through the Metema crossing in Amhara.⁹
4. Following several crises (conflict, droughts and floods, economic shocks), the regional authorities in Amhara reported in December 2023 an alarming deterioration of the humanitarian situation, with an estimated 11.6 million people in need of relief assistance.^{10 11} This includes about one million people who lack access to drinking water. Farmlands have also been damaged and 2.4 million livestock have been affected.¹² This situation is expected to further increase malnutrition among children and mothers and disrupt education and teaching.
5. The food consumption score was reported to be poor (21.2) and was the lowest across regions (July – Sept 2023). 5.7 million people were estimated to have insufficient food consumption in Amhara (25.1

¹ Central Statistical Agency. 2017. Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016.

² World Bank Group. 2018. Ethiopia Performance Assessment Report: Amhara National Regional Government.

³ UNICEF. 2022. Amhara Regional Brief.

⁴ World Bank Group. 2018. Ethiopia Performance Assessment Report.

⁵ Amhara Development Association. 'Amhara Regional State'. Accessed 22.01.2024, <https://www.ada.org.et/AmharaRegionalState>.

⁶ "Of the 105 *woredas* in the region, 48 are drought-prone and chronically food-insecure. There has been no single year since 1950 where there was no drought in the eastern part of the region." USAID. 2000. Amhara National Regional State Food Security Research Assessment Report.

⁷ Population data based on a projection from the 2007 census.

⁸ UNHCR. December 2022. Ethiopia Operation – Gonder Fo Refugee Settlement Profile – ALEMWACH.

⁹ WFP. June 2023. Cross Regional External Situation Report On Sudan Crisis #2.

¹⁰ UNICEF. 2022. Amhara Regional Brief.

¹¹ "In December, the Amhara authorities alerted aid agencies of 43 *woredas*/ districts in nine zones having been affected by severe drought." OCHA. 2024. Ethiopia Situation Overview – 10 Jan 2024. Accessed 22.01.2024, <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/card/5EhBh4Xf5z/>.

¹² OCHA. December 2023. Ethiopia: Humanitarian impact of drought Flash Update #1.

percent of the population), which was an increase of +160.5 percent from the previous month. This increase in food insecurity is directly linked to the escalation of conflict and increase of fatalities in the Oromia and Amhara region. This conflict is also leading to internal displacement, as well as the influx of refugees from Sudan.¹³

6. Women and girls in Amhara face additional challenges resulting from disadvantageous social norms and gender-based violence.¹⁴ The region has one of the highest rates of child marriage in the country (43 percent). In August 2021, 70 women reported to authorities that they were raped during an attack by the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF).¹⁵

7. In terms of nutrition, stunting rates have decreased between 2011 and 2019. However, 41 percent of children under 5 years old are still affected, making it the third-highest stunting prevalence rate in Ethiopia. Children living in densely populated areas, such as displacement sites, face a higher risk of stunting due to inadequate sanitation and hygiene.¹⁶

Conflicts and security situation

8. Despite the signing of a peace deal in November 2022 between the federal government and the TPLF, several conflicts remain in the Amhara region: the contest for control over the disputed areas of Wolqayt-Tsegede, Raya and Telemt between the Amhara and Tigray regions; the disbanding of the Amhara Special Forces (ASF), which led to an armed resistance; the Amhara Fano¹⁷ insurgency; the Qimant¹⁸ conflict; violence in the Oromo Special Zone and North Shewa between various parties; and the Ethio-Sudan border dispute involving the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Amhara local militias.¹⁹ The drivers of conflicts include "competing identity-based movements; territorial disputes; political realignments; and the country's ongoing economic woes", as well as more structural factors such as ethnic federalism and the proliferation of state and non-state armed groups.²⁰

9. At the time of writing, the state of emergency proclaimed in August 2023 is still active, and the current conflict between Amhara Fano militias and government forces is still ongoing. The conflict erupted in April 2023,²¹ after Amhara forces refused prime minister Abiy Ahmed's order to disband regional paramilitaries. Despite fighting alongside each other during the Tigray War, tensions between the Amhara Fano fighters and the federal government emerged in April 2022 with the arrest of many Fano fighters. There is still disagreement regarding territorial ownership of the "contested areas" between Amhara and Tigray (Welkait

¹³ WFP. 2023. WFP 3rd Management Update on Operations in Ethiopia 2023.

¹⁴ UNICEF. 2022. Amhara Regional Brief.

¹⁵ Amnesty. November 2021. Ethiopia survivors of TPLF attack in Amhara describe gang rape, looting and physical assaults. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/11/ethiopia-survivors-of-tplf-attack-in-amhara-describe-gang-rape-looting-and-physical-assaults/>.

¹⁶ UNICEF. 2022. Amhara Regional Brief.

¹⁷ 'Fano' is an umbrella term used to describe non-state armed groups operating in the region. Following the disbanding of the Amhara Special Forces in April 2023, defectors joined the Fano insurgency, targeting local government and security officials. As some lower-level administrations started to be taken over by Amhara Fano militias, the regional authorities requested a federal intervention. Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF) forces were deployed in August 2023, and a state of emergency was proclaimed in Amhara.

¹⁸ "The Qimant conflict grew out of demands by the Qimant ethnic group for self-administration. The Qimant armed group has been seeking to establish a Qimant Special Zone incorporating 72 *kebeles*, while the regional administration argues that this was addressed through the establishment of the Qimant Special Zone made up of 69 *kebeles*. The resulting resentment within the Qimant community has made the situation precarious and the Qimant armed group allied itself with the Tigray People's Liberation Front to fight federal forces and the Amhara Special Forces." Peace Research Facility. 2023. Conflict Trends Report / October 2023 Amhara Region by Atrsaw Necho.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ International Crisis Group. 2023. Ethiopia's Ominous New War in Amhara. Accessed 12/01/2024. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/ethiopia/b194-ethiopias-ominous-new-war-amhara>.

and Raya)²² and the decision to dissolve regional Special Forces that would leave Amhara defenceless from potential attacks from Tigray and Oromia.²³

10. This precarious security situation severely impacts humanitarian operations in the Amhara region. In December 2023, WFP reported restrictions enforced by non-state actors on the movement of private and commercial vehicles, resulting in attacks of non-compliant vehicles. These attacks come on top of the ongoing conflict, limited access and recurrent extortion demands.²⁴

Northern regions - Tigray

General overview

11. Estimates vary somewhat regarding Tigray's population, from around approximately 5.5 million to 7 million people, of whom over 90 percent are Christian.²⁵ Its population was about 49.3 percent male and 50.7 percent female in 2021, with 13 percent of the population under 5 years old and 50 percent under 18 years of age. The population is over 95 percent Tigrayan and speaks Tigrinya in about the same proportion, with approximately 80 other ethnic groups making up the remainder of the population and with Amhara being the second largest ethnic group at about 1.6 percent of the total.²⁶ Until the outbreak of conflict in late 2020, Tigray hosted significant numbers of refugees from Eritrea (approximately 85,000 in 2018 in four camps, according to UNCHR, rising to about 95,000 by 2019). Many of these subsequently moved to other regions to escape the fighting in Tigray. It also hosted about 100,000 internally displaced persons from Amhara and Oromia in 2019, who were displaced by conflict in those regions.²⁷ Significantly, tensions between these groups and in particular violence toward internally displaced persons and refugees increased significantly during the conflict, contributing to their further fragilization and displacement.²⁸

12. The conflict had a significant impact on humanitarian access to Tigray including a communications black-out,²⁹ non-functional banking sector,³⁰ restrictions on humanitarian movement (for example, the requirement for a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) card was introduced),³¹ significant bureaucratic constraints requiring clearance of humanitarian movement and cargo, looting of trucks on key corridors due to community hostility, high number of deaths within the humanitarian community (also resulting in the death of one of the WFP staff),³² high number of air strikes forcing staff to work from bunkers, arrest of more than 70 WFP contracted drivers³³ and closure of logistics corridors for long periods of times.

13. From a gender perspective, Tigray has high rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), with about two-thirds of men and one-third of women agreeing that wife beating is sometimes justified. Approximately a quarter of women in Tigray have experienced female genital mutilation. Literacy rates are

²² International Crisis Group. 2022. Turning the Pretoria Deal into Lasting Peace in Ethiopia. Accessed 22.01.2024, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/ethiopia/turning-pretoria-deal-lasting-peace-ethiopia>.

²³ Tadesse, A. 2023. A reflection on the conflict in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. Accessed 12/01/2024. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/reflection-conflict-amhara-region-ethiopia>.

²⁴ WFP. 2023. Daily Operational Brief - Ethiopia: 13/12/2023.

²⁵ OMNA Tigray. Tigray Overview. Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://omnatigray.org/slide-deck/tigray-overview-deck/>; European Commission. 2021. "Joint Statement following the roundtable on the humanitarian emergency in Tigray, Ethiopia". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/es/statement_21_2942; AFP. 2021/ "Ethiopia's Tigray taps Muslim past in propaganda push". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20211229-ethiopia-s-tigray-taps-muslim-past-in-propaganda-push>; ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

²⁶ ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

²⁷ UNHCR. December 2019. Eritrean Refugees in Ethiopia: Tigray & Afar Regions : Situational Update. Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/eritrean-refugees-ethiopia-tigray-afar-regions-situational-update-31-december-2019>; ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

²⁸ IRC. 2021. Gender Analysis key findings: women's exploitation & gender-based violence across Ethiopia's Tigray crisis.

²⁹ IAHE Ethiopia, 2023.

³⁰ ACAPS, 'Ethiopia-Northern Ethiopia Crisis: Update on Humanitarian Needs—Thematic Report', 31 January 2023.

³¹ UN, 'Humanitarian Catastrophe Unfolding Before Our Eyes, Secretary-General Tells Security Council, Warning Ethiopia's Youth Will Be Ultimate Casualties—SG/SM/20866', 26 August 2021,

³² Reliefweb. 2021. "HC a.i. statement on the killing of 23 aid workers in the Tigray region since the start of the crisis". Accessed 21.10.2024.

³³ IAHE Ethiopia, 2023.

lower for women than for men (five out of ten women are literate in Tigray), though this is slightly above Ethiopia's national average. Women's associations aimed at creating an environment for women to solve socioeconomic problems have been established in many parts of Ethiopia, with some 800,000 participating in them in Tigray. Tigray also has the highest level of women participating in regional councils in Ethiopia.³⁴ It is important to underline that the effects of the conflict in Tigray have disproportionately impacted women and girls. This includes increased levels of SGBV including of intimate partner violence, as well as of negative coping strategies including sex work.³⁵ Further, women and girls had increased levels of malnutrition relative to men.³⁶

14. Geographically, Tigray has a subtropical climate and is one of the driest regions in Ethiopia. There is also strong variation from year-to-year in terms of rainfall, with attendant variation in agricultural production and livelihoods. This pattern has been exacerbated by climate change, which is leading to increased temperatures and decreased rainfall overall.³⁷ It furthermore suffers from widespread soil erosion due to many decades of clearing vegetation, which has negatively impacted upon agricultural production. This is significant given the importance of subsistence agriculture for the livelihoods of local people.³⁸ Since the 1990s, the regional government has pursued environmental policies aimed at improving agricultural production and addressing persistent poverty and food insecurity. This has involved large-scale landscape restoration and reshaping aimed at improving water and soil retention.³⁹ Tigray is furthermore vulnerable to natural hazards such as insect infestations that can have devastating impacts upon food production, as was the case with the desert locust infestations that hit the region in 2020 and 2021.⁴⁰ Importantly, the conflict in Tigray has significantly increased these fragilities, as a result of the displacement of subsistence farmers and the increase in deforestation as people cut down trees for fuel, which in turn increases soil erosion. Further, households headed by women are disproportionately affected, as are women and girls in general, who, for example, have to spend more time getting water for their families.⁴¹

Conflict and security

15. Tigray is a region in northern Ethiopia that has played a key role in the country's recent history, most prominently between 2018 and the present, (the period of focus for this evaluation) in the civil war that raged in Ethiopia from late 2020 to late 2022. The background to the civil war was the election of Oromia-born Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali, whose appointment ended decades of national power in Ethiopia by the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF). Prime Minister Abiy sought to reduce inter-ethnic conflict within the country while also negotiating an end to the decades-long war with Eritrea in 2018. But inter-ethnic tensions soon bubbled up again, and within a context of an extension of the prime ministership in 2020, coupled with grievances related to representation of Tigray in the national government, as well as disputes over boundaries, fighting soon broke out between Tigrayan armed forces on one side and the Ethiopian military along with its Eritrean allies and troops from neighbouring Amhara on the other.

³⁴ UN Women, European Commission. 2014. Preliminary Gender Profile of Ethiopia; UNICEF. Situation Analysis of Children And Women: Tigray Region; ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

³⁵ UN Women, European Commission. 2014. Preliminary Gender Profile of Ethiopia; UNICEF. Situation Analysis of Children And Women: Tigray Region; IRC. 2021. Gender Analysis key findings: women's exploitation & gender-based violence across Ethiopia's Tigray crisis.

³⁶ WFP. Ethiopia ACR 2021.

³⁷ ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

³⁸ The Conversation. 2022. "Tigray in Ethiopia was an environmental success story – but the war is undoing decades of greening". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://theconversation.com/tigray-in-ethiopia-was-an-environmental-success-story-but-the-war-is-undoing-decades-of-greening-181665>.

³⁹ CEOBS. 2022. "Report: The war in Tigray is undermining its environmental recovery". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://ceobs.org/the-war-in-tigray-is-undermining-its-environmental-recovery/>.

⁴⁰ WFP. Ethiopia ACR 2020-2021; ACAPS. 2021. Ethiopia - The Pre-Crisis Situation in Tigray.

⁴¹ The Conversation. 2022. Tigray in Ethiopia was an environmental success story – but the war is undoing decades of greening.; Accord. 2022. "Violent conflict exacerbates Ethiopia's vulnerability to climate change". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://www.acord.org.za/analysis/violent-conflict-exacerbates-ethiopia-s-vulnerability-to-climate-change/>; Climate Diplomacy. 2022. "The war in Tigray is undermining its environmental recovery". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://climate-diplomacy.org/magazine/conflict/war-tigray-undermining-its-environmental-recovery>; CEOBS. 2022. Report: The war in Tigray is undermining its environmental recovery". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://ceobs.org/the-war-in-tigray-is-undermining-its-environmental-recovery/>.

16. Fighting quickly spread including into neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions. It led to hundreds of thousands of deaths, frequently characterized as massacres, and accusations of widespread human rights abuses including possible ethnic cleansing, and widespread suffering as well as significant displacement (some 2 million internally displaced persons within Tigray and to neighbouring states). The conflict also meant that there were extended periods when aid organizations, including WFP, could not access, or could only partially access, the most vulnerable populations in Tigray. The conflict finally ended in 2022 with a victory for government forces, with aid organizations able to widely operate in the area from late 2022 onwards.⁴²

Somali region

General overview

17. The Somali region is a large regional state in south-eastern Ethiopia, second only to Oromia in terms of size within the country and sharing borders with Djibouti, Somalia, Somaliland and Kenya. Somali region has an arid or semi-arid climate, with the land rising from around 300 metres in altitude at the border with Somalia and Kenya toward an altitude of 1,500 metres as it moves toward the eastern Ethiopian highlands and the border with Oromia region. There are four major rivers in Somali region, of which two (the Genale and the Shabelle) are perennial rivers while the two others (the Dawa and the Web) are seasonal. Most of the population in Somali region depends upon agropastoralism. There are also some croplands near the region's borders, yet these are dependent upon rain-fed agriculture and are of relatively low economic value. Nomadic practices have traditionally been part of the agropastoral lifestyle, though it is only within the last few years that the Ethiopian government's development policies have sought to better accommodate pastoralist needs rather than encouraging agriculture.⁴³

18. The region has some of the hottest temperatures in Ethiopia and the lowest average precipitation. It is also particularly vulnerable to climatic shocks, with climate change leading to more frequent and intense droughts as well as more "very hot days". And forecasts indicate that the number of high temperature days will continue to increase at a rate higher than in the rest of Ethiopia over coming decades. This is leading to greater stresses on the already scarce water sources in the region. At the same time, Somali region is increasingly prone to extreme precipitation so when rain does come it leads to flooding, exacerbated by the fact that the dry land is unable to absorb large amounts of water. The region is furthermore prone to desert locusts, as was demonstrated by the strong impact of the 2019-2020 locust infestation. These climatic trends increase food insecurity, leading to coping strategies such as adopting a variety of livelihoods including wage labour and seasonal mobility.

19. The climatic trends also lead to competition and conflict between pastoralists, for example through livestock raids and conflict between farmers and herders. This competition can quickly worsen given the number of small arms present in the region. This observation can be linked to the instability and conflict over the past decades in neighbouring Somalia, which sometimes spill across the border and thus directly impact upon the Somali region. The cross-border effect is magnified by virtue of many Somali clans being strongly represented in the Somali region and thus having a connection to events in the neighbouring country. This cross-border dynamic is also present between the Somali region and Afar. There, some ethnic

⁴² Global Conflict Tracker. December 2023. Conflict in Ethiopia by the Center for Preventive Action. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ethiopia>; Human Rights Watch. 2022. "Ethiopia's Invisible Ethnic Cleansing". Accessed 12.01.24 at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/06/16/ethiopias-invisible-ethnic-cleansing>; Refugee International. 2022. Nowhere to Run: Eritrean Refugees in Tigray. Accessed 12.01.2024. <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports-briefs/nowhere-to-run-eritrean-refugees-in-tigray/>; Insitut Montaigne. 2023. Cautious Hope in Ethiopia's Tigray War - An analysis by William Davison. Accessed 12.01.2024. <https://www.institutmontaigne.org/en/expressions/cautious-hope-ethiopias-tigray-war>; Richard Reid. 2021. A Very Ethiopian Tragedy: Tigray, the TPLF, and Cyclical History. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://gjia.georgetown.edu/2021/01/28/a-very-ethiopian-tragedy-tigray-the-tplf-and-cyclical-history/>; Michael Woldemariam. 2023. Taking Ethiopia-Eritrea Tensions Seriously. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/12/taking-ethiopia-eritrea-tensions-seriously>; Gebreyesus, A., Mulugeta, A., Woldemichael, A. et al. 2023. Immediate health and economic impact of the Tigray war on internally displaced persons and hosting households. Sci Rep 13, 18071 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-45328-4>.

⁴³ UNHCR. 2021. Somali Region Information Brochure; Weathering Risk. 2023. Climate, Peace and Security Study: Somali Region, Ethiopia.

Somalis living in a border area with many important transportation links including the road and railway connecting Addis Ababa to Djibouti, have been pushing for the area to join the Somali region. This has led to violent clashes between rival militias, most recently between in 2022 and 2023.⁴⁴

20. The regional government in the Somali region has made major efforts to address many of these challenges. But its range and scale, coupled with generally low levels of infrastructure development and sources of revenue from within the region, impact negatively upon its capacity to do so.⁴⁵

21. The population of the Somali region is approximately 6.2 million people, with about 120 males for every 100 females. Over 95 percent of the region's population is ethnically Somali, which makes it one of the most ethnically homogeneous regions in Ethiopia. The Somali language is the working language. It furthermore has low population density but high population growth rates. The region is home to approximately 350,000 refugees from neighbouring Somalia and to some extent from Sudan, most of whom reside in camps. This includes approximately 100,000 refugees who crossed the border in the first half of 2023 as a result of violence in northern Somalia. The Somali region also has over 1 million internally displaced persons. Reasons for displacement include conflict (particularly related to violence near the border with Oromia), drought and flooding.⁴⁶

22. There have been notable gains in Ethiopia in terms of improving gender equality over recent years, yet significant challenges remain. This is particularly the case in the Somali region, which has the highest gender gap in terms of education in the country, with girls dropping out of school to help support the family at a higher rate than boys. Further, customary law in the region disproportionately impacts negatively upon women and girls – women are, for example, excluded from the legal right to own or inherit land, while divorce rules do not support women. Women also tend to be de-prioritized in food consumption due to social norms, which is especially significant within a context of frequent food scarcity. Gender-based violence is relatively widespread, with roughly one third of women reporting physical or sexual violence according to a 2016 survey. Female genital mutilation is also widely practiced in the Somali region, with a prevalence rate of approximately 98 percent. Women tend to work in the informal sector, and frequently bear a larger proportion of the family's work burden without their contribution being recognized.⁴⁷

Gambella region

General overview

23. Gambella is in the southwestern part of Ethiopia along the border with South Sudan with an estimated population of 463,000.⁴⁸ Gambella is rich in resources and arable land. However, the region is prone to floods and drought. Gambella region hosts the largest refugee population in the country, approximately 42 percent of the total number of refugees in Ethiopia.⁴⁹

24. Like other regions in Ethiopia, Gambella is multi-ethnic; among the people living in Gambella, the Anywaa (or Anuak) and the Nuer are dominant. Numerically, the two ethnicities make up two-thirds of Gambella's population.⁵⁰ The population composition has changed since the last census conducted in 2007 with an increased number of refugees, mainly South Sudanese of Nuer ethnicity. This follows South Sudan's civil war that began in 2013, which spilled over into Gambella, transforming what was once a development

⁴⁴ Weathering Risk. 2023. Climate, Peace and Security Study: Somali Region, Ethiopia; Ethiopia Peace Observatory. 2023. "Afar-Somali Regions Border Conflict". Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://epo.acleddata.com/afar-somali-border-conflict/>; UNHCR. 2021. Somali Region Information Brochure.

⁴⁵ UNICEF. (n.d.). Somali Regional State Budget Brie 2007/08–2015/16.

⁴⁶ UN NEW. 2023. "New settlement opens for latest Somali refugees in Ethiopia". 11 April 2023. Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1135507>; Weathering Risk. 2023.; UNHCR. 2021. Somali Region Information Brochure.

⁴⁷ CARE. 2022. Gender Analysis Brief – Ethiopia, Somali Region. Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/RiPA-Somali-regional-gender-analysis-April-2022.pdf>; Oxfam. 2017. Gender Analysis for Drought Response In Ethiopia – Somali Region; Weathering Risk. 2023. Climate, Peace and Security Study: Somali Region, Ethiopia.

⁴⁸ Population data based on a projection from the 2007 census,

⁴⁹ UNHCR. 2023. WASH Facility Assessment in Institutions: Refugee Camps in Gambella, Ethiopia – Final Report.

⁵⁰ Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik. 2021. Refugees and Local Power Dynamics: The Case of the Gambella Region of Ethiopia.

corridor into a shelter for refugees fleeing conflict in their country. This has contributed to further tensions between the Anywaa and Nuer.

25. Gambella region hosts 386,842⁵¹ refugees (mainly from South Sudan), a population almost equal to its own.⁵² Refugees and asylum seekers are residing in the Gambella region scattered in seven refugee camps located in Itang, Pugnido and Dimma.⁵³ Some 66 percent of the refugee population is under the age of 18. In 2021, the Gambella region hosted about 30,000 conflict and disaster-induced internally displaced persons with most living in a displacement situation for years.⁵⁴

26. The lowest administrative level in the Gambella regional state is the *kebele* (ward), which is under the responsibility of the *woreda*. The *woredas* are run by *woreda* administrators. Like the structure at federal level, each *woreda* has an elected council.

27. Women are negatively impacted by cultural, institutional, legal and economic issues. Common in Gambella region are risks of early, child and forced marriage. In Gambella region women and children made up 88 percent of the refugee population in 2020.⁵⁵

28. Natural resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries and mineral resources (oil, gold, etc) are abundant in the region. Despite this “abundance”, livelihoods are still marked by strong vulnerability. These vulnerabilities are intimately related to different factors, among which are long-lasting conflict, forced migrations and asymmetric power relations.

29. Livestock and crop production are the main means of livelihoods and to some extent fishing and bee keeping. Flood recession agriculture is common, particularly maize and sorghum, being widely practiced by local people along the rivers. The major rivers are the Baro, Akobo, Alwero and Gillo. While all ethnic groups are distinct in nature, the Anywaa and the Nuer are particularly different in terms of livelihoods activities. The Nuer communities are generally pastoralists and follow seasonal migration patterns for cattle grazing and for protection of their livestock from the threat of drought and flood. They are also engaged in subsistence farming and to a lesser extent in small-scale water retreat shifting cultivations. In contrast, the majorities of Anywaa make their living through fishing and agriculture. Anywaa communities have mainly been involved in shifting cultivation and water retreat agriculture. They cultivate plots of land temporarily and then abandon the plots to allow them to revert to their natural vegetation.

30. In terms of nutrition, Gambella has seen a reduction in stunting rates in recent years. In 2022, stunting rates were at 18 percent, which is the second lowest rate in Ethiopia after the capital. But the number of children who are wasted (low weight for age) has been increasing since 2005. Children aged between 9 and 12 months of age are the most likely to be wasted (48 percent) due to recurrent emergencies, poor feeding practices and diseases, particularly malaria and diarrhoea.⁵⁶

Conflict and security situation

31. The region is faced with deep-rooted ethnic and resource-based grievances causing an unpredictable and volatile security situation. Conflict frequently erupts, pitting ethnic groups against each other due to unresolved ethnic tensions between the Anuak and Nuer populations. Clashes between both groups have occurred on a regular basis creating security and access challenges for humanitarian partners. Access to land and water for livelihoods (agriculture and pastoralism in particular) figure prominently as main sources of conflict.

⁵¹ UNHCR. April 2024. Ethiopia Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons March 2024.

⁵² UNHCR 2021.

⁵³ UNHCR. Operational Data Portal. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>.

⁵⁴ UNHCR. 2021. Gambella Regional State.

⁵⁵ UN Women. 2020. Ethiopia SRMNAH. Policy Brief.

⁵⁶ UNICEF. 2022. Gambella. Regional Brief.

Oromia region

General overview

32. Oromia is the largest regional state, accounting for 32 percent of the country in geographic terms, with an estimated population of 38 million in 2018, between 35 to 40 percent of the national population.⁵⁷ It contains the national capital, Addis Ababa. It was estimated in the 2007 census that 88 percent of the region's population were Oromo, 7 percent are Amhara, and 5 percent belonged to other ethnic groups. It is a highly varied agroecological region, containing both highland and lowland areas. Rainfed agriculture including livestock production prevails in the first area, while the latter is characterized by agropastoral cattle herding. Oromia is a major producer of both food and export crops (coffee, khat, cattle). A specific environmental feature is that it is vulnerable to both droughts and floods. According to the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 46.2 percent of males but only 32.7 percent of females have some education, resulting in wide gaps in literacy and other gender-equality measures. The under-5 mortality rate in the five years preceding the 2016 DHS was estimated to be 80 per 1000 live births, almost precisely equal to the national average.

33. UNICEF reported⁵⁸ in its Oromia brief that there had been significant gains in nutrition, citing a 91 percent recovery in 2020 rate for children treated for severe acute malnutrition and the fact that over 90 percent of malnutrition cases are managed at community level. However, the DHS 2016 showed that 28 percent of child deaths in Oromia were associated with under-nutrition, 36 percent of children under 5 were stunted and 5 percent wasted. Stunting is strongly associated with rural residence, low socioeconomic status and low maternal education.

34. As of March 2024, UNHCR estimated⁵⁹ that there were over 1 million internally displaced persons in Oromia, the result mostly of drought, floods, and endemic political and ethnic violence in the western part of the region. In a situation report dated 10 January 2024, UNOCHA estimated⁶⁰ that 1.3 million persons were affected by a five-season drought in Oromia and that 4 million livestock perished. Over half a million were estimated to still be affected. Worsening the situation were the torrential rains and ensuing floods that ended the drought. Given the distance from the national borders (for example, with South Sudan), the uprooted population in Oromia is dominated by internally displaced persons, not refugees and asylum seekers.

Conflict and security situation

35. Western Oromia is the site of an armed insurgency led by the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA), a group that split from the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) when the latter disarmed in 2018. The OLA insurgency intensified in 2020-2022 and there was a spike in violence in November 2022, resulting in significant displacement. Large areas of rural and peri-urban far western Oromia are currently no longer under government control due to hit-and-run attacks on both police and military security forces, which are carried out by small, highly mobile, lightly armed OLA units. The Addis Standard reports⁶¹ that kidnapping for ransom is increasingly common.

36. There is a strong ethnic dimension to violence in western Oromia, consisting largely of the long-standing competition for land and other resources between Oromo inhabitants and migrants from Amhara who settled in the 1970s and 1980s. The OLA has taken the side of the original inhabitants and there have

⁵⁷ This regional profile has drawn heavily on Aynalem, A. 2017. Oramiya: Demography and Health. Accessed 12.01.2024, www.EthioDemographyAndHealth.Org.

⁵⁸ UNICEF. 2022. Oromia Regional Brief.

⁵⁹ UNHCR. April 2024. Ethiopia Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons March 2024.

⁶⁰ UNOCHA. January 2024. Ethiopia Situation Report.

⁶¹ Biyenssa, A. 2023. Analysis: Rising abductions for ransom threaten human security in conflict hit areas, Oromia region. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://addisstandard.com/analysis-rising-abductions-for-ransom-threaten-human-security-in-conflict-hit-areas-romia-region/>.

been numerous reports (which it denies) that its forces have massacred Amhara civilians. Extrajudicial killings by security forces have also been reported.⁶²

37. On-again, off-again peace talks in November 2023 between the OLA and the federal government failed to result in an agreement, with both sides trading recriminations.⁶³

National policies and the sustainable development goals (SDGs)

38. The Government of Ethiopia's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan II (2015/16-2019/20) aimed to move the country to lower middle-income status by 2025 by sustaining rapid growth and speeding up structural transformation. Ethiopia's current development agenda envisions making the country an "African Beacon of Prosperity" through the Ten-year Development Plan 2021-2030.

39. In 2015, the Government ratified the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2017 and 2022, Ethiopia undertook the voluntary national review (VNR) on SDGs. The 2022 VNR noted Ethiopia made important strides in decreasing poverty and hunger, and improving health, education and gender outcomes. It highlighted good practices including the Green Legacy Initiative⁶⁴ and synergistic social protection programmes combining social protection with broader development and livelihood efforts. However, it also pointed to various challenges including inadequate finance and weak institutional capacity for policy delivery and the impact of internal conflicts on socioeconomic outcomes.⁶⁵

Education

40. In the last two decades, Ethiopia has made significant progress in the net primary school enrolment rate, reaching 88.7 percent in the 2021/2022 school year,⁶⁶ with little difference between boys and girls.⁶⁷ However, only 33.1 percent of enrolled children continue to secondary school. The quality of education is a key challenge, with 90 percent of 10-year-olds not knowing how to read or understand a simple text-based sentence.

41. Compounding impacts of COVID-19, conflict and climate change contributed to at least 13 million out-of-school children and the latest education cluster report estimates that 7 million children are out of school. Education in emergency settings is further complicated by traditional gender norms, a high burden of domestic labour (especially on girls) and long distances to school.⁶⁸

International assistance

42. From 2019 to 2021, Ethiopia received a yearly average of USD 4.8 billion in gross official development assistance (ODA),⁶⁹ representing an average of 4.6 percent of gross domestic product.⁷⁰ In 2020-2021, 36.9 percent of official development assistance to Ethiopia went to the humanitarian sector (Figure 1). The 2021 gross official development assistance to Ethiopia was USD 4.2 billion, a decrease from 2020 where official development assistance was USD 5.5 billion. The top five official development assistance funding sources

⁶² Ethiopian Peace Observatory. 2023. Oromia Regional Conflict. Accessed 12.01.2024, <https://epo.acleddata.com/western-oromia-conflict/>.

⁶³ Ethiopian Peace Observatory. 2023. November Monthly Report: An Evolving Conflict in Oromia. Accessed 12.01.2024 at: <https://epo.acleddata.com/2023/12/14/epo-november-2023-monthly-an-evolving-conflict-environment-in-oromia/>.

⁶⁴ An initiative launched in 2019 aimed to address land degradation, deforestation, climate change and ensure food security. It aims to contribute to Ethiopia's efforts to achieve various international commitments, including the SDGs, Paris Climate Change Agreement and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Source: UN. Green Legacy Initiative. Accessed 06/10/2023. <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/green-legacy-initiative>.

⁶⁵ UN. 2022. Ethiopia Voluntary National Review 2022. Accessed 06/10/2023. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/ethiopia/voluntary-national-review-2022>.

⁶⁶ UNICEF. Ethiopia, Learning and development! Accessed 02/05/2024. <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/learning-and-development>.

⁶⁷ World Bank. Open data Ethiopia. Accessed 02/05/2024. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/ethiopia>.

⁶⁸ UNICEF. Ethiopia, Learning and development! Accessed 02/05/2024. <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/learning-and-development>.

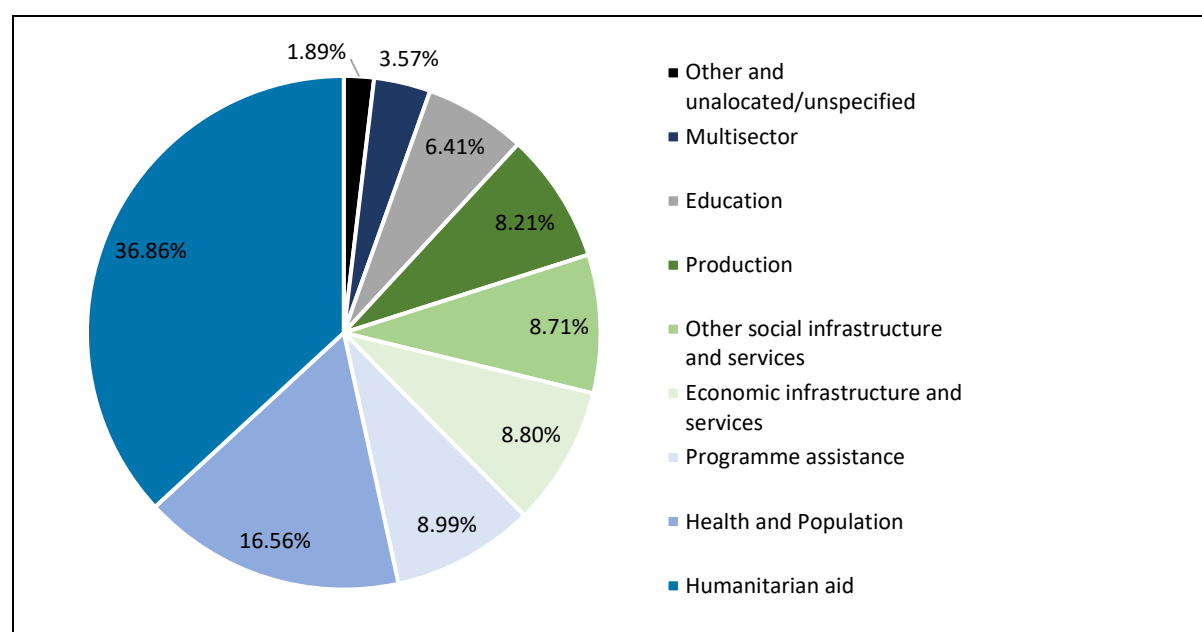
⁶⁹ OECD. Aid at a glance Ethiopia. Accessed 02/05/2024. <https://www.oecd.org/countries/ethiopia/aid-at-a-glance.htm>.

⁷⁰ Calculated based on World Bank. Open data Ethiopia – GDP (current US\$). Accessed 02/01/2024. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/ethiopia>.

are the International Development Association, United States of America (USA), Germany, United Kingdom and European Union Institutions (Figure 2).⁷¹

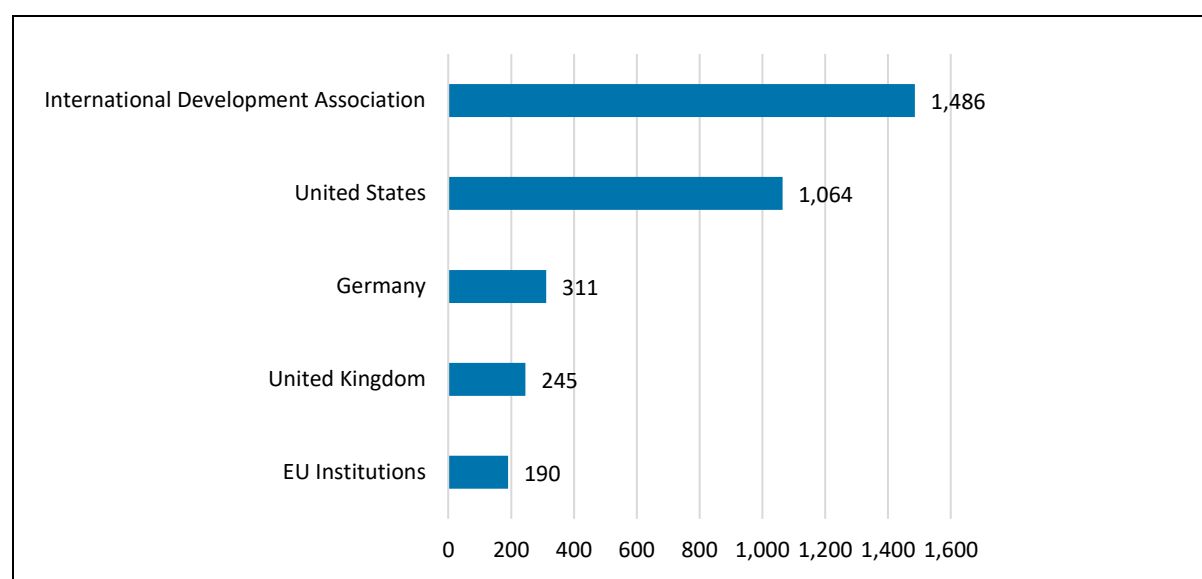
43. Figure 3 shows the funding of humanitarian plans. In particular, the Ethiopia humanitarian response plans (HRP) have appealed for an average USD 2.4 billion annually between 2019-2024, with a yearly average USD 1.0 billion funded between 2019-2023. The top five humanitarian donors are the United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Germany, European Commission and United Kingdom (Figure 4).

Figure 1: Ethiopia bilateral official development assistance by sector, 2020-2021 average



Source: OECD Aid at a glance. Accessed 02/05/2024.

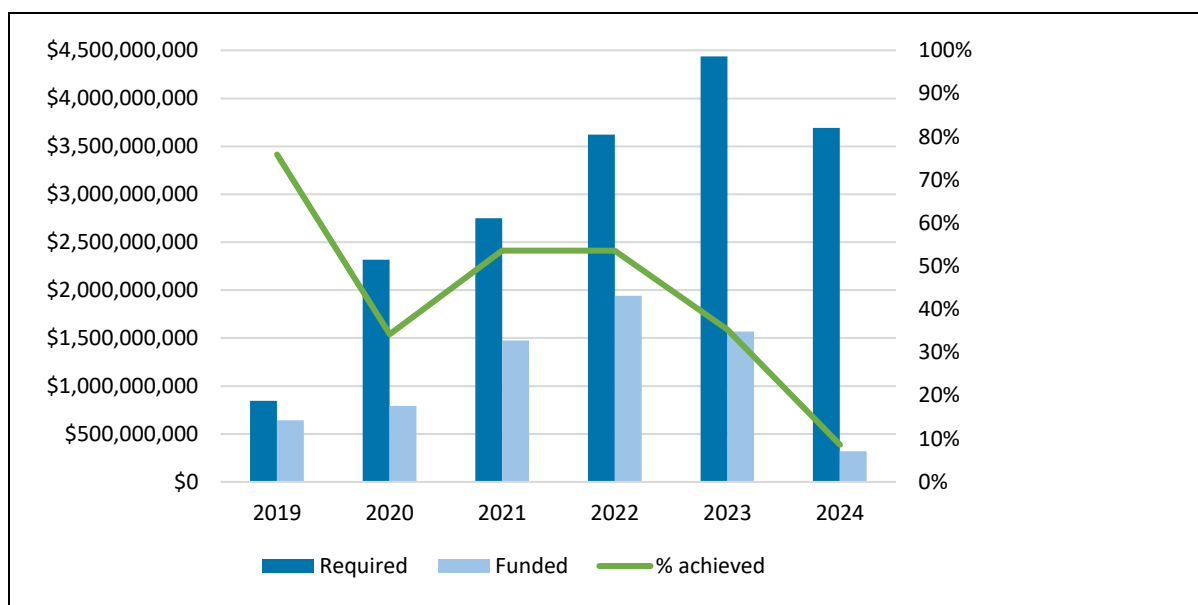
Figure 2: Top five donors of gross official development assistance for Ethiopia, 2020-2021 average, USD million



Source: OECD Aid at a glance. Accessed 02/05/2024.

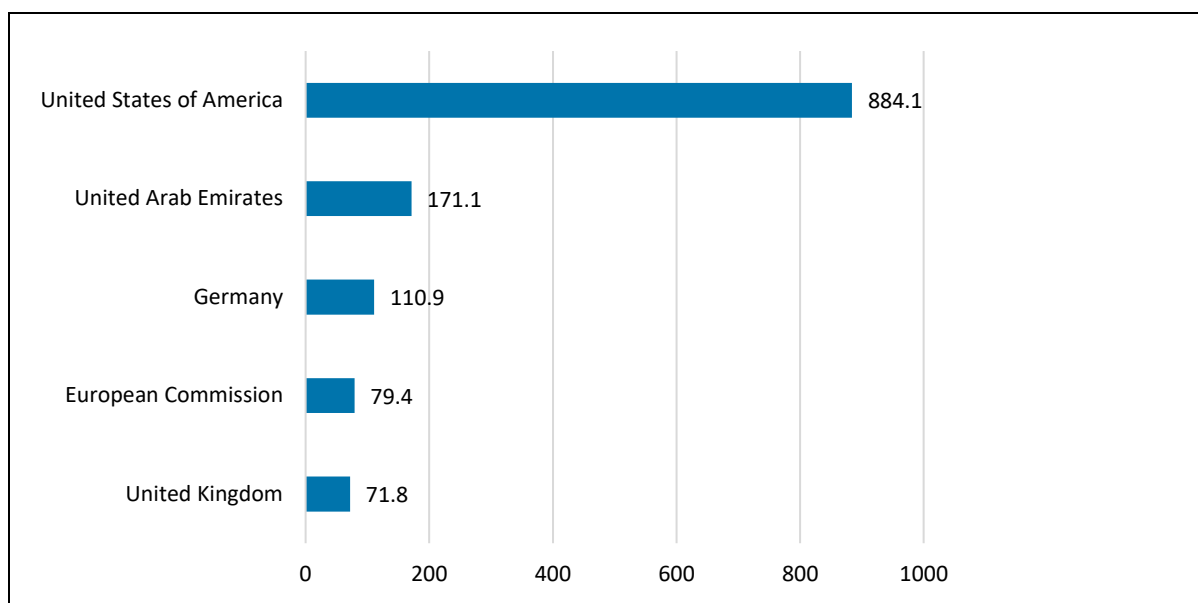
⁷¹ OECD. Aid at a glance Ethiopia. Accessed 02/05/2024. <https://www.oecd.org/countries/ethiopia/aid-at-a-glance.htm>.

Figure 3: Funding of humanitarian assistance plans against appeals for Ethiopia, 2019-2024



Source: OCHA FTS - Ethiopia. Accessed 02/05/2024. Note: 2024 funding level is up to 02/05/2024.

Figure 4: Top five donors of humanitarian assistance for Ethiopia, 2019-2023 annual average, USD million



Source: OCHA FTS - Ethiopia. Accessed 02/05/2024. Note: 2024 not included in average as data are only until May 2024 and therefore would bias the yearly average for the reference period.

44. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Ethiopia is composed of representatives of 28 United Nations organizations, funds and specialized programmes, including two non-resident agencies and two observers.⁷² The United Nations humanitarian assistance programming in Ethiopia is guided by the annual humanitarian response plan, which is the main framework for responding to humanitarian needs.

⁷² UNCT. 2023. United Nations Ethiopia Annual Results Report.

45. Multi-year strategic planning between the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia is outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2025, the successor to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020. Under the UNDAF,⁷³ WFP featured under all five pillars: inclusive growth and structural transformation; resilience and green economy; investing in human capital and expanded access to quality and equitable basic social services; good governance, participation and capacity development; and equality and empowerment. The UNSDCF focuses on structural shifts with four priority areas: i) equality and dignity; ii) democracy and peace; iii) resilience and sustainable economy; iv) resilience to environmental risks and climate change adaptation.⁷⁴ WFP is identified as playing a role in all but the second.

46. The 2023 humanitarian response plan required USD 2.16 billion and targeted 20.1 million people. It identified the following strategic objectives:

- reduce morbidity, mortality and suffering due to multiple shocks for 22.6 million of the most vulnerable people by the end of 2023;
- provide protection and safe access to critical, integrated and inclusive basic services to enable 8.8 million most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs;
- support 9.4 million vulnerable people to start recovering from crisis and natural hazards, through targeted programming to support rebuilding coping capacities and livelihoods and strengthen linkages with development actors;
- continue as one of the three partners in relation to food aid delivery (along with EDRMC/Field Security Coordination Office (FSCO) and JEOP) and continue to run United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The role of WFP was also highlighted in the nutrition sector (along with WHO and UNICEF). The humanitarian response plan called for enhanced WFP-UNHCR cooperation in targeting, data sharing, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and joint programming.

47. The 2024 humanitarian response plan required USD 3.24 billion and targeted 15.5 million people. It identified the following strategic objectives:

- reduce morbidity, mortality, and suffering due to multiple shocks for 12.3 million of the most vulnerable people by the end of 2024;
- provide protection and safe access to critical, integrated, and inclusive basic services to enable 8.3 million of the most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs by the end of 2024;
- support 6.2 million vulnerable people to start recovering from crisis and natural hazards, through targeted programming to support rebuilding coping capacities and livelihoods and strengthen linkages with development actors by the end of 2024;
- similar to the previous year, continue identifying as one of the partners in relation to the food, logistics and nutrition sectors.

⁷³ UNCT. 2015. United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020.

⁷⁴ UNCT. 2020. Ethiopia UNSDCF 2020 – 2025.

6. Detailed financial and performance analysis

Table 2: ICSP summary cumulative financial overview

Focus area	SO	Activity	Original NBP (USD)	Latest NBP (USD)	% on total DOC	Allocated resources		Expenditures	
						USD	% on current NBP	USD	% on allocated resources
Crisis response	SO1	Act1	338,385,972	338,385,972	38%	181,485,884	54%	177,135,254	98%
		Act2	107,634,023	107,634,023	12%	88,935,999	83%	87,955,020	99%
		Act3	205,608,137	205,608,137	23%	129,041,280	63%	127,034,504	98%
	Sub-total SO1		651,628,131	651,628,131	74%	399,463,163	61%	392,124,778	98%
Resilience building	SO2	Act4	17,249,532	17,249,532	2%	1,267,245	7%	1,256,963	99%
		Act5	40,612,764	40,612,764	5%	10,717,312	26%	10,618,281	99%
	Sub-total SO2		57,862,297	57,862,297	7%	11,984,557	21%	11,875,244	99%
Root causes	SO3	Act6	28,208,410	28,208,410	3%	3,003,412	11%	2,992,053	100%
	Sub-total SO3		28,208,410	28,208,410	3%	3,003,412	11%	2,992,053	100%
Crisis response	SO4	Act7	17,678,672	45,750,444	5%	3,707,133	8%	3,582,592	97%
	Sub-total SO4		17,678,672	45,750,444	5%	3,707,133	8%	3,582,592	97%
	SO5	Act8	6,223,860	6,223,860	1%	4,180,401	67%	4,180,401	100%
		Act9	2,284,310	94,205,261	11%	89,456,491	95%	89,456,491	100%
	Sub-total SO5		8,508,170	100,429,121	11%	93,636,892	93%	93,636,892	100%
Non-SO/Act specific			0	0		157,178	-	0	-
Total direct operation costs (DOC)			763,885,680	883,878,403	100%	511,952,335	58%	504,211,560	98%
Direct support costs			54,271,240	54,010,396		25,545,669	47%	24,877,124	97%
Indirect support costs			53,180,200	54,457,803		27,007,700	50%	27,007,700	100%
Total			871,337,120	992,346,602		564,505,704	57%	556,096,384	99%

Source: WFP January-June 2020 Ethiopia Annual Country Report (ACR) for all data, except "Original NBP" which is from Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) Resources Overview as at 20.9.23.

Note: Latest needs-based plan (NBP) figures reflect NBP figures as per the last budget revision of the ICSP (BR04) of May 2020.

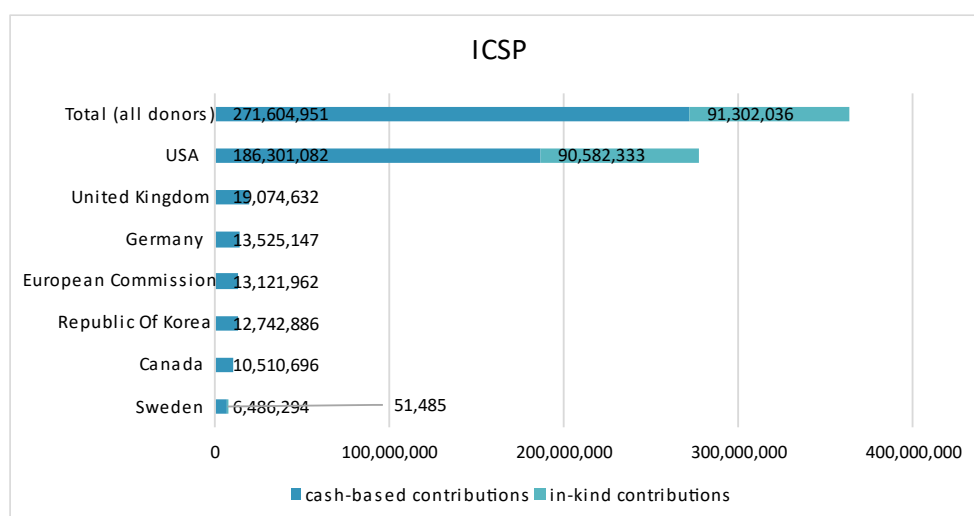
Table 3: CSP summary cumulative financial overview up to 31 December 2023

Focus area	SO	Activity	Original NBP (USD)	Latest NBP (USD)	% on total DOC	Allocated resources		Expenditures	
						USD	% on current NBP	USD	% on allocated resources
Crisis response	SO1	Act1	671,752,805	1,847,271,933	39%	1,040,394,676	56%	952,724,191	92%
		Act2	614,715,845	857,546,268	18%	442,063,050	52%	418,712,439	95%
		Act3	592,561,460	566,350,697	12%	400,415,706	71%	373,094,269	93%
	Sub-total SO1		1,879,030,111	3,271,168,898	70%	1,882,873,432	58%	1,744,530,899	93%
Resilience building	SO2	Act4	68,816,296	59,312,708	1%	53,379,549	90%	32,227,400	60%
		Act5	231,153,090	196,152,959	4%	97,802,141	50%	40,619,585	42%
	Sub-total SO2		299,969,386	255,465,667	5%	151,181,690	59%	72,846,985	48%
Root causes	SO3	Act6	34,341,198	32,630,408	1%	30,067,335	92%	18,518,336	62%
	Sub-total SO3		34,341,198	32,630,408	1%	30,067,335	92%	18,518,336	62%
Crisis response	SO4	Act7	35,049,630	52,764,329	1%	35,836,981	68%	34,686,119	97%
	Sub-total SO4		35,049,630	52,764,329	1%	35,836,981	68%	34,686,119	97%
	SO5	Act8	20,919,708	29,058,484	1%	25,407,215	87%	18,078,697	71%
		Act9	7,735,457	43,089,322	1%	43,207,150	100%	42,653,559	99%
		Act10	0	67,085,147	1%	31,348,313	47%	24,603,887	78%
		Act11	0	935,277,810	20%	439,723,722	47%	439,723,722	100%
		Act12	0	944,349	0%	835,907	89%	835,907	100%
	Sub-total SO5		28,655,165	1,075,455,112	23%	540,522,307	50%	525,895,772	97%
Non-SO/Act specific			0	0		22,857,889	-	0	-
Total direct operation costs (DOC)			2,277,045,489	4,687,484,412	100%	2,663,411,061	57%	2,396,478,112	90%
Direct support costs			151,639,447	120,046,012		100,876,803	84%	82,251,357	82%
Indirect support costs			157,864,521	247,455,305		140,482,487	57%	140,482,487	100%
Total			2,586,549,457	5,054,985,729		2,904,770,351	57%	2,619,211,956	90%

Source: CSP data: WFP 2023 ACR for all data, except "Original NBP" which is from Ethiopia CPB Resources Overview as at 20.09.23.

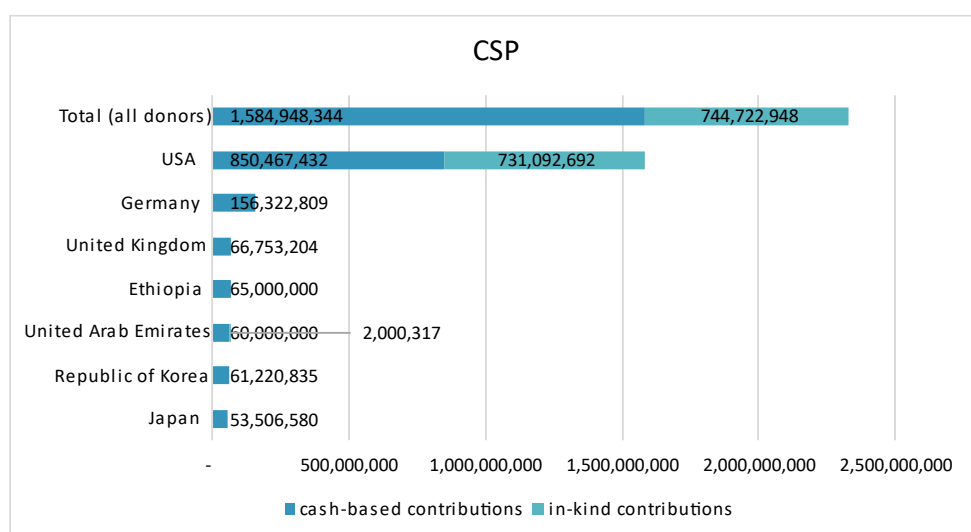
Note: Latest NBP figures are the sum of the CSP annual NBP figures up to 31 December 2023 as per BR06 of May 2023, and are therefore lower than the full NBP figures up to June 2025 reflected in BR06.

Figure 5: ICSP bilateral donor share of cash-based versus in-kind contributions of top ten donors (2019-2020)



Source: WFP Distribution Contribution and Forecast Statistics, extracted on 2 April 2024. Note: No data available for the other three funding sources included in the top ten (trust fund allocations, resource transfer and undirected multilateral funding).

Figure 6: CSP bilateral donor share of cash-based versus in-kind contributions of top ten donors (2020-2025)



Source: WFP Distribution Contribution and Forecast Statistics, extracted on 2 April 2024. Note: No data available for the other three funding sources included in the top ten (trust fund allocations, miscellaneous income and undirected multilateral funding).

Table 4: ICSP Earmarking at activity level of top ten donors (2019-2020)

	USA	United Kingdom	Germany	European Commission	Sweden	Total (bilateral donors)
Act1	119,084,509			4,450,390		124,098,597
Act2	69,882,144			5,096,990		77,534,755
Act3	72,022,033	10,577,900		2,664,883	1,326,041	87,957,818
Act4	4,992,702					5,125,702
Act5					1,237,734	1,237,734
Act6			1,528,647			1,528,647
Act7	3,321,631				54,666	3,380,579
Act8	2,072,362			909,699		2,982,061

Source: WFP Distribution Contribution and Forecast Statistics, extracted on 2 April 2024. Note: No data available for the other five funding sources included in the top ten (Canada, Republic of Korea, Trust Fund allocations, resource transfer and undirected multilateral funding).

Table 5: CSP earmarking at activity level of top ten donors (2020-2025)

	USA	Germany	United Kingdom	Ethiopia	United Arab Emirates	Japan	Total (bilateral donors)
Act1	840,781,274		11,265,275	64,614,203	2,000,317	10,700,000	960,957,296
Act2	360,256,601		32,089,777			12,562,962	432,693,917
Act3	274,712,616		6,655,954				301,741,766
Act4	21,073,677		1,203,369				40,368,918
Act5		54,969,323					72,170,125
Act6		6,106,076	3,726,685				21,306,927
Act7	1,184,297	145,946		385,797			3,184,891
Act8	12,177,638	1,163,713	968,188				21,485,328
Act9	21,000,000		4,017,959				25,017,959
Act10	20,400,000		1,383,126				32,727,165
Act12			414,938				414,938

Source: WFP Distribution Contribution and Forecast Statistics, extracted on 2 April 2024. No data available for the other four funding sources included in the top ten (Republic of Korea, trust fund allocations, miscellaneous income and undirected multilateral funding).

Table 6: ICSP and CSP planned versus actual beneficiaries by activity and gender (2019-2023)

SO			1			2		3
Act			1	2	3	4	5	6
2019 (ICSP)	Planned	F	1,718,945	1,641,020	658,823	168,462	307,643	286,490
		M	1,754,029	521,600	611,789	175,338	313,357	14,735
	Actual	F	1,298,753	1,760,146	484,288	39,889	544,937	35,442
		M	1,322,867	603,693	456,060	43,320	553,461	23,847
	% achieved	F	76%	107%	74%	24%	177%	12%
		M	75%	116%	75%	25%	177%	162%
Jan - Jun 2020 (ICSP)	Planned	F	1,852,703	801,455	679,240	162,290	307,643	286,490
		M	1,890,271	279,855	632,260	168,915	313,357	14,735
	Actual	F	925,544	623,525	618,417	29,132	174,422	97,812
		M	942,732	294,275	537,119	34,198	174,423	21,101
	% achieved	F	50%	78%	91%	18%	57%	34%
		M	50%	105%	85%	20%	56%	143%
Jul - Dec 2020 (CSP)	Planned	F	1,775,843	1,262,435	539,184	288,491	280,050	59,400
		M	1,808,821	658,436	490,816	325,138	279,950	40,600
	Actual	F	1,014,559	612,838	520,425	0	201,053	79,808
		M	1,033,400	278,906	472,939	0	201,052	54,549
	% achieved	F	57%	49%	97%	0%	72%	134%
		M	57%	42%	96%	0%	72%	134%
2021 (CSP)	Planned	F	3,091,961	2,855,597	722,122	277,593	826,591	65,340
		M	3,149,379	1,644,500	674,798	313,033	823,149	44,660
	Actual	F	3,148,788	1,918,774	484,183	180,892	194,201	79,925
		M	3,207,263	1,059,668	452,439	212,115	392,104	82,195
	% achieved	F	102%	67%	67%	65%	23%	122%
		M	102%	64%	67%	68%	48%	184%
2022 (CSP)	Planned	F	3,672,013	2,959,948	625,809	220,009	307,355	89,100
		M	3,740,204	1,603,747	596,031	247,926	310,051	60,900
	Actual	F	3,186,908	2,181,929	556,287	215,832	157,322	82,480
		M	3,246,091	1,094,350	541,640	249,067	159,651	82,481
	% achieved	F	87%	74%	89%	98%	51%	93%
		M	87%	68%	91%	100%	51%	135%
2023 (CSP)	Planned	F	3,968,317	4,787,227	551,840	920	326,427	150,000
		M	4,042,011	2,239,442	508,960	1,080	334,493	0
	Actual	F	2,736,475	1,843,292	502,448	171,408	176,999	71,285
		M	2,787,296	842,052	471,440	201,220	533,828	72,609
	% achieved	F	69%	39%	91%	18631%	54%	48%
		M	69%	38%	93%	18631%	160%	-

Source: WFP Ethiopia 2019-2023 annual country reports.

Table 7: SO1/Activity 1 Planned versus actual beneficiaries and transfers (2019-2023)

Food		Beneficiaries			Food transfers (mt)		
		Planned	Actual	% achieved	Planned	Actual	% achieved
ICSP	2019	1,235,339	2,114,217	171%	207,272	198,889	96%
	2020	1,505,339	1167036	78%	111,349	98,967	89%
CSP	2020	1,568,000	1,977,481	126%	75,190	116,907	155%
	2021	4,767,340	5,568,821	117%	357,297	236,537	66%
	2022	6,101,000	5,783,352	95%	605,187	365,269	60%
	2023	7,015,328	5,523,771	79%	1,569,084	379,766	24%
Cash		Beneficiaries			CBT (USD)		
ICSP	2019	1,677,640	507,403	30%	96,395,040	7,073,961	7.3%
	2020	1,677,640	701,240	42%	69,395,040	11,423,603	16.5%
CSP	2020	2,016,664	70,478	3%	62,691,917	5,135,525	8.2%
	2021	1,474,000	78,7230	53%	68,731,200	12,424,305	18.1%
	2022	1,311,000	649,611	50%	90,502,800	12,803,984	14.1%
	2023				110,976,800	14,498,461	13.1%

Source: ACRs 2019-2023. Note: the figures for ICSP 2020 correspond to the months of January to June, while the figures for CSP 2020 correspond to the months of July to December.

Table 8: ICSP and CSP annual needs-based plan and available resources by activity (2019-2023)

		SO1			SO2		SO3	SO4	SO5					Total
		Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5	Activity 6	Activity 7	Activity 8	Activity 9	Activity 10	Activity 11	Activity 12	
2019 (ICSP)	Current NBP (USD)	209,162,768	70,128,540	135,330,089	11,909,749	23,219,988	18,745,496	11,797,004	4,146,709	73,410,491	-	-	-	557,850,834
	Available Resources	160,452,675	80,958,812	99,275,876	1,056,337	29,400,198	5,743,652	4,740,401	3,632,300	73,546,381	-	-	-	458,806,632
	% of NBP funded	77%	115%	73%	9%	127%	31%	40%	88%	100%	-	-	-	82%
Jan - Jun 2020 (ICSP)	Current NBP (USD)	129,223,204	37,505,483	70,278,048	5,339,783	17,392,777	9,462,914	33,953,440	2,077,151	20,794,770	-	-	-	326,027,570
	Available Resources	54,213,839	22,582,342	45,878,300	510,783	4,327,489	1,792,173	2,156,552	1,436,214	23,141,195	-	-	-	156,038,887
	% of NBP funded	42%	60%	65%	10%	25%	19%	6%	69%	111%	-	-	-	48%
Jul - Dec 2020 (CSP)	Current NBP (USD)	118,942,703	82,549,139	66,652,109	10,064,977	10,094,166	3,141,005	31,633,615	2,075,626	820,020	6,816,341	121,299,826	-	454,089,527
	Available Resources	123,048,701	63,879,825	85,822,598	5,432,542	28,615,017	5,306,595	34,817,909	2,350,187	3,738,618	4,372,115	72,966,320	-	430,350,427
	% of NBP funded	103%	77%	129%	54%	283%	169%	110%	113%	456%	64%	60%	-	95%
2021 (CSP)	Current NBP (USD)	320,819,155	187,359,186	134,526,503	18,836,918	42,987,092	5,896,950	7,145,035	4,163,744	1,748,564	34,141,139	362,013,274	944,349	1,120,581,909
	Available Resources	292,775,571	113,638,867	111,152,482	17,629,876	37,316,084	14,279,869	11,645,289	11,427,951	15,865,637	14,780,119	327,845,188	836,122	969,193,055
	% of NBP funded	91%	61%	83%	94%	87%	242%	163%	274%	907%	43%	91%	89%	86%
2022 (CSP)	Current NBP (USD)	556,862,032	242,070,467	139,984,282	16,385,289	38,582,146	6,753,057	7,018,507	11,189,311	38,337,756	12,814,591	451,573,353	0	1,521,570,791

		SO1			SO2		SO3	SO4	SO5					Total
		Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5	Activity 6	Activity 7	Activity 8	Activity 9	Activity 10	Activity 11	Activity 12	
	Available Resources	650,551,872	206,746,297	195,860,333	30,847,415	68,238,704	21,179,769	5,074,654	17,435,770	33,574,389	21,439,247	237,093,886	721,659	1,488,763,995
	% of NBP funded	117%	85%	140%	188%	177%	314%	72%	156%	88%	167%	53%	-	98%
2023 (CSP)	Current NBP (USD)	850,648,043	345,567,476	225,187,802	14,025,524	104,489,556	16,839,395	6,967,172	11,629,803	2,182,982	13,313,075	391,356	0	1,591,242,184
	Available Resources	331,534,756	162,817,997	122,081,910	34,433,009	74,757,839	18,849,280	3,380,135	13,003,170	10,291,967	12,379,037	2,233,499	0	785,762,599
	% of NBP funded	39%	47%	54%	246%	72%	112%	49%	112%	471%	93%	571%	0%	49%
2024 ⁷⁵ (CSP)	Current NBP (USD)	255,772,875	133,512,315	258,105,223	44,442,984	66,360,374	18,489,425	3,017,539	5,200,863	1,748,516	9,760,885	73,259	0	796,484,257
	Available Resources	177,354,407	123,265,681	91,260,433	21,876,963	69,429,728	12,138,060	1,245,327	8,801,498	1,575,426	6,744,426	35,463,120	0	549,155,069
	% of NBP funded	69%	92%	35%	49%	105%	66%	41%	169%	90%	69%	48408%	0%	69%

Source: WFP Ethiopia 2019-2023 annual country reports, 2024 data ACR5 report – IRM Analytics.

⁷⁵ 2024 NBP is the entire year, available resources as of 24.07.2024.

Table 9: Overview of budget revisions by strategic outcome and activity under the ICSP (2019-2020)

Focus area	Strategic outcome	Activity	Original NBP	NBP BR01 08/2019	NBP BR02 02/2020	NBP BR03 04/2020	NBP BR04 05/2020	Cumulative allocated resources (USD) June 2020	Resourcing level (allocated resource/BR04)
Crisis response	SO1	Act1	338,385,972	→ 338,385,972	→ 338,385,972	→ 338,385,972	→ 338,385,972	181,485,884	<div><div></div></div> 54%
		Act2	107,634,023	→ 107,634,023	→ 107,634,023	→ 107,634,023	→ 107,634,023	88,935,999	<div><div></div></div> 83%
		Act3	205,608,137	→ 205,608,137	→ 205,608,137	→ 205,608,137	→ 205,608,137	129,041,280	<div><div></div></div> 63%
		Non-act specific						41,416	
	Sub-total SO1		651,628,131	→ 651,628,131	→ 651,628,131	→ 651,628,131	→ 651,628,131	399,504,579	<div><div></div></div> 61%
Resilience building	SO2	Act4	17,249,532	→ 17,249,532	→ 17,249,532	→ 17,249,532	→ 17,249,532	1,267,245	<div><div></div></div> 7%
		Act5	40,612,764	→ 40,612,764	→ 40,612,764	→ 40,612,764	→ 40,612,764	10,717,312	<div><div></div></div> 26%
	Sub-total SO2		57,862,297	→ 57,862,297	→ 57,862,297	→ 57,862,297	→ 57,862,297	11,984,557	<div><div></div></div> 21%
Root causes	SO3	Act6	28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	3,003,412	<div><div></div></div> 11%
	Sub-total SO3		28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	→ 28,208,410	3,003,412	<div><div></div></div> 11%
Crisis response	SO4	Act7	17,678,672	→ 17,678,672	→ 17,678,672	↑ 45,750,444	→ 45,750,444	3,707,133	<div><div></div></div> 8%
	Sub-total SO4		17,678,672	→ 17,678,672	→ 17,678,672	↑ 45,750,444	→ 45,750,444	3,707,133	<div><div></div></div> 8%
	SO5	Act8	6,223,860	→ 6,223,860	→ 6,223,860	→ 6,223,860	→ 6,223,860	4,180,401	<div><div></div></div> 67%
		Act9	2,284,310	↑ 74,205,261	→ 74,205,261	↑ 84,205,261	↑ 94,205,261	89,456,491	<div><div></div></div> 95%
	Sub-total SO5		8,508,170	↑ 80,429,121	→ 80,429,121	↑ 90,429,121	↑ 100,429,121	93,636,892	<div><div></div></div> 93%
Non Activity Specific								115,762	
Total direct operation costs (DOC)			763,885,680	↑ 835,806,631	→ 835,806,631	↑ 873,878,403	↑ 883,878,403	511,952,335	<div><div></div></div> 58%
Total direct support costs (DSC)			54,271,240	↓ 53,684,405	→ 53,684,405	↑ 54,010,396	→ 54,010,396	25,545,669	<div><div></div></div> 47%
Total indirect support costs (ISC)			53,180,200	↑ 57,816,917	↓ 53,180,200	↑ 54,492,910	↓ 54,457,803	27,007,700	<div><div></div></div> 50%
Grand total (incl. DS and ISC)			871,337,120	↑ 947,307,953	↓ 942,671,236	↑ 982,381,709	↑ 992,346,602	564,505,704	<div><div></div></div> 57%

Source: WFP budget revision documentation, 2019-2020.

Table 10: Overview of budget revisions by strategic outcome and activity under the CSP (2020-March 2024)

Focus area	Strategic outcome	Activity	Original NBP	NBP BR01 12/2020	NBP BR02 03/2021	NBP BR03 09/2021	NBP BR04 11/2021	NBP BR05 05/2022	NBP BR06 05/2023	Cumulative allocated resources (USD) Dec 2023	Resourcing level (allocated resource/BR06)
Crisis response	SO1	Act1	671,752,805	758,334,079	758,334,079	1,005,668,454	1,005,668,454	1,532,091,709	2,577,042,327	1,040,394,676	<div><div></div></div> 40%
		Act2	614,715,845	657,350,450	657,350,450	690,737,938	690,737,938	854,882,976	1,296,663,654	442,063,050	<div><div></div></div> 34%
		Act3	592,561,460	626,486,542	626,486,542	641,949,160	641,949,160	710,799,502	921,610,615	400,415,706	<div><div></div></div> 43%
	Sub-total SO1		1,879,030,111	2,042,171,070	2,042,171,070	2,338,355,553	2,338,355,553	3,097,774,188	4,795,316,596	1,882,873,432	<div><div></div></div> 39%
Resilience building	SO2	Act4	68,816,296	73,489,219	73,489,219	74,256,708	74,256,708	75,154,507	76,085,647	53,379,549	<div><div></div></div> 70%
		Act5	231,153,090	296,127,554	296,127,554	261,545,369	261,545,369	264,979,882	308,399,034	97,802,141	<div><div></div></div> 32%
		Non-act specific								71,426	<div><div></div></div>
	Sub-total SO2		299,969,386	369,616,772	369,616,772	335,802,077	335,802,076	340,134,389	384,484,681	151,253,116	<div><div></div></div> 39%
Root causes	SO3	Act6	34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	35,796,782	87,078,475	30,067,335	<div><div></div></div> 35%
	Sub-total SO3		34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	34,341,198	35,796,782	87,078,475	30,067,335	<div><div></div></div> 35%
Crisis response	SO4	Act7	35,049,630	59,537,629	59,537,629	59,537,629	59,537,629	61,571,408	62,603,484	35,836,981	<div><div></div></div> 57%
	Sub-total SO4		35,049,630	59,537,629	59,537,629	59,537,629	59,537,629	61,571,408	62,603,484	35,836,981	<div><div></div></div> 57%
	SO5	Act8	20,919,708	20,919,708	20,919,708	20,919,708	20,919,708	45,546,167	46,571,065	25,407,215	<div><div></div></div> 55%
		Act9	7,735,457	8,622,915	8,622,915	8,622,915	8,622,915	45,994,563	46,395,856	43,207,150	<div><div></div></div> 93%
		Act10	-	40,957,480	40,957,480	40,957,480	40,957,480	57,584,648	68,878,059	31,348,313	<div><div></div></div> 46%
		Act11	-	121,299,826	391,887,900	391,887,900	757,588,700	936,182,665	935,888,502	439,723,722	<div><div></div></div> 47%
		Act12	-			944,349	944,349	944,349	944,349	835,907	<div><div></div></div> 89%
	Sub-total SO5		28,655,165	191,799,929	462,388,003	463,332,352	829,033,152	1,086,252,393	1,098,677,831	540,522,307	<div><div></div></div> 49%
Non SO specific / Non Act specific										22,857,889	<div><div></div></div>
Total direct operation costs (DOC)			2,277,045,489	2,697,466,598	2,968,054,672	3,231,368,808	3,597,069,608	4,621,529,160	6,428,161,068	2,640,553,171	<div><div></div></div> 41%
Total direct support costs (DSC)			151,639,447	148,106,027	148,106,027	148,106,027	148,106,027	154,507,806	188,230,466	100,876,803	<div><div></div></div> 54%
Total indirect support costs (ISC)			157,864,521	176,202,628	175,637,018	192,840,298	192,840,298	245,143,893	364,766,645	140,482,487	<div><div></div></div> 39%
Grand total (incl. DS and ISC)			2,586,549,457	3,021,775,253	3,291,797,717	3,572,315,132	3,938,015,932	5,021,180,859	6,981,158,178	2,904,770,350	<div><div></div></div> 42%

Source: WFP budget revision documentation, 2020-2024.

7. Evaluation matrix

Table 11: Evaluation matrix

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
EQ1 – To what extent is the (I)CSP evidence-based and strategically focused to address the needs of the most vulnerable?				
EQ1.1 - To what extent was the (I)CSP informed by existing evidence on incidence and causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Ethiopia, and on national capacity gaps, to ensure its relevance to needs?				
1.1.1 Use of existing evidence to align the (I)CSP with the food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that food and nutrition security (FNS) needs assessments (and related conflict, climate, gender and people with disabilities analyses) have informed the (I)CSP Evidence that direct feedback from affected populations on FNS has been considered in the (I)CSPs Stakeholder perceptions on the extent to which (I)CSP SOs and activities respond to identified food insecurity and malnutrition (and their causes), especially among women, refugees, and other vulnerable groups) (see also indicators under EQ4.1 on use of M&E data)	<u>Key documents and data:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP, budget revisions, ACRs HRPs, humanitarian needs overview (HNOs), UNDAF/UNSDCF Internal audit WFP decentralized evaluations in Ethiopia, CSP mid-term reports (MTR), Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation (IAHE) Food security, nutrition, and vulnerability assessments; rapid emergency assessments by WFP, CPs, UN agencies, Government of Ethiopia (GoE) CO level gender assessments Capacity (gap) assessments Description of targeting criteria under SOs. <u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, GoE, UN agencies, development and humanitarian partners, CPs, affected populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents Key informant interviews (KIIs) Focus group discussions (FGDs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and context analysis Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources
1.1.2 Use of existing evidence to identify capacity gaps and align the (I)CSP with national capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the current CSP builds on results and lessons from the ICSP in terms of addressing capacity gaps Evidence that capacity strengthening activities were designed based on 			

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
	capacity assessments, including joint analyses of needs/gaps			
EQ1.2 – To what extent was the (I)CSP aligned and coherent with national policies and priorities, wider UN frameworks and response plans, and planned to include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the WFP comparative advantage in Ethiopia?				
1.2.1 Alignment with UN frameworks/ response plans and SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of matching between (I)CSPs SOs and the analysis and objectives set out in the HNOs and HRP Evidence to which WFP was involved in HRP preparation (I)CSP expected outcomes in line with WFP and GoE ambitions related to SDGs 2,17 Stakeholder opinions on (I)CSP's role (including the nature and extent of this role) in contributing to the achievement of HRP strategic objectives and UNSDCF outcomes 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP and budget revisions UNDAF/UNSDCF HNOs, HRPs, OCHA data National policy and strategy documents in relevant thematic areas/sectors WFP partnership agreements, including memorandums of understanding (MoUs) and letters of understanding (LoUs) CSP MTR, IAHE, <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and RBN, donors, GoE, CPs, UNCT, other development and humanitarian partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and policy analysis Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII notes Triangulation across data sources
1.2.2 Alignment with national policies and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of formal matching between (I)CSP SOs and national strategic objectives articulated in the Growth Transformation Plan, National Social Protection Strategy, Ethiopia Ten-Year Development Plan, and sector-specific policies and programmes Perception of government officials and other key external stakeholders on the alignment of WFP objectives with national priorities 			
1.2.3 Inclusion of appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP outlines the WFP comparative advantage in relation to other key actors in Ethiopia, and show how these can be exploited 			

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
strategic partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of synergies and appropriate joint programmes of WFP with the GoE and other key partners (including UN agencies) Evidence of partnerships (with other UN agencies, GoE, etc.) based on and utilizing the WFP comparative advantage (incl. perceived comparative advantages). 			
EQ1.3 – To what extent is the (I)CSP design internally coherent and based on a clear theory of change articulating the role and contributions of WFP in Ethiopia in a realistic manner and duly considering assumptions and risk underlying intended change processes?				
1.3.1 Internal coherence of the (I)CSP design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WFP role and contributions are clearly articulated in the (I)CSP documents and understood by WFP units and partners The (I)CSP lines of sight (incl. the implicit ToC as illustrated by the reconstructed ToC) are based on assumptions realistic at the time and adequately consider internal and external risks Internal and partners' perceptions on the level of alignment and synergies between different activities and SOs 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP incl. logframe and line of sight, and budget revisions Reconstructed ToC WFP corporate strategies and results framework Specific WFP policies on cross-cutting themes <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and RBN, CPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of the ToC Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII notes Triangulation across data sources
EQ1.4 - To what extent has WFP strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP, and how well prepared was WFP to respond to consecutive and compounding crises in Ethiopia?				
1.4.1 Continued relevance of the (I)CSP, and its capacity to strategically respond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of main shifts in (I)CSP strategy and programme in response to emerging needs Stakeholder perceptions on the level of strategic flexibility of the (I)CSP to adjust to crises or changes in needs, incl. short- 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP, budget revisions, ACRs COMP Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) reports and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and context analysis Documentary review using structured framework

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
to changes in context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> term crisis and slow-onset, persisting crises Evidence of WFP having the organizational resources and appropriate planning mechanisms for responding to crises and post-emergency scale down Evidence of regular conflict and contextual analysis appropriately informing programmatic adjustments Stakeholder perceptions on the degree to which the CSP was used and was considered useful to guide crisis response in particular to the Tigray crisis and northern Ethiopia response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other studies and analytical reports by WFP, GoE, IAHE Mid-term review, assurance projects and audits Northern Ethiopia task force NFRs; situation reports Corporate documents on emergency scale-up and down <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, CPs, GoE, UNCT, other humanitarian partners, donors</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to (I)CSP strategic outcomes in Ethiopia?				
EQ2.1 - To what extent did targeting of assistance ensure that the communities and individuals most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition were being reached and no one was left behind?				

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
2.1.1 Targeting of assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability, quality and use of data (including WFP, partner and GoE systems) for targeting the most food insecure and malnourished given access constraints Extent to which the targeting strategy (including gender and age, refugee status, vulnerability, etc.) is adapted to changes in needs across persons of concern Degree of introduction of mechanisms (e.g. dialogue, technical support) to jointly enhance targeting with GoE, CPs and UN agencies Appropriate prioritization of beneficiary needs taking into account funding constraints after targeting 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRPs, HNOs, VNR FNS vulnerability and needs assessments (I)CSP, budget revisions, ACRs Monitoring data of WFP and CPs incl. post-distribution monitoring (PDM) Internal audit and RBN oversight mission reports to Ethiopia Reports and websites of key interventions of GoE and other agencies Decentralized evaluations, findings of assurance project, IAHE Agreements between WFP, GoE, and other partners Targeting strategies, tools, and data(bases) of WFP and (I)CSPs COMP Conflict/protection analyses <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO/sub-offices, CPs, GoE, UNCT, beneficiaries and other affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data KIIs FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary review using structured framework Statistical analysis of beneficiary and output data Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources and types
EQ2.2 - To what extent did WFP activities and outputs contribute to the expected outcomes of the (I)CSP? Were there any unintended outcomes, positive or negative?				
2.2.1 Attainment of planned outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of direct (Tier I) beneficiaries reached (against plans) with adequate levels of assistance by (I)CSP activity, modality (food/cash-based transfer (CBT)/capacity strengthening), gender, disability, refugee status, etc., for Act 1 to Act 6 Type and scale of capacity strengthening and service delivery activities and outputs against plans 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACRs, Annual Performance Plans (APPs) GoE documentation Activity implementation reports, distribution monitoring reports, PDM, VAM, other M&E data of WFP and CPs Ad hoc reports for donors Sectoral and multisectoral assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data KIIs FGDs Direct observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution analysis based on ToC Documentary review using structured framework

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of planned output achievement against total plan (for timing of output delivery, see EQ 3.1) Stakeholder perceptions on output quality and appropriateness of assistance to beneficiary preferences and needs Internal/external factors/events that have affected the levels/scale/quality of outputs delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACR, PDM, food security outcome monitoring (FSOM), food consumption score (FCS) and other outcome assessments. WFP decentralized evaluations, assurance project reporting, CSP MTR, IAHE HRPs, HNOs, voluntary national review (VNR) UNDAF/UNSDCF Food security cluster data, food security assessment (FSA) <p>Main interviewees: WFP CO, sub-offices, and RBN; CPs, GoE, UNCT, beneficiaries/affected populations</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical analysis of M&E data Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources and types
2.2.2 Contribution to (I)CSP SOs, unintended outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievements at strategic outcome level, including changes in performance over time Stakeholder perceptions on the extent to which changes in (I)CSP SOs were driven by the outputs produced by WFP Evidence of reduction in long-term need for food assistance; e.g. from livelihoods and resilience activities and the assurance project. Evidence (e.g. reported by stakeholders) of unintended outcomes, positive or negative, e.g. in relation to gender, conflict, coordination, emerging initiatives, targeting 			
2.2.3 Coverage of assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population in need (e.g., from HRO/HRPs) covered by WFP in regions agreed with partners Stakeholder perceptions on adequacy of coverage level within limitations imposed by access challenges, taking into account 			

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
	<p>the “no regrets” approach in emergency response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that WFP’s planned coverage (in terms of geography and types of vulnerable populations and needs) is efficiently coordinated with GoE, UN and other partners (incl. explicit strategies to maximize coverage) Level of consistency of (I)CSP budget revisions with changes in planned coverage 			
EQ2.3 - To what extent did WFP adhere to the humanitarian principles and contribute to achievement of selected cross-cutting aims (protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and women empowerment)?				
2.3.1 Alignment with humanitarian principles and access, and contribution to protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the assistance and its delivery through GoE and partners (including targeting, prioritisation of the most vulnerable, and assistance levels) reflects to the greatest degree possible humanitarian principles and protection concerns Stakeholder opinions (and, if available, other evidence) on WFP and CP adherence to humanitarian principles (incl. trade-offs between principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence) and attention for protection Awareness of WFP staff and the CPs on the integration of humanitarian principles and protection measures. 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP WFP corporate policies on humanitarian principles and access, protection and accountability, gender, ACRs, APRs Activity reports and M&E data of WFP and CPs incl. PDM Gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) and inclusion analyses/ strategies of WFP CO and CPs Environmental risk assessments, if any CSP MTR, IAHE Sector working group reports Conflict/Protection analyses <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and sub-offices; CPs, GoE, cluster agencies and other humanitarian partners, development partners, organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs FGDs Direct observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution analysis based on ToC Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources
2.3.2 Contribution to accountability to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of effective community feedback mechanisms in place 			

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
affected populations (AAP)	supporting accountability and transparency (incl. users access to and satisfaction with complaints and feedback mechanisms) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of use of these feedback mechanisms by targeted stakeholder groups • Evidence that assurance project has improved stakeholder perceptions of transparency. 	supporting/representing women and girls, people with disabilities and other potential marginalized groups; beneficiaries/affected populations		
2.3.3 Contribution to gender equality and women empowerment, equity and inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree to which the (I)CSP integrates GEWE, equity and inclusion principles and objectives (and identifies specific protections risks linked to gender and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)) in programming, staffing and implementation of interventions • Performance against targets specified in WFP gender and inclusion policies • Barrier and challenges including persons with disabilities (PWDs), as well as possible unintended consequences, taken into account • Beneficiary perspectives on fairness of WFP assistance 			
EQ2.4 - To what extent are the achievements of the (I)CSP likely to be sustainable, in particular, from financial, institutional and the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus perspectives?				

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
2.4.1 Financial and institutional sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of continuing GoE financial commitments to WFP programmatic areas in Ethiopia after the end of the current CSP Level of community engagement in implementation of community asset creation, maintenance and continued use. Technical and financial viability of productive assets and community infrastructures constructed/enhanced by the (I)CSP Existence of realistic handover strategies for supported mechanisms Evidence that the WFP strategy, including its evolution from the ICSP to the CSP, is responding to the protracted nature of the refugee crisis 	<p><u>Key documents and data:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition/handover strategies agreed with GoE Agreements with donors, CPs Funding pipeline Project budgets M&E data on capacity building (I)CSP activities CSP MTR Capacity assessments of GoE, UNCT, and cluster partners WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework and related WFP corporate policies Conflict and environmental risk assessments by CO Progress reports on national plans/frameworks WFP decentralized evaluations <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, sub-offices, and RBN; donors, GoE, CPs, UNCT, cluster agencies, private sector, affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs FGDs Direct observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution analysis based on ToC Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources
2.4.2 Strategic linkages supporting HDP nexus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which the (I)CSP makes clear links between crisis response (SOs 1, 4, 5) and resilience building and addressing root causes (SOs 2,3) in programming and implementation Evidence that humanitarian activities under the (I)CSP have leveraged additional community or development partner initiatives Intentional synergies between the different outcomes and activities in (I)CSPs. 	<p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP, ACRs Activity implementation reports, CP reports Cluster reports WFP decentralized evaluations, CSP MTR, IAHE Reports on contribution to peace <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, sub-offices and RBN; GoE, UNCT, cluster agencies, donors, beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and ToC analysis Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of effective transition approaches to reduce food assistance dependency. Challenges to move forward on nexus programming. Stakeholder opinions on the extent to which the (I)CSP and its activities have contributed to tension mitigation and stability. 			
EQ3 - To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to country strategic plan outputs and strategic outcomes?				
EQ3.1 - To what extent was assistance delivered within the intended timeframe?				
3.1.1 Timeliness of delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of delivery of planned outputs according to the agreed timeframe, including frequency of delays and number of actual vs planned beneficiaries (by year and activity) Beneficiary feedback on timeliness Response time to emerging needs and crises, e.g., in northern Ethiopia given contextual conditions Examples of time-saving measures adopted by WFP and their (potentially unintended) consequences and trade-offs Timing of donor contributions/pipeline breaks (see also EQ 4.1) 	<u>Documents and data:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP logframe/output reporting, ACRs, APPs Other (I)CSP and activity-level monitoring data CSP MTR COMP CPB grant database Implementation plans (and actuals) Audit reports, RBN oversight mission reports Logistics cluster reports Internal supply chain and procurement reports <u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and sub-offices, CPs, beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data KIIs FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary review using structured framework Statistical analysis of output and financial data Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes Triangulation across data sources and types
EQ3.2 - How cost-efficient was WFP's assistance and to what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?				
3.2.1 Economy in the acquisition of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-efficient acquisition of inputs (incl. staffing) given contextual conditions, incl. intensity of use of cost comparison tools (e.g. supply chain import parity system) 	<u>Documents and data:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACRs, APPs WFP and CP M&E data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost efficiency analysis Documentary review using

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example of cost-saving measures in the acquisition of inputs (e.g., procurement through partners, use of Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) – also relevant for 3.1.1) and potential trade-offs with quality of goods and services purchased • Percentage of food diverted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and financial data (planned budget, expenditure) • Supply chain performance indicators, data from import parity system and GCMF • WFP reports on food losses and market monitoring • Available CO cost efficiency analyses • WFP decentralized evaluations and audit and RBN oversight mission reports • Assurance project reports/updates • WFP cost effectiveness considerations for choice of modalities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> structured framework • Statistical analysis of supply chain and financial data • Thematic analysis of KII notes • Triangulation across data sources and types
3.2.2 Cost efficiency in the delivery of outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on main cost components of the CSP budget and stakeholder perceptions on the main drivers of cost (in)efficiency • Monitoring mechanisms and examples of specific measures related to main cost drivers taken by WFP and CPs to minimize the costs of output delivery in light of programmatic priorities • Evidence that cost-saving measures adopted by WFP and CPs took into account trade-offs, e.g. on quality of outputs • Extent to which the costs of outputs were affected by contextual factors (such as inflation and access constraints/costs) and that these were adequately considered in financial planning • Ratio of direct support costs to total direct costs (proxy for overall economies of scale) compared to regional and global averages and over time • Evidence that the CO explored the costs of alternative approaches and modalities 	<p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, sub-offices and RBN; CPs, cluster agencies</p>		

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
	for achieving SOs, and used the most suitable approach (taking into account beneficiary perception versus costs)			
EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the interim country strategic plan and country strategic plan?				
EQ4.1 - To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, timely, predictable, and flexible resources to finance the (I)CSP?				
4.1.1 Adequacy, timeliness, and predictability of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of needs-based plan financed (by activity and year) Evidence of a resource mobilization strategy (incl. concrete actions taken by CO to diversify funding base) developed by the CO that identifies funding opportunities and risks (e.g. dependency on specific donors) Extent of the needs for unearmarked funding and availability of such funding (evolution over time) Extent of use of advance financing Stakeholder opinions on: i) the consequences of funding shortfalls (at specific times or overall), e.g., in terms of coverage; ii) the factors influencing level of earmarking and the consequences. 	<u>Documents and data:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP, budget revisions, ACRs Data on funding sources, allocations, grant database CO resource mobilization/ advocacy/funding documents <u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and RBN, donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary review using structured framework Statistical analysis of financial data Thematic analysis of KII notes Triangulation across data sources and types
EQ4.2 - To what extent has WFP used evidence to inform management decisions and ensure the application of global assurance standards?				
4.2.1 Quality of results-based management (RBM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of mechanisms for collection, analysis and utilization of M&E data to inform (I)CSP planning and adjustments, incl. to food diversion Investments in/use of commodity tracking and beneficiary verification systems, policies, segregation of duties and oversight mechanisms 	<u>Documents and data:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (I)CSP incl. logframe, budget revisions, ACRs, CSP MTR Other strategic planning documents at CO level WFP VAM, PDM, other M&E: guidelines, reports, data Mid-term review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII notes

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeliness and quality (incl. credibility and usefulness) of M&E data collected, including through post-distribution monitoring • Existence of clear protocols for field monitoring, including by CPs and, where relevant, third-party monitoring • Ability of the M&E to produce non-standard information for management decisions and to adapt to changing context • Extent to which the results frameworks considered synergies and interlinkages, and cross-cutting issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assurance projects/audits and RBN oversight mission reports • Field-level agreements and monitoring protocols of CPs • Notes of management meetings <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and sub-offices, CPs</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangulation across data sources
4.2.2 Responsiveness of evidence-based assurance measures to the country context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the measures implemented in 2023 to ensure that assurance standards are respected in the delivery of WFP assistance in Ethiopia, including in terms of: i) credibility of needs assessment and targeting (see also EQ1.1); ii) safety of in-kind assistance and close monitoring of supply chains; iii) feedback and response mechanisms (see also EQ2.3); and iv) communication on assurance standards among key stakeholders, esp. communities and national partners (see also EQ1.2, EQ2.3 and EQ4.3). • Evidence of GoE partners and WFP using learnings from the ongoing assurance project. 			

Lines of inquiry	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Data analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder opinions on the effectiveness of these measures and standards to ensure that, in Ethiopia, the right people receive the assistance they are eligible for. 			
EQ4.3 - How did the partnerships and collaborations with other actors at national and field level influence performance and results?				
4.3.1 Contribution of partnerships and collaboration with other actors to (I)CSP performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership strategy in place and in use to enhance collaboration and cross-sector coherence Evidence that the CO/sub-offices actively promoted effective strategic and operational partnerships (with GoE, UN agencies, private sector, CPs, etc.) and clearly outlined how these would contribute to CSP implementation Stakeholder opinions on how partnerships contributed to results, e.g., through programmatic integration, operational synergies and efficiency, broader coverage, enhanced capacities, access to resources for implementation 	<p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO level partnership strategy (if any) and agreements with UN agencies and CPs Documents of joint activities with other UN agencies IAHE, CSP MTR <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, sub-offices and RBN; CPs, GoE, UNCT, cluster agencies, donors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution analysis based on ToC Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII notes Triangulation across data sources
EQ4.4 - To what extent did the country office have appropriate HR capacity and management structure to deliver on the (I)CSP and did the management of the response from HQ and RBN including the provision of surge capacity support the emergency response in northern Ethiopia?				
4.4.1 HR capacity to deliver on the (I)CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stability of staffing, including recruiting and retaining Levels of staffing in relation to requirements by activity at country, area, and sub-office levels, including availability of experienced staff in relation to all (I)CSP activities (including thematic and managerial expertise) 	<p><u>Documents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO level HR strategy (if any) and staffing review Detailed CO/sub-office staff lists by year and location ACRs, APPRs Training guidelines/concepts ACRs, APPRs <p><u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO, sub-offices and RBN; CPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of documents and quantitative data KIIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentary review using structured framework Thematic analysis of KII notes

<i>Lines of inquiry</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Data sources</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Data analysis</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of staff and appropriate HR procedures (both in CO and corporately) to support emergency response scale-up and scale-down • Evidence of internal measures to support staff well-being and safety/security, especially in peak times of emergency response • Coordination between CO, RBN and HQ to support the efficient implementation of the northern Ethiopia response 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical analysis of HR data • Triangulation across data sources and types
EQ4.5 - What other factors can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP and CSP?				
4.5.1 Other factors explaining WFP contribution to the SOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder perceptions on other external (e.g. national and regional political and security context, GoE and CP capacity, access to affected populations, the COVID-19 crisis, the continued drought and other natural disasters, high inflation) and internal factors that have positively or negatively affected progress toward the (I)CSPs SOs 	<u>Documents:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (I)CSP, ACRs • CSP MTR, IAHE <u>Main interviewees:</u> WFP CO and sub-offices; CPs; GoE; beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of documents • KIIs • FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentary review • Thematic analysis of KII/FGD notes • Triangulation across data sources

8. Methodology

48. The evaluation was guided by the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and sustainability as well as the humanitarian evaluation criteria of connectedness and coverage. The approach paid particular attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues, gender and broader inclusion considerations, and accountability to affected people (AAP). The evaluation placed emphasis on the ongoing relevance of WFP operations in the dynamic Ethiopian context, as well as on the effectiveness of its programming in responding to both large-scale humanitarian needs and the move toward sustainability through resilience-focused programming.

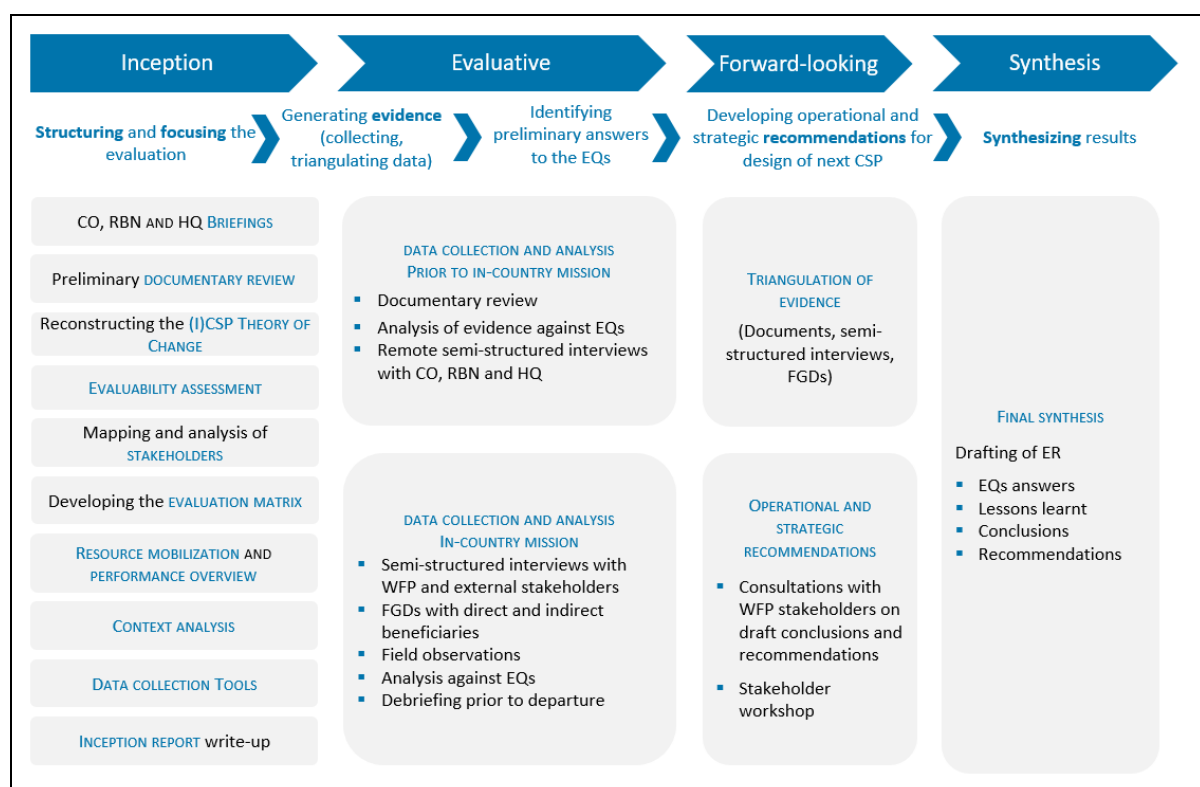
49. The evaluation was theory-based, using approaches from contribution analysis to establish a credible analysis of the contribution of WFP to achieving strategic outcomes. The reconstructed theory of change, as the main analytical framework for the evaluation, underpinned the evaluation questions and lines of inquiry, and the evaluation team used it to guide discussions with both external stakeholders and internal WFP activity managers, as well as the monitoring and evaluation and vulnerability and mapping staff regarding the different pathways of change and changes over time.

50. In addition to operationalizing the theory-based approach, the theory of change served as a guide to identifying where, in strategic outcomes and activities, coherence, integration and complementarity were needed to achieve the results. Based on document review and semi-structured interviews, the evaluation looked at the linkages between the different strategic outcomes, including whether deliberate efforts were taken to make connections between the different activities during the design and implementation phases and to what extent the results from the different activities contributed to one or more strategic outcome.

51. Data collection relied on a mixed-methods approach using a combination of primary and secondary data, with primary data collection privileging qualitative methods, considering the time and resources available to the evaluation and issues identified with the available quantitative data (as specified in the evaluability assessment). Additionally, given resource limits, it was not possible to achieve full geographic coverage of primary data gathering for the evaluation. Therefore, the evaluation focused its collection of primary data on a limited number of purposefully selected areas of intervention in selected regions of the country. This allowed for local data collection from a broader range of stakeholders and deeper qualitative analysis, considering the specific context of each area and allowing assessment of not only the relevance and effectiveness of different activities but also of the synergies and complementarities between activities implemented in the same area.

52. Figure 7 summarizes the CSPE key methodological elements, including document review, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field observations. The data collection phase included an in-country mission from the end of February 2024 to the beginning of March 2024.

Figure 7: Overview of key methodological elements



Source: Particip.

Cross-cutting issues

53. Some fundamental cross-cutting themes, such as gender, humanitarian principles and protection and accountability to affected populations,⁷⁶ affected all areas of the evaluation.

54. In the area of gender, relying on available WFP disaggregated data and gender-sensitive qualitative approaches, the evaluation analysed how gender equality and gender-transformative considerations were included in the design and implementation of the (I)CSP as laid out by the WFP gender policies 2015-2020 and 2020-2022.⁷⁷ The evaluation assessed whether and how the specific needs and perspectives of different gender and age groups were integrated into the project design and implementation by WFP and its partners, and how the alignment with the two corporate WFP gender policies progressed over time. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were gender-sensitive, and separate women focus group discussions were conducted when relevant. The evaluation aimed for equal representation of women during the stakeholders' consultations ensuring women had the space to speak and taking into consideration power dynamics in different contexts. Special attention was given to assessing how gender-sensitivity and gender-transformative considerations are understood and implemented under the different activities and strategic outcomes.

55. In the area of disability, the evaluation assessed how persons with disabilities were identified, and how their needs were integrated into the project design by WFP and its partners in line with the WFP Disability Inclusion Roadmap (2020-2021).⁷⁸ The data collection was sensitive to ethnicity given the high level of ethnicity-related conflicts across the country. This included representation of ethnic groups when relevant. The evaluation team approached the exploration of ethnicity issues cautiously given the links to conflict.

⁷⁶ WFP. 2020. WFP protection and accountability policy.

⁷⁷ WFP. 2015. WFP gender policy; WFP. 2022. WFP gender policy.

⁷⁸ WFP. 2020. WFP disability inclusion road map (2020-2021).

Efficiency

56. The approach to assessing efficiency was primarily qualitative and structured around three dimensions of i) efficiency; ii) timeliness; iii) cost-efficiency. The analysis focused on various issues, including: i) identification of main efficiency factors under WFP control, and ii) assessment whether WFP established adequate mechanisms and processes to improve efficiency.

8.1. Data collection methods

57. The methodology approach described in the section above was informed through qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources. Based on the desk review, the team identified remaining data gaps and proposed the following strategy for primary data collection (Table 12) to close these gaps.

Table 12: Primary data collection strategy

Methods and instruments	Locations and participants/objects
KIIs (interview guides)	Addis Ababa and remote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP CO, RBN, HQ GoE (e.g., EDRMC, MoE, MoA, MoH, RRS, PSNP stakeholders) Donors (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), European Union, German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development) UN agencies (e.g., UNHCR, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Resident Coordinator) CPs and other organizations (e.g., JEOP, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN))
	Field offices (FO) in Gambella, Oromia, Somali, Tigray, Amhara (remote)* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP FOs CPs Local government, Bureaux of Education/Health/Agriculture, etc. UN agencies (e.g., UNHCR) Private sector (e.g., insurance companies)
FGDs (focus group guides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipients of general food assistance (GFA) School staff and parents PBWGs and their husbands Smallholder farmers Community members
Direct observation (field observation protocol; pictures and videos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and health centres Community assets Supply chain infrastructure

58. At all levels, the sampling strategy was purposive with the aim of taking into account different perspectives on key issues to be analysed. Persons included in the sampling (in key informant interviews and focus group discussions) were taken from organizations, agencies and offices visited, and direct field observation visits undertaken were selected more for the evaluative value added (in terms of, for example, characteristics, knowledge, experience). Constraints in the area of security and accessibility were taken into account, but the evaluation team also employed remote interviews to mitigate this weakness.

59. Semi-structured key informant interviews were carried out: i) online; ii) in Addis Ababa; and iii) in other locations visited. The team also conducted focus group discussions with different groups of direct beneficiaries and community members, and directly observed assets and infrastructure supported through

the (I)CSP when visiting field offices and their activities. Throughout community visits, the national experts within the team also engaged in direct conversations with community members to gather their perspectives on WFP interventions. This served as a complementary approach to the focus group discussions set up at the community level.

60. Altogether, the primary data collection strategy covered stakeholders at all levels (from global to beneficiary level) and all stakeholder types and organizations identified in the detailed stakeholder analysis.

61. All primary data collection was qualitative. Quantitative data was only compiled from secondary sources, such as post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys, monitoring data of cooperating partners, beneficiary statistics, and budget and expenditure data at (I)CSP and activity levels, data from previous evaluations or reviews relevant to this CSPE, data from other United Nations agencies (e.g., UNHCR), etc.

62. The fieldwork agenda in Annex 4 and the list of people interviewed in Annex 3 reflect consultations carried out in seven field offices located in Amhara (remote), Gambella, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, which allowed for coverage of all relevant WFP activity types. These locations were selected considering the following criteria (see Annex 9 for a detailed overview):

- number of people in need, and levels of food insecurity in the different regions (based on WFP data);
- thematic diversity, type, and concentration of the activities available (with an emphasis on general food assistance, cash-based transfers, nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods, climate adaptation);
- type and variety of affected populations;
- type of activities reaching different gender and age groups (women, men, girls and boys);
- accessibility and security of sites; and
- presence of WFP field offices and cooperating partners.

63. Within the selected regions, specific activity sites and communities were chosen together with the country office or field offices prior to the field mission.

8.2. Data analysis

64. The team ensured that all information feeding into the evaluation process came from credible sources and was triangulated with other primary or secondary sources. The team also consulted the internal reference group or country office on preliminary findings as a secondary level of validation.

65. The evaluation combined the collection of largely qualitative primary data with analysis of secondary data, both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Primary data collection focused on five purposefully selected geographical areas where WFP intervenes, taking into account their specific context.

66. All interview notes were coded to protect confidentiality and identify reference to a specific issue or topic. A similar approach was used as part of the document review, with documentary evidence compiled against the lines of inquiry and indicators included in the evaluation matrix.

The evaluation followed up on emerging findings with the country office, including during the preliminary findings debrief. The evaluation team also discussed eventual gaps and the overall success of data collection during the field mission and related exit debrief.

9. Recommendations of the Country Portfolio Evaluation (2012-2017)

Table 13: Recommendations of the 2019 WFP portfolio evaluation

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Evaluation Team Comment</i>
Discontinuities in senior leadership impaired performance and caused reputational damage	Ensure that the discontinuities in senior staffing that were experienced during the 2012–2017 period do not recur and prioritize recruitment for core senior posts, including heads of nutrition and the monitoring and evaluation function, in the country office.	Turnover at senior level has continued to be high with three different country directors over the five-year period 2018–2023, ⁷⁹ while the regular assignment period for Addis Ababa is four years. Heads of nutrition and M&E are now in place. Several development partners complain that turnover has been so high (at middle as well as senior level) that they do not know whom to contact.
Absence of an explicit country strategy since 2015 has been a weakness.	Ensure that the CSP preparation process is outward-looking so that the CSP is credible with the Government and donors, who must share WFP's perspective on WFP's future role.	The issue of absence of a CSP has been addressed. There is little evidence of a convergence of WFP and donor views on WFP's comparative advantage and long-term role – humanitarian vs. resilience, cash vs. food.
More thinking is needed about how to operationalize approaches to resilience building	Use work on resilience as a conceptual framework for linking humanitarian and development objectives, addressing the resilience of national institutions as well as that of households and individuals.	Resilience remains largely at the pilot stage, with neither an operational plan nor sufficient resources to implement on a scale that would significantly reduce the need for humanitarian support. Resilience of national institutions is threatened by economic crisis and the absence of a comprehensive plan for capacity-building based on assessed needs.
The quality of monitoring, reporting and	Ensure adequate staffing and leadership in the country office's monitoring and evaluation function.	A new dedicated evaluation officer has been recruited at CO level. However, despite steps taken, M&E continues to focus largely on compilation of data to inform corporate reporting, rather than

⁷⁹ The high turnover at country director level was exacerbated after the discovery of food diversion when the country director stepped down in May 2023, after less than 12 months in country, and got replaced by an interim candidate sourced from another office, followed by another interim candidate. By mid-July 2024, after more than 12 months with interim management, the position had still not been filled on a permanent basis.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Evaluation Team Comment</i>
analysis has been inadequate.	Rethink the priorities for monitoring and evaluation in order to better reflect the reality that WFP is predominantly a contributor to joint programmes. Ensure that each main activity has a monitoring and evaluation plan that explicitly considers what WFP can draw on and contributes to the monitoring and evaluation of WFP's overall efforts in Ethiopia.	information (especially at outcome level) that can be used to adjust strategy and implementation in real time. The emphasis on ACRs, which are essentially donor reports, leads to a bias towards the use of quantitative corporately-defined standard indicators, rather than context-specific qualitative indicators. The overall result provides limited opportunities for learning. Among other things, it tilts the monitoring process towards objective indicators rather than subjective ones that capture beneficiaries' overall satisfaction with the support they have received. The objective and subjective are, of course, complementary, but both are needed to obtain an accurate picture.
More consistent and predictable funding is needed for more efficient delivery of essential assistance to refugees.	Work with partners with a view to ensuring adequate and timely funding that meets humanitarian needs while also supporting evolution towards more sustainable approaches. Join other United Nations agencies on insisting that humanitarian principles are observed.	As evidenced by an analysis of funding data, adequate funding has not been achieved. The IAHE review was harshly critical of cooperation between humanitarian country team (HCT) agencies, with negative consequences for adherence with humanitarian principles (see also EQ 2.3).

Source: 2019 WFP Portfolio Evaluation and evaluation team analysis.

10. Illustrative examples from field visits

Box 1: SO1/Activity 2: Nutrition in Tigray

Prior to the outbreak of conflict in Tigray, WFP and UNICEF (based on their global partnership) worked through the public health system. When conflict broke out in November 2020, the government system collapsed, and all nutrition activities were interrupted. Many health posts were damaged in the fighting. In February 2021, the Northern Ethiopia Response cluster was established; including also a nutrition cluster led by UNICEF. WFP started to contract cooperating partners to take over the responsibility for the nutrition intervention. As the nutrition situation deteriorated over time, the nutrition cluster decided that targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) should be replaced by blanket supplementary feeding (BSF). WFP managed to provide blanket supplementary feeding until the Tigrayan government got back into control later in 2021. Though the access situation was very difficult, WFP still brought in some nutrition supplies by convoys and airlifting.

With the Pretoria agreement in November 2022, the nutrition supply situation improved, and WFP re-introduced targeted supplementary feeding on a regular basis. Fuel, however, remained in shortage, which hampered monitoring. Food from general food assistance as well as nutrition supplies were found for sale in the markets leading to the temporary suspension of general food assistance. Initially, nutrition interventions were also paused for one month, however, the nutrition cluster argued that the nutrition beneficiaries were more vulnerable, and it was agreed that the targeted supplementary feeding could continue (with strict follow-up measures). The food diversion, however, affected the funding situation and WFP in collaboration with the cluster had to prioritize the interventions. Although all areas were hotspots, the resources were not sufficient to cover all *woredas*. As the relief assistance was suspended, there was pressure at the community level to include additional children even if these were not malnourished and the screening figures were inflated. Due to the inflation of figures, a second verification by the cooperating partners was introduced at the health posts.

At the time of the field mission, 74 *woredas* were accessible in Tigray (others were inaccessible due to security challenges); WFP provided targeted supplementary feeding to around 54 *woredas*, interruptions and delays however occurred. In a focus group discussion, mothers narrated that they experience an improvement of the health status of their children due to the treatment, however, as there is no proper food at home, the children tended to relapse to the malnourished status.

Source: Stakeholder consultations with WFP Mekele staff, CPs and PBWG in Axum, nutrition cluster, and BoH Mekele.

Box 2: SO2/Activity 4: School feeding in Tigray

WFP was feeding 162,000 children in the academic year 2019-2020 in Tigray. However, starting from 2020, until May 2023, the schools were closed due to first COVID-19 and then later the war. Parents reported that during the war people moved to the mountains as fighting took place around the town (Shire). The parents narrated that they would buy small portions of food and, when this was exhausted, they fed their children with wild vegetables and by mixing salt and mud. When they returned to the town, the food stocks in their homes had been looted.

In 2023, WFP resumed school feeding in the form of porridge to 22,000 students in 27 primary schools (the total number of students in Tigray is indicated as 2.2-2.5 million in 2,200 primary schools). According to WFP it was difficult to decide on the targeting of schools as all schools were equally damaged. WFP explained that in areas with school feeding there is a tendency that the enrolment rate and the attendance rates increase, as "children will tend to go where there is something to eat." In schools without school feeding, many children dropped out to work instead. Parents narrated that the children like the food very much as there is no food to eat at home. Before the school feeding resumed the

children were working for their parents, but since the school feeding started, the children have started coming to school. The preparation of the food is however affected by the lack of water.

Source: Stakeholder consultations with WFP Mekele staff, BoE Tigray, and parents in a school near Shire, Tigray.

Box 3: SO3: Prevention of stunting in Amhara

In 2019, WFP launched the fresh food voucher (FFV) project in Amhara region, which at that time had the highest stunting level in Ethiopia. In 2022, WFP engaged with the Amhara Bureau of Health, Amhara Mass Media Company, and private sector partners such as Lion Bank, retailers, and Belcash Solutions. Jointly with the Seqota Declaration federal government focal point, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), WFP designed a plan to expand the provision of fresh food vouchers across 40 districts with the highest stunting prevalence.

In 2021-2022, the fresh food voucher implementation in Amhara was disrupted by the conflict in northern Ethiopia (markets, mobile networks and supply of nutrient-dense food were affected); this prevented the planned scale-up in the Afar region and parts of Amhara region. In 2023, the fresh food voucher implementation in the Amhara region was again disrupted due to conflict. Hence WFP reported how the security situation hampered access to the markets, which prevented women from purchasing fresh food. Furthermore, the inflation affected the transfer value of the voucher, that is, the quantity of fresh food to be purchased.

Informants in the Amhara region reported that the high demand for fresh food had helped local farmers to find an outlet for increased production. Moreover, the informant narrated that the local economy has been boosted and created job opportunities for women in Amhara (according to several informants, including WFP, most of the retailers are women). Nevertheless, concerns were raised by WFP staff that the amount of the voucher⁸⁰ is too small and the period the women are supported (5-6 months) too short to really have an impact.

Source: WFP. 2019-2023. ACR Ethiopia and stakeholder consultations.

Box 4: SO4: Setup of an anticipatory action system in Somali

WFP works in partnership with the Ethiopia Meteorological Institute (EMI), the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) of Columbia University, the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (SDRMB) and other stakeholders to support the setup of the Anticipatory Action System in Somali region. This includes the development of a decision support tool called Map Room, which presents tailored forecasts. These are checked seasonally to ascertain if a trigger for anticipatory action has been reached. In July 2022, the Map Room's rainfall forecast showed that the October, November and December rainy season had an increased chance of being a potentially fifth failed season. In response, WFP country office, in collaboration with the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau, activated the drought Anticipatory Action Plan for the Somali region. Three activities were implemented to reduce the anticipated drought impacts:

- dissemination of early warning messages;
- anticipatory cash transfers;
- rangeland encloser and fodder production; and
- likely impacts of the anticipatory actions were considered. These included prevention of severe food insecurity, reduction of excessive livestock mortality and increased vegetation cover through rangeland rehabilitation.

Source: WFP. Anticipatory Action 2022 activation in Somali Region, Ethiopia.

⁸⁰ The amount of the FFV varied over time, between regions (based on market accessibility) and household size. According to information from WFP in 2024 the FFV varies between 26 USD (one household member) to 65 USD (6 household members) in the Amhara region.

11. Findings-conclusions-recommendations mapping

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Conclusions</i>	<i>Findings</i>
Recommendation 1 [Risk and uncertainty]	Conclusion 1, 5, 7,10, 12	EQs 1, 2, 3 and 4
Recommendation 2 ["Saving lives" and "changing lives"]	Conclusion 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9	EQs 1, 2 and 4
Recommendation 3 [Humanitarian principles]	Conclusion 2, 7, 10	EQ 1, 2
Recommendation 4 [M&E]	Conclusion 10	EQ 4
Recommendation 5 [Cash]	Conclusion 8	EQs 2 and 3
Recommendation 6 [Staffing]	Conclusion 11	EQ 4

12. Details on the evolution of the strategic focus

Table 14: Detailed overview of shifts between the ICSP 2019-June 2020 and the CSP July 2020-2025⁸¹

ICSP/CSP area	Shift from the ICSP to the CSP
General food assistance (GFA) <i>SO1/Act1, Act3</i>	<p>ICSP 2019-June 2020: General food assistance under SO1/Act1 and Act3 (crisis response) targeted the basic food and nutrition needs of refugees and crisis-affected populations in targeted areas. More specifically, Act1 targeted crisis-affected people with unconditional cash-based and in-kind food assistance, as well as livelihood support, while also emphasizing efforts to expand the use of cash-based transfers. Act3 focused on the same assistance but for refugees.</p> <p>CSP July 2020-2025: There is strong overlap with the ICSP, with SO1/Act1 (crisis response) focused on providing unconditional in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations. Compared with the ICSP, it added “transitory clients of the PSNP” as a further group targeted, dropped the specific reference to “livelihood support” (though included such support in the elaboration of the activity), and added that the assistance would be “nutrition-sensitive”. SO1/Act3 (crisis response) aimed to do the same for refugees, although as compared to the ICSP and like Act1, dropped the specific reference to livelihood support (but included an aim of reducing the number of refugees by more investments in resilient livelihoods activities in the elaboration of the activity), and added that the assistance would be nutrition-sensitive.</p> <p>Location: Act1 is implemented in Afar, Amhara, Somali and Tigray regions. Act3 is implemented in Afar, Benishangui Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, South Ethiopia, Somali and Amhara regions.</p>
Nutrition⁸² <i>SO1/Act2, Act3 SO3/Act6</i>	<p>ICSP 2019-June 2020: Nutrition was implemented under SO1/Act2 and Act3 (crisis response) and SO3/Act6 (root causes). Under Act2, WFP provided nutritious food to malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), children aged 6-59 months and malnourished people, working closely with the Ministry of Health; UNICEF, and the nutrition cluster partners. Under Act3, WFP provided specialized food to children aged 6-59 months, PBWG, and other nutritionally vulnerable refugees (anti-retroviral therapy (ART) treatment and tuberculosis directly observed therapy (TB-DOT) clients). Under Act6, WFP adopted 5 approaches: 1) provision of fresh food voucher to PBWG and children aged 6-23 months, complementing the PSNP; 2) support to market retailers to stimulate the supply of nutrient-dense food; 3) social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to enhance demand for nutrient-dense food; 4) government capacity strengthening, including evidence generation to inform nutrition policies; and 5) integration of nutrition across the portfolio (activities 1,3,4 and 5).</p> <p>CSP July 2020-2025: WFP largely continued the activities started under the ICSP with a few changes, with nutrition implemented under SO1/Act2 and Act3 (crisis response) and SO2/Act6 (root causes). Under Act2, the support to HIV/AIDS and TB-DOT clients was discontinued. In 2021, WFP expanded its response to the conflict in northern Ethiopia, introducing wasting prevention through blanket supplementary feeding in</p>

⁸¹ WFP. 2019-2022. Ethiopia Annual Country Reports (ACRs); WFP. 2019. Ethiopia ICSP; WFP. 2020. Ethiopia CSP; WFP. 2023. WFP's school feeding support in Ethiopia. For further details on the location of interventions, refer to Annex 4.

⁸² Given the cross-cutting nature of nutrition across the portfolio, further information is provided on nutrition and school feeding below the table.

	<p>areas with high level of internally displaced persons. The institutional responsibility for moderate acute malnutrition was transferred from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission to the Ministry of Health leading to health facilities handling more commodities and people. Under Act3, WFP continued providing nutrition support to PBWG and children (6-59 months). Under Act6, WFP continued the five approaches launched under the ICSP.</p> <p>Location: The nutrition activities are implemented in all regions.</p>
<p>School feeding SO1/Act3 SO2/Act4</p>	<p>ICSP 2019-June 2020: School feeding was implemented under SO1/Act3 (crisis response) and SO2/Act4 (resilience). Under SO1/Act1, WFP provided emergency school feeding to crisis-affected populations. Under SO2/Act3, WFP delivered school feeding in refugee camps. Under SO2/Act4, WFP provided school feeding through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme and in-kind, and supported ministries of Education and Agriculture to scale up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes. The menu design (changing menus) was introduced under the HGSF. The COVID-19 restrictions led to school closure from April 2020; WFP, however, provided take home rations, given as a family ration.</p> <p>CSP July 2020-2015: WFP continued the activities started in the ICSP, more specifically school feeding in refugee camps under SO1/Act3, and HGSF and in-kind donations under SO2/Act4. In 2022, WFP introduced a fresh food component in the HGSF, the model was scaled up in 2023. In the conflict-affected regions, WFP provided daily in-kind school meals as an incentive to keep children in school. In areas with school closures due to conflict, WFP provided take-home rations as family rations; this also served as an incentive for children to re-attend school. WFP works with the Ministry of Education to enhance the efficiency of the HGSF programme; and also provides policy support.</p> <p>Location: The school feeding activities are implemented in all regions.</p>
<p>Resilient social protection and livelihoods SO2/Act5</p>	<p>Under resilience, WFP has worked toward more integrated resilience action that has embedded access to financial services and inclusion, enhanced productivity and production including strengthened market linkages, social protection, tailored and demand driven capacity strengthening support. Under both the ICSP and CSP emphasis is placed on supporting national gender-responsive social protection and safety nets, with the CSP including the more specific aim of building households' resilience to shocks while providing technical support to the Government for the development of a shock-responsive mechanism.</p> <p>ICSP 2019-June 2020. Climate resilient livelihoods activities were implemented under SO2/Act5 (resilience). WFP targeted climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists who require food assistance to engage in resilience-oriented asset creation activities, particularly soil and water management, and access to credit and micro-insurance to increase their resilience sustainably.</p> <p>CSP July 2020-2025. WFP continued its resilience activities under SO2/Act5 (resilience) but included an improved targeting approach. WFP targeted smallholder farmers and pastoralists who are vulnerable to climate change, chronically food-insecure people in rural and urban areas, and refugee and host community households. Under the CSP a stronger emphasis is placed on climate-related concerns. Overall, within the CSP, WFP has aimed to shift significantly its focus further towards supporting more sustainable food systems.</p> <p>Location: Resilience activities are implemented in Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara, Somali, Tigray, Afar, and Gambella regions.</p>
<p>Institutional capacity strengthening</p>	<p>Both ICSP 2019-June 2020 and CSP July 2020-2025 incorporate a distinct SO4/Act7 that emphasizes capacity strengthening related to safety net programme implementation and supply chain management. Only a restricted set of outcome indicators are</p>

SO4/Act7	<p>currently being measured linked to Act7. Therefore, while there is a standalone focus on capacity strengthening, it is also an approach across all activities within the (I)CSP.</p> <p>Location: Capacity building benefits regions across the country.</p>
<p>Service delivery</p> <p>SO5/Act8-12</p>	<p>ICSP 2019-June 2020: WFP aimed to ensure that government, humanitarian and development partners as well as WFP itself would have logistics and engineering services under SO5 (crisis response). Under Act8, this involved aviation and air services via UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights to reach vulnerable populations and to aid the delivery of emergency relief. Under Act9, it focused upon providing supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian partners.</p> <p>CSP July 2020-2025: WFP continued its activities under SO5 (crisis response) to similarly ensure that government, humanitarian and development partners as well as WFP itself would have logistics and engineering services. This included the continuation of Act8 aviation and air services via UNHAS flights and Act9 focused upon providing supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian partners. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis and particularly the northern Ethiopia conflict in late 2020 and related rapidly rising emergency needs, the CSP gradually added further activities. Thus Act10 provided coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community under the WFP-led logistics cluster; Act11 provided on-demand food services (procurement) for government and humanitarian partners; and Act12 provided emergency telecommunication services in 2021 to support logistics and communications in response to the northern crisis.</p> <p>Location: Act8-12 were primarily implemented in Tigray, Amhara, and Somali regions, with some services – for example Act8 – in other hard-to-reach areas of the country.</p>

13. Data collection tools

67. Interview guides were developed to address gaps identified in the document review and reflect the discussions during the inception phase. The information obtained during the interviews was analysed and findings were incorporated in the data collection tool constructed around the evaluation matrix. This approach allowed for triangulation between evidence gathered from the document review and the data collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

13.1. Strategic questions

68. These questions do not go into the details of the operation but are strategic in nature, assessing the current political and operational situation and providing a forward-looking lens.

WFP CO and RBN staff

General starting question

- What are your views on the **main strengths** of WFP's operations in Ethiopia? What are the **main operational and institutional challenges** that have an impact on the operations and results of WFP in Ethiopia?

Detailed follow-up questions

- Do you believe WFP is reaching **those most in need**, in the difficult-to-reach areas? What are the **trade-offs** that you have had to make?
- Has WFP been able to make substantial progress on moving from humanitarian crisis aid to supporting national social protection ("**Saving Lives to Changing Lives**")? How do you consider the outlook? Has WFP's response to food security been able to address the **root causes** of food insecurity/malnutrition?
- How effectively has WFP been able to tailor its support to **widely differing regional contexts**?
- On protection and gender (including PSEA), what progress has WFP made to make these cross-cutting issues central to its operations? What steps (if any) are WFP planning to take to address any limitations in **mainstreaming protection and gender**?
- What steps has WFP taken to address **resource constraints** and what are the challenges faced? What has been the strengths and limitations of WFP's fundraising strategy?
- Has the focus/resource allocation for each SO been appropriate to the needs? What are the factors influencing the **allocation of resources against each Strategic Outcome and/or activity**?
- Is the current institutional set up of WFP in Ethiopia effective and efficient in terms of decentralisation to the field offices (in relation to **human resources – stability, expertise, gender balance**)?
- In terms of **security and safety**, are the processes and procedures in place adequate?
- In terms of coordination with other UN agencies and the role of WFP in the Humanitarian Country Team, where do you see **WFP's strengths and comparative advantage**?
- How would you characterise engagement with the **national and local authorities**?
- What are the main challenges and risks working with **cooperating partners** and what is the strategy put in place by WFP to address these challenges?
- What is the nature of **coordination with and support to WFP partners**? What works well and less well? Why? How could this be improved?
- How did the **COVID-19** pandemic impact on logistics operations? How could this have been handled better? What are the main lessons learned from this?

- What were the main problems faced by in the **procurement, arrival and distribution** of goods and products?
- There was an **aid diversion crisis** in WFP's work in Ethiopia. How do you think it developed? What procedures and processes would have avoided it? Are you satisfied that recently instituted changes will prevent any such developments in the future?

Government and local authorities covering relevance and effectiveness

General opening question

- Can you share your views on the **needs** of the country. Where and what are the highest humanitarian and development needs? How did WFP contribute to responding to these needs? Are the modalities of WFP the most effective in addressing those identified needs?

Detailed follow-up questions

- In your assessment, how are WFP's operations **viewed**? Does WFP address priority humanitarian concerns based on need? What has been the comparative advantage of WFP? Does WFP coordinate sufficiently its operations with relevant government authorities?
- What is your view on WFP interventions in terms of **addressing food insecurity** and supporting food assistance, nutrition and livelihoods? Do you find that WFP has balanced sufficiently providing life-saving humanitarian assistance with supporting resilience, longer-term interventions?
- For the ministry that you are responsible for, what **kind of support** did WFP provide? What were the changes that have been achieved with the support of WFP? Are there areas where WFP could provide assistance in terms of technical expertise?

United Nations agencies covering relevance, effectiveness and efficiency

General opening question

- Could you describe your operations in Ethiopia and the link with WFP? What is your relationship with WFP and how do you coordinate with them?

Detailed follow-up questions

- To what extent are the activities implemented by WFP the most effective in terms of **addressing food insecurity, nutrition, resilience and livelihoods**? Under the current economic and conflict context, does WFP have the right approach in terms of activities and coverage?
- What are the current trends in donor funding for Ethiopia? What is the forecast on **funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan** in the next couple of years? In which sectors do you see the most critical gaps under the HRP?
- What is your view on the quality of the data and needs assessments informing the **Humanitarian Needs Overview**? What are the challenges in terms of data and monitoring progress? What role has WFP played in addressing the issues around quality and availability of data?
- What role does WFP play in terms of supporting **coordination amongst humanitarian actors** to support a more effective and efficient response?
- What are your views on the quality and timeliness of the **support services provided by WFP** to the wider humanitarian community?
- What are your views on the quality of the **needs assessments, research and other data produced by WFP**? To what extent are these used by your own organisation?
- Does WFP have a role on **advocating for adherence to humanitarian principles and protection** with relevant duty bearers?
- The UNSF has a focus on capacity support for Government, on supporting **socio-economic recovery and sustainable livelihoods**. How do you see the feasibility of this in the current context? Is WFP balancing its dual mandate (humanitarian and development) in a good way?

- What is the nature of the support that you receive from WFP (**transport, logistics, telecommunications, cash transfer technology etc.**)? Within these areas, what works well and less well?
- What could be done to improve WFP's delivery of support services?

13.2. Semi-structured interview guides

69. Semi-structured interview guides are not intended to be read word for word nor followed exactly, as with a fixed-response questionnaire. When quoting interviews, attribution was made to categories of stakeholders, not individuals or organisations. For ease of analysis, all notes were recorded in a response matrix (coding sheet) and all responses to an evaluation matrix question were analysed together at the end of the field mission phase to determine emergent themes and patterns across the responses.

70. Questions were selected and prioritized depending on the respondent's profile (their expertise and involvement in sector-specific / cluster activities) to make the best use of the 60 minutes interview. This ensured that different points of view are heard, and that information can be triangulated.

71. The team engaged appropriately and respectfully with interviewees at all times, according to UNEG Ethics standards:⁸³ upholding the principles of confidentiality and anonymity, dignity and diversity, human rights, gender equality, and Do No Harm.

Introduction: purpose, process, outcome

Thank you for agreeing to meet with us. We will try not to take more than an hour of your time.

My name is (introduce any other members of the ET present)

I am/we are part of an independent ET recruited by Particip, a consultancy company based in Germany. This independent evaluation supports the accountability and learning of WFP. The findings and recommendations of this evaluation will support the future programming of WFP in Ethiopia and in other countries. We are independent consultants and do not work for WFP.

Notes taken by us will only be seen by our team and will not be shared with WFP staff or any other persons or organisations. There will be no audio recording of this interview.

All information you provide will be treated as confidential and you will never be quoted in the report (or in any other report or document related to this evaluation) nor will your name be attached or referenced to any statement. You can also refuse to answer any question, and you are free to end the interview at any time. There will be absolutely no repercussions for you if you choose to do so.

Is that all fine with you?

Can we start by asking your name and role in your organisation? How long have you been working in that role?

What type of relationship do you/your organisation have with WFP?

SO1: Crisis response – general food assistance, nutrition and refugee school feeding

General food assistance: SO1/Act1

Relevance (EQ 1)

⁸³ Norms and Standards for Evaluation, UNEG 2017.

- Was WFP's in-kind and CBT food assistance relevant, at design, to the needs of the crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP targeted? (prompt about women, children, persons with a disability and other vulnerable groups) (WFP, Government, CPs, representatives of the vulnerable populations, including government orientated groups and more independent groups)
- Was assistance based on appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders including the GoE, and incorporating feedback from the targeted populations as well as conflict, gender and climate analyses? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- Did the assistance remain relevant to the populations targeted as needs shifted? (prompt about locust infestations and other environmental shocks, COVID-19, Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- What are the relevant government policies and plans related to in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP, and to what extent was WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (Government, WFP)
- To what extent was WFP Ethiopia's approach to in-kind and CBT food assistance for crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP aligned with relevant UN frameworks, response plans and the SDGs? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the coverage of in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas ensure that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? To what extent did it continue to do so as needs shifted? (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- What number/proportion of beneficiaries targeted in WFP-designated areas received appropriate levels of in-kind and/or CBT food assistance? What were your perceptions of the quality of the WFP assistance received? What if any external factors affected the assistance delivered and how? (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- To what extent did WFP's in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas ensure that they were able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs? (WFP, Government, implementing partners, community organisations)
- Were there other interventions and/or other factors in the WFP-covered areas that might have contributed to the targeted beneficiaries meeting their basic food and nutrition needs? If yes, in what ways/to what extent? (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- Was the delivery of assistance by WFP and its partners in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Were there appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanisms regarding assistance in place? (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- Did the delivery of assistance by WFP and its partners support gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)
- How and to what extent were climate change concerns, including support for adaptation and resilience, incorporated into the in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- What if at all is the expected sustainability of the results of the in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas? (prompt for institution building, ongoing GoE/donor commitments, strengthening of delivery platforms, community involvement, environmental and social sustainability measures incorporated into programming) (WFP, Government, CPs)
- How and to what extent was the emergency assistance linked to resilience building and addressing root causes? How and to what extent was it linked to peacebuilding activities? (prompt for reducing disparities in access to resources, mitigating social tensions, fostering equitable decision-making) (WFP, Government, CPs, community organisations)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How timely was the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access in the Northern Ethiopia response) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- What internal and external factors have affected the timeliness of assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- Were sufficient resources available for the assistance and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for crisis response and was it able to meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Was the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of activities related to in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas, including post-distribution monitoring? did that information appropriately inform planning and implementation? (WFP)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)
- How and to what extent did partnerships with other key actors, including implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS affect the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve assistance and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- To what extent did WFP Ethiopia have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, thematic expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement the assistance, including as needs changed over time? What were the impacts if any of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP, CPs, Government)
- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of outputs and achievement of outcomes (positively or negatively)? (WFP, Government, CPs)

General food assistance: SO1/Act3

Relevance (EQ 1)

- Was WFP's in-kind and CBT food assistance relevant, at design, to the refugees targeted? (prompt about women, children, persons with a disability and other particularly vulnerable groups) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, representatives of the vulnerable populations, including government orientated groups and more independent groups)
- Was assistance based on appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders including the GoE, and incorporating feedback from the targeted populations as well as conflict, gender and climate analyses? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Did the assistance remain relevant to the populations targeted as needs shifted? (prompt about new refugee arrivals/refugees being further displaced) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- What are the relevant government policies and plans related to in-kind and CBT food assistance to refugees, and to what extent was WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (Government, WFP)
- To what extent was WFP Ethiopia's approach to in-kind and CBT food assistance for refugees aligned with relevant UN frameworks, response plans and the SDGs? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the coverage of in-kind and CBT food assistance in WFP-designated areas ensure that refugees were reached and no one was left behind? To what extent did it continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as new refugees arrived in Ethiopia) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- To what extent did the targeting of in-kind and CBT food assistance in WFP-designated areas ensure that refugees were reached and no one was left behind? To what extent did it continue to do so as needs shifted? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- What number/proportion of beneficiaries targeted in WFP-designated areas received appropriate levels of in-kind and/or CBT food assistance? What were your perceptions of the quality of the WFP assistance received? What if any external factors affected the assistance delivered and how? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- To what extent did WFP's in-kind and CBT food assistance to refugees in WFP-designated areas ensure that they were able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- Were there other interventions and/or other factors in the WFP-covered areas that might have contributed to the targeted beneficiaries meeting their basic food and nutrition needs? If yes, in what ways/to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- Was the delivery of assistance by WFP and its partners in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Were there appropriate beneficiary feedback mechanisms regarding assistance in place? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- Did the delivery of assistance by WFP and its partners support gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)
- How and to what extent were climate change concerns, including support for adaptation and resilience, incorporated into the in-kind and CBT food assistance to refugees in WFP-designated areas? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- What if at all is the expected sustainability of the results of the in-kind and CBT food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP in WFP-designated areas? (prompt for institution building, ongoing GoE/donor commitments, strengthening of delivery platforms, community involvement, environmental and social sustainability measures incorporated into programming) (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- How and to what extent was the emergency assistance linked to resilience building and addressing root causes? How and to what extent was it linked to peacebuilding activities? (prompt for reducing disparities in access to resources, mitigating social tensions, fostering equitable decision-making) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, community organisations)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How timely was the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- What internal and external factors have affected the timeliness of assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Were sufficient resources available for the assistance and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for crisis response and was it able to meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Was the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of activities related to in-kind and CBT food assistance to refugees in WFP-designated areas, including post-distribution monitoring? Did that information appropriately inform planning and implementation? (WFP)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- How and to what extent did partnerships with other key actors, including implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS affect the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve assistance and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- To what extent did WFP Ethiopia have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, thematic expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement the assistance, including as needs changed over time? What were the impacts if any of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of outputs and achievement of outcomes (positively or negatively)? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)

Nutrition: SO1/Act2 (crisis-populations) and SO1/Act3 (refugees)

Relevance (EQ 1)

- Was WFP's CSP programming on nutrition prevention and treatment relevant, at design, regarding the needs of the populations targeted? Was it based on a needs assessment conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders, including the GoE? Was the programming appropriate regarding WFP's and national institutions' capacities? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Is WFP's response in terms of prevention and treatment of malnutrition addressing the needs of the people (e.g. the Nutrition in Emergency Deployment in Tigray 2021-2022)? And does the response address the underlying causes of malnutrition? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, Health Centre staff, community organizations)
- What are the relevant government strategic and policy documents, sectoral policies, and programmes that include nutrition? Is WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (WFP, Government)
- To what extent is WFP Ethiopia's approach to nutrition compliant with UN frameworks and WFP corporate policies on nutrition and gender? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- How has the coverage and targeting in relation to nutrition been decided (needs assessment and coordination with relevant stakeholders, e.g., the MoH and RRS)? What are the criteria for beneficiary selection and are they appropriate? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, Health Centre staff)
- What has been the progress so far in improving the nutritional status of targeted groups? What were the challenges? What were the consequences of discontinuing the nutrition support to ART and TB-DOT clients in the CSP? Were there any mitigation strategies in place? (WFP, Government CPs, UN agencies, Health Centre staff, community organizations)
- What are the trends in the indicators for nutrition-related outcomes? Are these indicators appropriate? Has there been improvement on (or deterioration of) malnutrition indicators? How can these be explained? (WFP, CPs)
- Are there other nutrition interventions and/or other factors in the targeted areas, which might have contributed to WFP's nutrition outcomes? If yes, in which way? (WFP, CPs, Governments, UN agencies, Health Centre staff, Kebele Administration, community organizations)

- Are there linkages between nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities and between treatment and prevention? Have these been identified / measured? (WFP, CPs)
- To what extent were Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities implemented? What were the results of these and what were the challenges (e.g. in relation to COVID-19)? Were SBCC mitigation strategies in place? (WFP, CPs)
- Which capacity strengthening and policy support activities were implemented for national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders, if any? How successful were they and are the results expected to be sustainable? (WFP, Government)
- What is the expected sustainability of the results of prevention and treatment of malnutrition in terms of institutional/financial sustainability, and environmental and social sustainability? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN Agencies)
- Are there clear and appropriate handover strategies for activities currently implemented by WFP and/or CPs? (WFP, Government)
- Was the implementation of the nutrition interventions aligned with the humanitarian principles (humanity and impartiality in particular), AAP and protection? (WFP)
- Have gender, disability, and climate change been mainstreamed into nutrition activities? (WFP, Government, CPs, UN agencies)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Have outputs related to nutrition been delivered in the foreseen quantity and quality according to the plan and in a timely manner? What internal and external factors have affected this (positive and negative)? (WFP)
- Were sufficient resources available and allocated to nutrition activities? Were they efficiently used? (WFP)
- Were there any contextual factors which affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were mitigation strategies sought? (WFP)
- Were alternative modalities and measures taken in use to secure the cost-effectiveness of delivering outputs? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for nutrition (for crisis response and refugees) and was it flexible to changing needs? Was the strategy successful, and if not, what were the reasons behind the low funding level and the variation between the funding and expenditure levels? (WFP)
- Is the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of achievements and measuring performance on nutrition? Are analyses available (including baseline), quality control procedures, use of M&E information prospectively and retrospectively? (WFP)
- To what extent has WFP Ethiopia been involved in global, national and sub-national sectoral nutrition coordination mechanisms, and what has been WFP's role and contribution? What have been the results and challenges? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, DPs)
- Are the human resources at CO, SO and CPs levels sufficient in terms of quality (competences) and quantity to implement the nutrition activities, including up-scaling and down-scaling as needed? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Have there been internal and external factors, which have affected the delivery of outputs (positively or negatively)? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, Health Centre staff, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)

School feeding: SO1/Act3 (refugee camps)

Relevance (EQ 1)

- Was WFP's CSP programming on school feeding in refugee camps relevant, at design, regarding the needs of the populations targeted? Was it based on a needs assessment conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? Was the programming appropriate regarding both WFP's and national institutions' capacities? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Is WFP's school feeding programming still relevant and addressing the needs of the students? Has the programming been flexible to changing needs, due to for instance conflicts and the COVID-19 crisis, and if yes, how? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, school administration, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What are the relevant government strategic and policy documents, sectoral policies, and programmes that include school feeding in refugee camps? Is WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (WFP, Government)
- To what extent is WFP Ethiopia's approach to school feeding compliant with UN frameworks and WFP corporate policies on school feeding? (WFP, UN agencies)
- To what extent was school feeding in refugee camps planned and coordinated with existing partnerships and stakeholders, e.g. RRS? (WFP, Government)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- How has the coverage and targeting in relation to school feeding in refugee camps been decided (needs assessment and coordination with relevant stakeholders, e.g., the RRS)? What are the criteria for selection of schools and are they appropriate? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, Kebele Administration, school administration)
- Are the activities undertaken in relation to school feeding in refugee camps appropriate to target groups' priorities, the local context and operational realities? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, school administration, community organizations)
- To what extent has school feeding programme been responsive to changing situations and needs of the school children? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration, community organizations)
- What are the trends in the indicators for school-feeding related outcomes? How can the trends be explained? Are the indicators appropriate? (WFP)
- To what extent have school feeding activities improved access to education and the retention of pupils at school, including for girls and out-of-school children? How was this affected by factors such as the COVID-19, conflicts, and ration cuts? (WFP, CPs, Government, School Administration)
- Are there other interventions and/or other factors in the targeted areas, which might have contributed to WFP's outcomes under Act. 3? If yes, in which way? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, school administration, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- To what extent have nutritional considerations been included in school feeding in refugee camps? Is the chosen modality appropriate considering nutrition outcomes? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration/staff)
- To what extent was capacity strengthening and technical assistance mainstreamed into school feeding in refugee camps? Was it appropriate and successful? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration/staff)
- What is the expected sustainability of the school feeding outcomes in terms of institutional/financial sustainability, and environmental and social sustainability? (WFP, Government, CPs)
- Are there clear and appropriate handover strategies for activities currently implemented by WFP and/or CPs? (WFP, Government)
- Was the implementation of the school feeding interventions aligned with the humanitarian principles (impartiality in particular), AAP and protection? (WFP)

- Have gender, disability, and climate change been mainstreamed into school feeding activities? (WFP, Government, CPs)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Have outputs related to school feeding in refugees camps been delivered in the foreseen quantity and quality according to the plan and in a timely manner? What internal and external factors have affected this (positive and negative)? (WFP)
- Where sufficient resources available and allocated to school feeding in refugee camps? Were they efficiently used? (WFP)
- Were there any contextual factors which affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were mitigation strategies sought? (WFP)
- Were alternative modalities and measures taken in use to secure the cost-effectiveness of delivering outputs? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for school feeding in refugee camps and was it flexible to changing needs? Was the strategy successful, and if not, what were the reasons behind the low funding level and the variation between the funding and expenditure levels? (WFP)
- Is the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of achievements and measuring performance on nutrition? Are analyses available (including baseline), quality control procedures, use of M&E information prospectively and retrospectively? (WFP)
- To what extent has WFP Ethiopia been involved in global, national and sub-national sectoral school feeding coordination mechanisms, and what has been WFP's role and contribution? What have been the results and challenges? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Are the human resources at CO, SO and CPs levels sufficient in terms of quality (competences) and quantity to implement the school feeding activities in refugee camps? (WFP, CPs, Government)
- Have there been internal and external factors, which have affected the delivery of outputs (positively or negatively)? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, school administration, community organizations)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)

SO2: Resilience – school feeding and livelihoods

SO2/Act4: School feeding

Relevance (EQ 1)

- Was WFP's CSP programming on school feeding relevant, at design, regarding the needs of the populations targeted? Was it based on a needs assessment conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? Was the programming appropriate regarding both WFP's and national institutions' capacities? (WFP, Government)
- Is WFP's school feeding programming still relevant and addressing the needs of the students? Has the programming been flexible to changing needs, due to for instance conflicts and the COVID-19 crisis, and if yes, how? (WFP, Government, school administration, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What are the relevant government strategic and policy documents, sectoral policies, and programmes that include school feeding, e.g. HGSE? Is WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (WFP, Government)
- To what extent is WFP Ethiopia's approach to school feeding compliant with UN frameworks and WFP corporate policies on school feeding? (WFP, UN agencies)

- To what extent was school feeding planned and coordinated with existing partnerships and stakeholders, e.g. MoE and MoA? (WFP, Government)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- How has the coverage and targeting in relation to school feeding been decided (needs assessment and coordination with relevant stakeholders, e.g., the MoE and BoE)? What are the criteria for selection of schools and are they appropriate? (WFP, Government)
- Are the modalities (HGSF, In-kind, THR) used in relation to school feeding appropriate to target groups' priorities, the local context and operational realities? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration, community organizations)
- To what extent has school feeding programme been responsive to changing situations and needs of the school children, e.g. COVID-19 and conflicts? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration, community organizations)
- What are the trends in the indicators for school-feeding related outcomes? How can the trends be explained? Are the indicators appropriate? (WFP)
- To what extent have school feeding activities improved access to education and the retention of pupils at school, including for girls and out-of-school children? How was this been affected by factors such as the COVID-19 and conflicts? (WFP, Government, school administration)
- Are there other interventions and/or other factors in the targeted areas, which might have contributed to WFP's outcomes under Act. 4? If yes, in which way? (WFP, CPs, Government, school administration, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- To what extent have nutritional considerations been included in the different school feeding modalities? Are the chosen modalities appropriate considering nutrition outcomes? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, school administration/staff)
- To what extent was capacity strengthening and technical assistance mainstreamed into school feeding? Was it appropriate and successful? (WFP, Government, school administration/staff)
- What is the expected sustainability of the school feeding outcomes in terms of institutional/financial sustainability, and environmental and social sustainability? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Are there clear and appropriate handover strategies for activities currently implemented by WFP and/or CPs? (WFP, Government)
- Was the implementation of the school feeding interventions aligned with the humanitarian principles (impartiality in particular), AAP and protection? (WFP)
- Have gender, disability, and climate change been mainstreamed into school feeding activities? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Have outputs related to school feeding been delivered in the foreseen quantity and quality according to the plan and in a timely manner? What internal and external factors have affected this (positive and negative)? (WFP)
- Were sufficient resources available and allocated to school feeding? Were they efficiently used? (WFP)
- Were there any contextual factors which affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were mitigation strategies sought? (WFP)
- Were alternative modalities and measures taken in use to secure the cost-effectiveness of delivering outputs? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for school feeding and was it flexible to changing needs? Was the strategy successful, and if not, what were the reasons behind the low funding level and the variation between the funding and expenditure levels? (WFP)

- Is the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of achievements and measuring performance on school feeding? Are analyses available (including baseline), quality control procedures, use of M&E information prospectively and retrospectively? (WFP)
- To what extent has WFP Ethiopia been involved in global, national and sub-national school feeding coordination mechanisms, and what has been WFP's role and contribution? What have been the results and challenges? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Are the human resources at CO, SO and CPs levels sufficient in terms of quality (competences) and quantity to implement the school feeding activities? (WFP, CPs, Government)
- Have there been internal and external factors, which have affected the delivery of outputs (positively or negatively)? (WFP, CPs, Government, Kebele Administration, school administration, community organizations)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)

SO2/Act5: Resilience

Relevance (EQ 1)

- How has WFP's strategic approach in supporting climate-resilient livelihoods evolved over time? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Which research and assessments have contributed to shaping WFP's strategic approach in supporting resilience? (WFP)
- How well aligned are WFP's resilience and social protection interventions to i) national policies and strategies, ii) UN strategic frameworks and response plans, and how likely is it they will contribute to their achievement? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- To what extent has WFP contributed to the strengthening of social protection in Ethiopia? What has been the quality of WFP's performance in this regard? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, donors)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

Community level results:

- What observable changes or effects (intended or not intended) resulted from the resilience interventions at both household and community levels, both directly and indirectly? Were there distinct effects for women and men? What about the effect on persons with disabilities? (WFP, CPs, community organisations, local authorities)
- Can you offer evidence showcasing WFP's shift towards adopting a food systems approach in bolstering resilience? What specific geographic challenges exist in adopting a food systems approach? (For instance, water issues in lowlands versus production increases in highlands) What distinct strategies are employed for the Lowlands versus the Highlands, and how do these strategies adapt to tackle specific challenges? How has WFP's strategy evolved over time in these different geographic areas? (WFP, CPs, community organisations)
- How have the different approaches considered protection and access for vulnerable communities, farmers, and households – considering gender differentiation and disability? (WFP, CPs, community organisations, representatives of women and PWDs)

Strategic results:

- To what degree have long-term transformational interventions been successfully devised and executed to supplement humanitarian responses? What has been the role of government, private sector, and other actors in supporting / leading on transformative change? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- In regions like Somali, Oromia, and SNNP, are there instances of transitioning towards multi-year programmes? (WFP)

- Have there been noticeable changes in programmatic approaches within for instance Somali region and the drought-prone lowlands of Oromia and SNNP? (WFP, CPs)
- Has there been a shift from reactive, small-scale, and dispersed interventions towards supporting resilient, sustainable livelihoods, ecosystems, and institutions? If yes, what have been the results? What have been the obstacles moving in this direction? (WFP, CPs, Government)
- Resilience and longer-term interventions: Considering the introduction of the T-ICSP and CSP, WFP has placed a heightened focus on climate-resilient livelihoods and longer-term interventions. Has there been measurable progress in implementing these strategies? Considering the current country context and financial constraints, how do you anticipate these efforts evolving? (WFP)
- Sustainability: To what extent were the observed results sustainable? How was sustainability incorporated into the intervention concerning financial stability, enduring results, and long-term effects on climate change? (WFP)
- Addressing Root Causes: Does WFP's response effectively tackle the underlying causes of food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate change? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Transitioning beneficiaries: How has WFP's strategy evolved throughout both the ICSP and the CSP to facilitate the transition of 1 million beneficiaries from humanitarian assistance to self-sustaining livelihoods? Which interventions have demonstrated the most efficacy in achieving this goal, and what observable results and changes have been noted in terms of transitioning individuals from humanitarian assistance? What key success factors and primary challenges has WFP encountered while pursuing this objective? (WFP)
- Geographic targeting / adaptation: What is WFP's resilience strategy in various geographic regions? How has WFP capitalized on opportunities and tackled challenges in these areas? What insights and lessons can be learned from these diverse regional experiences? (WFP)
- Beneficiary targeting / selection / considering vulnerable groups: In which geographic areas is the strategy for transitioning beneficiaries implemented? Which specific population groups are targeted to fulfil this objective, and how are beneficiaries chosen for these interventions? Within its resilience programming, did WFP assess and equally consider the needs of men, women, boys, girls, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups during implementation? (WFP)
- Community consultation: How were plans formulated to facilitate the transition? What roles did community consultations and government institutions play in this process? (WFP, CPs)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Donor funding: In what specific instances did WFP collaborate with other agencies, be it government entities, UN bodies, or other organizations, to achieve synergy in actions? Can you provide examples of these collaborative interventions and highlight how they contributed to cost savings? (WFP)
- Capacity strengthening: Was there an emphasis on providing capacity strengthening support to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of interventions?

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Donor funding: Did donor contributions enable WFP to intensify its emphasis on resilience (transforming lives) by providing predictable, flexible, and multi-year funding? (WFP, Donors)
- M&E – results reporting: Documents indicate that the current M&E system lacks evidence of change at the outcome level. What measures has WFP implemented to effectively monitor and elucidate the transformations and changes within communities? (WFP)
- Partnerships: Did WFP fully leverage partnerships and collaboration? How would you characterize the quality and effectiveness of the partnership between WFP and other UN agencies, between WFP and government, between WFP and cooperating partners in terms of achieving shared goals and optimizing collaborative efforts? (WFP, CPs)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)

SO3: Root causes - nutrition

Relevance (EQ 1)

- Was WFP's CSP programming on nutrition (Fresh Food Voucher (FFV)) relevant, at design, regarding the needs of the populations targeted? Was it based on a needs assessment conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? Was the programming appropriate regarding both WFP's and national institutions' capacities, in particular MoH and PSNP institutions/stakeholders? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Is WFP's FFV programming still addressing the needs of the people? And does the FFV programming address the underlying causes of malnutrition? Is the up-scaling of the FFV relevant and based on relevant documentation? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What are the relevant government strategic and policy documents, sectoral policies, and programmes that include root causes of malnutrition? Is WFP's approach aligned and coordinated with these? (WFP, CPs, Government)
- To what extent is WFP Ethiopia's approach to root causes of malnutrition compliant with UN Framework and WFP corporate policies on nutrition and gender? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- What has been the basis for coverage and targeting of beneficiaries (FFV pilot and up-scaling) in terms of information and coordination with relevant stakeholders, in particular PSNP stakeholders? Has this been an appropriate process, and did it reflect the needs of the poor? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, Kebele Administration)
- What has been the progress so far in improving the nutritional status of targeted groups? What were the challenges? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- What are the trends in the indicators for nutrition-related outcomes? Are these indicators appropriate? Has there been improvement on (or deterioration of) malnutrition indicators? How can these be explained? (WFP)
- Are there other nutrition interventions and/or other factors in the targeted areas, which might have contributed to WFP's outcomes under Act. 6? If yes, in which way? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What has been the progress of the support to market retailers to stimulate the supply of nutrient-dense food (pilot and up-upscale)? What has been the challenges and have mitigation strategies been in place? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, market retailers)
- To what extent were Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities on nutrient-dense food implemented? What were the results of these and what were the challenges (e.g. in relation to COVID-19)? Were SBCC mitigation strategies in place? (WFP, CPs)
- What capacity strengthening and policy support activities were implemented for national and sub-national governments and other stakeholders? How successful was this and is it expected to be sustainable? (WFP, Government, market retailers)
- To what extent have nutrition been mainstreamed across the CSP Activities (Act.1, 3, 4, 5)? What were the results and challenges, if any? (WFP)
- What is the expected sustainability of the results in terms of institutional/financial sustainability, and environmental and social sustainability? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies)
- Is there a clear and appropriate handover strategy for the FFV and how is this coordinated with the PSNP? (WFP, Government)
- Have gender, disability, AAP, protection, and climate change been mainstreamed into FFV nutrition activities? (WFP)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Have outputs related to root causes of malnutrition been delivered in the foreseen quantity and quality according to the plan and in a timely manner? What internal and external factors have affected this (positive and negative)? (WFP)
- Were sufficient resources available and allocated to root causes of malnutrition activities? Were they efficiently used? (WFP)
- Were there any contextual factors which affected the costs of outputs? What were the consequences and were mitigation strategies sought? (WFP)
- Were alternative modalities and measures taken in use to secure the cost-effectiveness of delivering outputs? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was a resource mobilization strategy in place for root causes to nutrition and was it flexible to changing needs? Was the strategy successful, and if not, what were the reasons behind the low funding level and the variation between the funding and expenditure levels? (WFP)
- Is the design and implementation of the (I)CSP M&E system adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of achievements and measuring performance on root causes to nutrition? Are analyses available (including baseline), quality control procedures, use of M&E information prospectively and retrospectively? (WFP)
- To what extent has WFP Ethiopia been involved in global, national and sub-national sectoral nutrition coordination mechanisms, and what has been WFP's role and contribution? What have been the results and challenges? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, other organizations)
- Are the human resources at CO, SO and CPs levels sufficient in terms of quality (competences) and quantity to implement the FFV nutrition activities, including up-scaling of the pilot project? (WFP, Government, UN agencies)
- Have there been internal and external factors, which have affected the delivery of outputs (positively or negatively)? (WFP, CPs, Government, UN agencies, Kebele Administration, community organizations)
- What are your perceptions of if, how and/or to what extent the measures implemented by the assurance project have impacted upon the delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries under this activity area? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, CPs)

SO4: Crisis response – capacity strengthening

- SO4 has been allocated limited funding. Although capacity building stands as a distinct outcome and activity within the (I)CSP, the evaluation team plans to treat capacity building as a theme across all outcomes and activities. Interview protocols for the various activities include capacity building guiding questions.

Relevance (EQ 1)

- How relevant has WFP's capacity strengthening support been in bolstering early warning and emergency preparedness systems, as well as in designing and implementing safety net programs and enhancing supply chain management for both government and private sectors? (WFP, Government, private sector, local NGOs)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- Could you offer specific examples showcasing the outcomes resulting from the capacity strengthening initiatives – focusing on early warning/emergency preparedness systems, safety net programmes, supply chain management? (government, private sector, local NGOs) (WFP, Government, private sector, local NGOs)
- Prompt: examples at the national and the local level.
- Could you provide examples illustrating how supported early warning systems have led to early actions within communities? (WFP, Government, private sector, local NGOs)

- How has WFP's support made a difference for the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) in establishing an emergency communication centre and restoring the early warning data management system that was affected by the conflict in the Afar and Amhara regions? (WFP, Government, private sector, local NGOs)
- In which specific regions did WFP provide support for community early warning systems, and what specific benefits or advantages have these systems yielded? (Somali region, Oromia region, or any other areas?) (WFP, Government, private sector, local NGOs)
- What change has resulted from the advisory support provided by WFP for the implementation of Shock Responsive Safety Nets, particularly in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)? (WFP, Government)
- What outcomes or achievements have emerged from the support extended to MoTL, EMA, ELSA for the implementation of the National Logistics Strategy? How has this impacted the delivery of assistance? (WFP, Government)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- Can you provide instances demonstrating how the capacity building support has enhanced the timeliness of the response and improved the delivery of assistance? Have there been any cost-efficiencies for both government and WFP? (WFP, Government)
- Can you offer examples where support for more effective coordinated supply chain management has contributed to more efficient delivery of assistance? What has been the effect for the Northern Ethiopia response? Can you clarify WFP's role in this regard? (WFP, Government, local actors)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- How did WFP assess the results of its trainings provided to government staff and community members? (WFP)
- Did WFP possess in-house expertise, including through seconded staff, to offer capacity building support in the three areas covered under SO4 (Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, National Food Assistance Prioritization Committee)? (WFP, Government)

SO5: Crisis response – humanitarian partners

SO5/Act 8: Aviation and air operation services

Relevance (EQ 1)

- To what extent were the aviation and air operation services relevant to meeting the needs of the beneficiaries targeted by WFP? Did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or changing routes as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response; access to refugees including new arrivals) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services linked to appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services relevant to the needs of the other members of the humanitarian community that they serve in providing assistance to vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas? To what extent did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or changing routes as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services aligned with relevant policies and priorities, including of WFP and the wider UN system? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ2)

- To what extent did the coverage of aviation and air operation services contribute to ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? To what extent did they continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as new refugees arrived in Ethiopia or as the Northern Crisis spread) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

- To what extent did the services contribute to supporting the achievement of WFP and UNSDCF/HRP outputs and outcomes, including by supporting access, delivery of assistance and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable (for example with emergency extractions)? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Did the services support broader alignment with the humanitarian principles in programming and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services contribute to supporting gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services help to address targets related to climate risk management tools and systems? (Prompt about digital terrain mapping; anything else?) (WFP)
- How and to what extent did the services contribute to supporting the sustainability of WFP assistance/the humanitarian community's response? (Prompt for continuity in access and programming; prompt for realistic handover strategy; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services support linking together emergency response with resilience building and addressing root causes as well as peacebuilding activities? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How and to what extent did the services contribute to ensuring the timeliness of delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were there any internal or external factors that affected the timeliness of services and so of WFP/humanitarian community assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (Prompt for opening new routes; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were sufficient resources available for the services and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of the services? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was an appropriate resource mobilization strategy in place for the services that ensured they could meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Did the services include M&E adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of them, including impacts on WFP and partner activities? Did that information appropriately inform adjustments to planning and implementation? (WFP)
- How were the services impacted by changes flowing from the assurance project, and did those changes affect the delivery of assistance or other aspects of WFP programming? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP)
- How and to what extent did the services impact upon partnerships between key actors, including WFP, implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS, and other stakeholders in the humanitarian community? How and to what extent did this affect the delivery of programming? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve the services, and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, technical expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement them, including as needs changed

over time? What were the impacts if any of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP)

- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of the services and so the achievement of outputs and outcomes by WFP and the humanitarian community? (positively or negatively) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

SO5/Act 9: Supply chain and engineering services

Relevance (EQ 1)

- To what extent were the supply chain and engineering services relevant to meeting the needs of the beneficiaries targeted by WFP? Did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or adding services as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- Were the services linked to appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- To what extent were the services relevant to the needs of the Government of Ethiopia and the humanitarian partners in providing their humanitarian assistance? To what extent did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or changing services as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services aligned with relevant policies and priorities, including of WFP and the wider UN system? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the services contribute to ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? (coverage) To what extent did they continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as new refugees arrived in Ethiopia or as the Northern Crisis spread) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- To what extent did the services contribute to supporting the achievement of WFP and UNSDCF/HRP outputs and outcomes, related to delivery of assistance and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- Were the services in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Did the services support broader alignment with the humanitarian principles in programming and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- Did the services contribute to supporting gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- Did the services help to address targets related to climate risk management tools and systems, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- How and to what extent did the services contribute to supporting the sustainability of WFP assistance/the humanitarian community's response? (Prompt for strengthening of systems and service delivery platforms as well as of institutions; prompt for realistic handover strategy; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- How and to what extent did the services support linking together emergency response with resilience building and addressing root causes as well as peacebuilding activities? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How and to what extent did the services contribute to ensuring the timeliness of delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- Were there any internal or external factors that affected the timeliness of services and so of WFP/government of Ethiopia/humanitarian partner assistance (positive and negative)? Were there

any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (Prompt for customs clearance, coordination and information management; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)

- Were sufficient resources available for the services and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of the services? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was an appropriate resource mobilization strategy in place for the services that ensured they could meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Did the services include M&E adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of them, including impacts on WFP and partner activities? Did that information appropriately inform adjustments to planning and implementation? (WFP)
- How if at all were the services impacted by changes flowing from the assurance project, and did those changes affect the delivery of assistance or other aspects of WFP programming? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- How and to what extent did the services impact upon partnerships between key actors, including WFP, implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS, and other humanitarian partners? How and to what extent did this affect the delivery of programming? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve the services, and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)
- To what extent did the services have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, technical expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement them, including as needs changed over time? What were the impacts if any of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP)
- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of the services and so the achievement of outputs and outcomes by WFP, the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners? (positively or negatively) (WFP, Government, UN Agencies, CPs)

SO5/Act 10: Coordination and logistics services

Relevance (EQ 1)

- To what extent were the logistics cluster services relevant to meeting the needs of the beneficiaries targeted by WFP? Did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or adding services as needed? (prompt about COVID-19 and Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services linked to appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services relevant to the needs of the Government of Ethiopia and the humanitarian partners in providing their humanitarian assistance? To what extent did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or changing services as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services aligned with relevant policies and priorities, including of WFP and the wider UN system? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the services contribute to ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? (coverage) To what extent did they continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as new refugees arrived in Ethiopia or as the Northern Crisis spread) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

- To what extent did the services contribute to supporting the achievement of WFP and UNSDCF/HRP outputs and outcomes, related to delivery of assistance and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Did the services support broader alignment with the humanitarian principles in programming and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services contribute to supporting gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services help to address targets related to climate risk management tools and systems, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services contribute to supporting the sustainability of WFP assistance/the humanitarian community's response? (Prompt for strengthening of information management systems and training in warehouse management; anything else?) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services support linking together emergency response with resilience building and addressing root causes as well as peacebuilding activities? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How and to what extent did the services contribute to ensuring the timeliness of delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were there any internal or external factors that affected the timeliness of services and so of WFP/government of Ethiopia/humanitarian partner assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (prompt for coordination and information management; anything else?) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were sufficient resources available for the services and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of the services? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was an appropriate resource mobilization strategy in place for the services that ensured they could meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Did the services include M&E adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of them, including impacts on WFP and partner activities? did that information appropriately inform adjustments to planning and implementation? (WFP)
- How if at all were the services impacted by changes flowing from the assurance project, and did those changes affect the delivery of assistance or other aspects of WFP programming? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services impact upon partnerships between key actors, including WFP, implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS, and other humanitarian partners? How and to what extent did this affect the delivery of programming? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve the services, and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, technical expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement them, including as needs changed

over time? What were the impacts, if any, of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP)

- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of the services and so the achievement of outputs and outcomes by WFP, the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners? (positively or negatively) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

SO5/Act 11: On demand food procurement services

- Can you please clarify when the services were active, specifically focusing on 2022 and beyond?

Relevance (EQ 1)

- To what extent were the services relevant to the needs of the Government of Ethiopia and the humanitarian partners in providing their humanitarian assistance? To what extent did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services aligned with relevant policies and priorities, including of WFP and the wider UN system? (WFP)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the services contribute to ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? (coverage) To what extent did they continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as new refugees arrived in Ethiopia or as the Northern Crisis spread) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services contribute to supporting the achievement of WFP and UNSDCF/HRP objectives related to supporting the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners' delivery of assistance and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Did the services support broader alignment with the humanitarian principles in programming and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services contribute to supporting gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services help to address targets related to climate risk management tools and systems, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services contribute to supporting the sustainability of the Government and humanitarian partners' response, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services support linking together emergency response with resilience building and addressing root causes as well as peacebuilding activities, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How and to what extent did the services contribute to ensuring the timeliness of delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were there any internal or external factors that affected the timeliness of services and so of government of Ethiopia/humanitarian partner assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- Were sufficient resources available for the services and were they efficiently used from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)

- What if any external factors affected the costs of the services? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Did the services include M&E adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of them, including impacts on partner activities? Did that information appropriately inform adjustments to planning and implementation? (WFP)
- How if at all were the services impacted by changes flowing from the assurance project, and did those changes affect the delivery of assistance or other aspects of WFP programming? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services impact upon partnerships between key actors (WFP, the government of Ethiopia and other humanitarian partners)? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve the services, and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, technical expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement them, including as needs changed over time? What were the impacts, if any, of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP)
- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of the services and so the achievement of outputs and outcomes by the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners? (positively or negatively) (WFP, Government, humanitarian partners)

SO5/Act 12: Coordination and ICT Services

- Can you please clarify when the services were active, specifically focusing on the post-November 2021 period?

Relevance (EQ 1)

- To what extent were the Coordination and ICT services relevant to WFP, the Government of Ethiopia and the humanitarian partners in providing their humanitarian assistance? To what extent did they stay relevant as needs shifted, including scaling up and down or changing services as needed? (prompt about Northern Ethiopia Response) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were the services linked to appropriate needs assessments, conducted by WFP and/or other stakeholders? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent were the services aligned with relevant policies and priorities, including of WFP and the wider UN system? (WFP, UN agencies)

Effectiveness (EQ 2)

- To what extent did the services contribute to ensuring that the most vulnerable were reached and no one was left behind? (coverage) To what extent did they continue to do so as needs shifted? (e.g. as the Northern Crisis spread) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services contribute to supporting the achievement of WFP and UNSDCF/HRP outputs and outcomes, related to delivery of assistance and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable? (WFP, UN agencies)
- Were the services in line with the humanitarian principles, e.g., do no harm, assuring safety, protecting rights and dignity, and ensuring that humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence were adhered to? Did the services support broader alignment with the humanitarian principles in programming and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Did the services contribute to supporting gender equality, equity and inclusion, including protection concerns, and if yes, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

- Did the services help to address targets related to climate risk management tools and systems, and if so, how and to what extent? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services contribute to supporting the sustainability of WFP assistance/the humanitarian community's response? (Prompt for individual and institutional capacity building; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services support linking together emergency response with resilience building and addressing root causes as well as peacebuilding activities? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

Efficiency (EQ 3)

- How and to what extent did the services contribute to ensuring the timeliness of delivery of assistance to targeted beneficiaries based on plans, taking into consideration contextual challenges (e.g. access) and shifts in needs over the period of the (I)CSP? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were there any internal or external factors that affected the timeliness of services and so of WFP/government of Ethiopia/humanitarian partner assistance (positive and negative)? Were there any time saving measures adopted that helped to improve timeliness, and if so, how? (Prompt for coordination and information management; anything else?) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- Were sufficient resources available for the services and were they efficiently deployed from a cost efficiency perspective given contextual conditions? (WFP)
- What if any external factors affected the costs of the services? What were the consequences and were appropriate mitigation strategies sought out and adopted where appropriate? (WFP)

Other factors (EQ 4)

- Was an appropriate resource mobilization strategy in place for the services that ensured they could meet identified needs including changing needs? (WFP)
- Did the services include M&E adequate for monitoring the progress and quality of planning and implementation of them, including impacts on WFP and partner activities? Did that information appropriately inform adjustments to planning and implementation? (WFP)
- How if at all were the services impacted by changes flowing from the assurance project, and did those changes affect the delivery of assistance or other aspects of WFP programming? (compare pre-pause period with post-pause period) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- How and to what extent did the services impact upon partnerships between key actors, including WFP, implementing partners, the government of Ethiopia and JEOPS, and other humanitarian partners? How and to what extent did this affect the delivery of programming? Were there any missed partnership opportunities to improve the services, and what impacts did these have, if any? (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)
- To what extent did the services have appropriate staffing capacities (number of staff, technical expertise, managerial experience etc.) to plan and implement them, including as needs changed over time? What were the impacts, if any, of this on the achievement of outputs and outcomes? (WFP)
- Were there any other internal or external factors that have affected the delivery of the services and so the achievement of outputs and outcomes by WFP, the government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners? (positively or negatively) (WFP, Government, UN agencies, humanitarian partners)

13.3. Focus group discussion guides

72. The following format was used for focus group discussions with beneficiaries of WFP's interventions, with a view to seek beneficiaries' feedback. The purpose of the FGDs was to seek the beneficiaries' views on the assistance they have received, the difference it made and how the assistance provided could be

improved. The ET took appropriate time with staff of WFP, cooperating partners and local authorities to explain the purpose of the discussion groups. To support participants to feel at ease, only the ET and the direct beneficiaries were participating and present in the room.

73. Efforts were made to engage appropriately and respectfully with participants, upholding the principles of confidentiality and anonymity; dignity and diversity; human rights; gender equality; and the avoidance of harm, as per UNEG Ethics standards⁸⁴.

Date:	Location / Community:	Led by:
Numbers of participants:	Men =	Women =
<p>Introduce the reason for the meeting (explain evaluation: want to see what has worked well and less well and ask the group to be open and contribute as much as possible). FGDs are strictly gender- and age-disaggregated, ideally in a small informal group setting with elderly and disabled persons towards the front. Explain that this is so we can understand the different views of different types of people. The size of the discussion groups should not be more than 12 participants.</p> <p>When asking yes/no questions please ask participants to raise hands clearly while they are counted. Please explain that it is important for us to know how many people think what.</p> <p>The team should introduce themselves (all facilitators within the group, including any translators) and a summary of what we would like to talk about, and how the data will be used. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. This is an independent evaluation of WFP support in Ethiopia. b. This discussion is voluntary, and nobody will be forced to answer any question they are uncomfortable with (although we encourage everyone to tell us what they would like to tell). c. Everything is confidential. Participant names will not be included in the report and direct quotes will be anonymised. Participants are also urged to keep the responses of others confidential. d. We cannot promise any further services or programming based on responses today (not raising expectations). Participants should be invited to introduce themselves (ages and names). 		

Guides have been structured based on the assistance provided by WFP.

General food assistance

SO1/Act1

Direct beneficiaries of Activity 1 (crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP)

Introduction: The evaluation team is looking at WFP's provision of conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). We would like to talk to you, to understand your perspective on how relevant the assistance has been as well as what has worked well and what has worked less well and why in terms of the assistance. This will help us to understand WFP's work in Ethiopia based on the views of those of you that have been directly involved in receiving it, and to inform ways that they might improve it in the future.

- Have you or your family received in-kind (food) assistance or CBT assistance from WFP?

For in-kind (food) assistance group:

- What food items did you receive and were they what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Was the quality good?

⁸⁴ Norms and Standards for Evaluation, UNEG 2017.

- Did what you received change over time, and if yes, was this linked to your situation changing? (what changed?) Was it what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Was the quality good?
- How often did you receive assistance? Did you know in advance when assistance would be distributed? Were there any long breaks in assistance and if so, why? How did you feed yourself/your family during these breaks?
- Where did you receive the assistance? Was the assistance distribution well organised? If not, what could improve it?
- Did you feel secure during the distribution and afterwards? If not, what made you feel insecure and what would make you feel more secure?
- Do you know how you were chosen to receive assistance and did you know where to complain about problems with the assistance?
- Were other people that you would consider in need of assistance also targeted? (for example, women-led families or people with a disability) If anyone was left out, why do you think this happened?
- Were there other organisations giving food in your area other than the one that gave you yours? If yes, to who and how often?
- If there anything else we should know that could improve the distribution of in-kind food assistance?

For CBT assistance group:

- How much cash did you receive and was it sufficient to buy what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Could you buy what you needed in local markets? Were local markets sufficiently close so as to be reasonably accessible?
- Did what you received change over time, and if yes, was this linked to your situation changing? (What changed?) Was it sufficient to buy what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Could you buy what you needed in local markets? Were local markets sufficiently close so as to be reasonably accessible?
- How often did you receive assistance? Did you know in advance when assistance would be distributed? Were there any long breaks in assistance and if so, why? How did you feed yourself/your family during these breaks?
- Where did you receive the assistance? Was the assistance distribution well organised? If not, what could improve it?
- Did you feel secure during the distribution and afterwards? If not, what made you feel insecure and what would make you feel more secure?
- Do you know how you were chosen to receive assistance and did you know where to complain about problems with the assistance?
- Were other people that you would consider in need of assistance also targeted? (for example, women-led families or people with a disability) If anyone was left out, why do you think this happened?
- Were there other organisations giving cash-based assistance in your area other than the one that gave you yours? If yes, to who and how often?
- If there anything else we should know that could improve the distribution of in-kind food assistance?

SO1/Act3

Beneficiaries of Activity 3 (refugees)

Introduction: The evaluation team is looking at WFP's provision of conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to refugees. We would like to talk to you, to understand your perspective on how relevant the assistance has been as well as what has worked well and what has worked less well

and why in terms of the assistance. This will help us to understand WFP's work in Ethiopia based on the views of those of you that have been directly involved in receiving it, and to inform ways that they might improve it in the future.

- Have you or your family received in-kind (food) assistance or CBT assistance from WFP?

For in-kind (food) assistance group:

- What food items did you receive and were they what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Was the quality good?
- Did what you received change over time, and if yes, was this linked to your situation changing? (what changed?) Was it what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Was the quality good?
- How often did you receive assistance? Did you know in advance when assistance would be distributed? Were there any long breaks in assistance and if so, why? How did you feed yourself/your family during these breaks?
- Where did you receive the assistance? Was the assistance distribution well organised? If not, what could improve it?
- Did you feel secure during the distribution and afterwards? If not, what made you feel insecure and what would make you feel more secure?
- Do you know how you were chosen to receive assistance and did you know where to complain about problems with the assistance?
- Were other people that you would consider in need of assistance also targeted? (for example, women-led families or people with a disability) If anyone was left out, why do you think this happened?
- Were there other organisations giving food in your area other than the one that gave you yours? If yes, to who and how often?
- Is there anything else we should know that could improve the distribution of in-kind food assistance?

For CBT assistance group:

- How much cash did you receive and was it sufficient to buy what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Could you buy what you needed in local markets? Were local markets sufficiently close so as to be reasonably accessible?
- Did what you received change over time, and if yes, was this linked to your situation changing? (what changed?) Was it sufficient to buy what you needed to feed you/your family? (sufficient quantity and appropriate mix of items) Could you buy what you needed in local markets? Were local markets sufficiently close so as to be reasonably accessible?
- How often did you receive assistance? Did you know in advance when assistance would be distributed? Were there any long breaks in assistance and if so, why? How did you feed yourself/your family during these breaks?
- Where did you receive the assistance? Was the assistance distribution well organised? If not, what could improve it?
- Did you feel secure during the distribution and afterwards? If not, what made you feel insecure and what would make you feel more secure?
- Do you know how you were chosen to receive assistance and did you know where to complain about problems with the assistance?
- Were other people that you would consider in need of assistance also targeted? (for example, women-led families or people with a disability) If anyone was left out, why do you think this happened?
- Were there other organisations giving cash-based assistance in your area other than the one that gave you yours? If yes, to who and how often?

- If there anything else we should know that could improve the distribution of in-kind food assistance?

Nutrition

SO1/Act2 (crisis-populations) and SO1/Act3 (refugees)

Parents of malnourished children and malnourished PLWGs

Introduction: The evaluation team is looking at WFP's malnutrition activities for pregnant and lactating women and children. We would like to talk to you, to see what has worked well and less well in terms of WFP's nutrition programme. The purpose of the meeting is to get the feedback of the participants of this group, to understand the different views of people in the community, to know about the challenges you have faced and obtain suggestions for improvement.

1. Do your children or yourself (applies for PLW only) receive nutritious food items?

What food items do you receive?

Where do you receive the food? At the health centre? In the community?

How long was the food supposed to last? How long did it last?

How many times did you receive it?

Do you know which criteria was used for selecting you, your child or your family? Had somebody informed you about this?

Do you know how you/ your child became malnourished? If yes, how did you know? Did someone tell you?

Did they also tell you what you can do to prevent this in the future?

Have you participated in any information meetings regarding nutrition with WFP, the health centres or other partners? Was it helpful in gaining knowledge on nutrition?

When attending the health centre for the ration, are you receiving any kind of health, hygiene, WASH, nutrition advice?

When attending the health centre for the ration, are you receiving any other product (medicines, vitamins, vaccines)?

If yes, do you think it helps you and/or your child and family?

Is your health and the health of your child improving? How do you know?

Have you ever followed this treatment before? If yes, did you/ your child then return to the old level of malnutrition? (Repeat cases to be noted)

Have you experienced difficulties with visiting the health centre and/or receiving the food?

Do you think the staff at the health centre are well qualified?

Yes= No/not fully= If no/not fully, please elaborate

Do you think the staff at the health centre is respectful?

Yes= No/not fully= If no/not fully, please elaborate

Is the food you receive of a good quality:

Yes= No/not fully= If no/not fully, please elaborate

SO3/Act6

Parents of malnourished children or malnourished PLWGs (FFV beneficiaries in Amhara and Afar)

1. Are you and your household a beneficiary of the PSNP? If yes, for how long and how much food/cash do you receive? Have there been changes of the size/amount of the food/cash transfers with the last couple of years (affected by the inflation)?

2. Are you a PSNP Permanent Direct Support Beneficiary (or Direct Support Beneficiary)? Do you receive any other benefits from the PSNP (apart from the food/cash transfers)?
3. When did you start receiving the FFV and how many times did you receive it?
4. Do you know why you were selected for the FFV project? Has somebody informed you about this?
5. How do you receive the FFV, e.g. through your mobile phone? Have you received any problems with the electronic vouchers? Did you receive training in how to receive and use the voucher?
6. Where do you go to release the FFV? Did you receive information on how to release the FFV?
7. Have you experienced any problems when using the FFV for buying fresh food? If yes, explain the difficulties (e.g. problems of availability of food, problems due to the inflation, problems with retailers, etc.).
8. What type of fresh food do you normally try to get? Is this always available? Is it of good quality?
9. How long is the food supposed to last? How long does it normally last?
10. How is the fresh food divided in the household? Only the child and/or PLW eat; it is shared among all household members; only the male household-head eats, other ways of sharing the food.
11. Do you know how you/ your child became malnourished? If yes, how did you know? Did someone tell you? Did they also tell you what you can do to prevent this in the future?
12. Have you participated in any information meetings regarding nutrition with WFP, BoH or other partners? Was it helpful in gaining knowledge on how to prevent malnutrition?
13. Do you think that your health and the health of your child has improved since you started receiving the FFVs? How do you know?
14. What do you think you would do if you no longer receive the FFV? Continue buying fresh food and/starting producing fresh food yourself/stop eating fresh food? Why/why not?

School feeding

SO1/Act3 (refugees) and SO2/Act4 (vulnerable populations)

Introduction: The evaluation team is looking at WFP's school feeding programme, that consists of various modalities (HGSF, Fresh Food component, in-kind and THR). We would like to talk to you, to see what has worked well and less well in terms of WFP's school feeding programme. The purpose of the meeting is to get the feedback of the participants of this group, to understand the different views of people in the community, to know about the challenges you have faced and obtain suggestions for improvement.

Note: When referring to the different school feeding modalities, the team will clarify the specific food or food items.

Parents of school children (refugee camps/primary schools)

1. Do your children attend school? Do they receive food there, and if yes, for how long and how often?

What type of food do they receive? (porridge, fresh food with/without changing menus)?

Is every child at that school supported? If not, what are the selection criteria?

Are pre-primary school children also supported?

Are there any selection criteria specifically targeted at girls? If so, what are they? (McGovern-Dole project in Afar and Oromia, targeting girls in pastoral societies)

Do your kids like the food? Why, why not?

Do you/your child think the food is of sufficient quantity?

Do they eat the food in school or take it home?

If there was no food for them at school, would you still send them?

Do your children eat breakfast before going to school?

Does the school food replace a meal they would normally eat at home? Or is it additional food for them?

Do you know children who are not attending school? Why don't they come? What are they doing instead?

Have you and/or your child received any information regarding nutrition? If yes, what did you learn?

Are there additional activities related to school feeding in the school, for instance school gardens? If yes, what have you/your child gained anything from this?

How was your school and your child affected by the COVID-19, e.g. school closure? If yes, for how long?

Have the school and your child been affected by conflict, for instance leading to school closure? Did your child receive school feeding during the conflicts, for instance in the form of THRs?

Did your child receive THRs during school closure? If yes, for how long? How was the THR divided in the household? Only the child eat, it is shared among all household members; only the male household-head eats, other ways of sharing the food.

How does the THR contribute to your household's food security? Is your household more food secure now than it was before?

Yes better= Yes a little better= No not much difference=

Are there any problems regarding the school feeding programme?

How could the school feeding programme be improved?

Resilience

SO2/Act5

Community groups (refugees, IDPs, farmers, community representatives, etc)

Introduction: The evaluation team is looking at WFP's resilience activities. We would like to talk to you, to see what has worked well and less well in terms of WFP's resilience programme. The purpose of the meeting is to get the feedback of the participants of this group, to understand the different views of people in the community, to know about the challenges you have faced and obtain suggestions for improvement.

Identification of activities (Questions to confirm which WFP activities have been most evident to participants):

1. What are the key issues in your area and community to achieve food security?

Please describe the range of activities that WFP has been doing in your area. Is there anything about the activities that are done that is particularly significant, if so, what? And why? How long have these activities been going on for?

How do the interventions and approaches of WFP respond to which specific food security, livelihoods and climate shocks in your community.

Did the interventions have an effect on your income? On the food security of your family and wider community?

In what ways have women been involved in these interventions? Are there activities that have engaged women differently from men? Transformative gender approaches?

Questions to determine what sort of changes/outcomes have occurred as a result of the WFP activities:

What has been the effect on food availability, affordability, and quality in your community?

What has been the effect on the income, food security and nutrition status of your family?

Do you families who are no longer dependent on food assistance and became self-reliant as a result of WFP's interventions?

Do you find there is now a greater understanding and capacity in your community to deal with climate shocks?

In your view have the activities had a specific effect on women, youth, persons with disabilities?

Were there any other factors that influenced the results (such as other similar programmes or other complementary programmes in the area? Access to the area? Other?)

Were any negative effects observed? Did WFP take any steps to reinforce or reduce positive or negative outcomes? If so, what was done?

Who in your community has participated? How were they selected? What is required of them? Was anyone left out?

What mechanisms are in place or needed for effective community participation, feedback and ownership in these initiatives?

Could you provide your insights on how WFP's interventions in your community might be enhanced regarding the selection of activities and targeting beneficiaries?

Are there any recommendations or thoughts you'd like to share?

13.4. Field observation protocol

74. While visiting sites, the ET reviewed the observation protocol below to guide structured notes and facilitate triangulation across each visit.

WFP activity: <i>[please add]</i>		
Location: <i>[please add]</i>		
Date: <i>[please add]</i>		
ET participant(s): <i>[please add]</i>		
1.	Describe what was shown to you related to this activity	Process(es): describe Equipment/infrastructure(s): describe Start of the intervention: Stakeholders present (WFP, CPs, GoE, etc):
2.	Describe the dynamics: did you see beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance?	Circle: No Yes If yes, describe:
2a	Number of beneficiaries	
2b	Beneficiary diversity	Age range: Child Adult, i.e. above 18 Gender: women/girls men/boys Visible Disability: Ethnicity (if possible): Other (e.g., IDP/refugee, smallholder farmer, PLWG, school children):
2c	Describe the general atmosphere during the visit (e.g. organised/poorly organised, calm/anxious, etc)	
3.	Visible infrastructure, asset or hardware: comment on appropriateness (adequate, inadequate, etc) in terms of:	Locale/spacing: Accessibility of site for PWDs, women and girls: Accessibility of site for beneficiaries from where they reside: Protection, community feedback mechanism setup: Exposure to environment/weather: Equipment/infrastructure/materials, including SBCC: Sustainability measures:
4.	Positives: what are the main <i>positive</i> take-aways from the visit?	
5.	Concerns: what are the main <i>challenges</i> you take-away from the visit? Including any potential protection concerns	

	and if yes, for whom and were they appropriately addressed?	
6.	Other ET comments / observations	
7.	Any feedback from stakeholders	

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15. Acronyms and abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to affected people
ACR	Annual Country Report
ACTED	Agency of Technical Cooperation and Development
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Anti-retroviral therapy
BR	Budget Revision
BSF	Blanket supplementary feeding
CBT	Cash-based transfer
CD	Country Director
CFM	Community feedback mechanism
CO	Country office
CONOPS	Concept of operations
CP	Cooperating partner
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
CPP	Corporate Planning and Performance Division
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
DCD	Deputy Country Director
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRM	Disaster risk management
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQ	Evaluation Question
ER	Evaluation report
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FCS	Food consumption score
FFV	Fresh food voucher
FGD	Focus group discussion
FLA	Field-level agreement

FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FO	Field office
FSA	Food security assessment
FSCO	Food Security Coordination Office
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GFA	General food assistance
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDP	Humanitarian-development-peace
HGSF	Home-grown school feeding
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plans
IAHE	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPL	Internal Project Lending
IR	Inception Report
IRA	Immediate response account
IRG	Internal review group
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operations
KII	Key informant interview
LTA	Long-term agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric ton
MTR	Mid-term reports
NBP	Needs-based plan

NGO	Non-governmental organization
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEV	Office of Evaluation
OLA	Oromo Liberation Army
OLF	Oromo Liberation Front
PBWG	Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (previously called pregnant and lactating women and girls, PLWG)
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PWD	Person with disabilities
RBN	Regional bureau in Nairobi
RRS	Refugees and Returnees Service
SBCC	Social behaviour change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Authority
SIIE	Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists
SNNP(R)	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
SO	Strategic Outcome
SRDRMB	Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TB-DOT	Tuberculosis directed observed therapy
TL	Team Leader
THR	Take-home rations
ToC	Theory of change
ToR	Terms of reference
TPLF	Tigrayan People's Liberation Front
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAM	Vulnerability, analysis and mapping
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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