



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
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WFP Ethiopia Country Brief June 2025

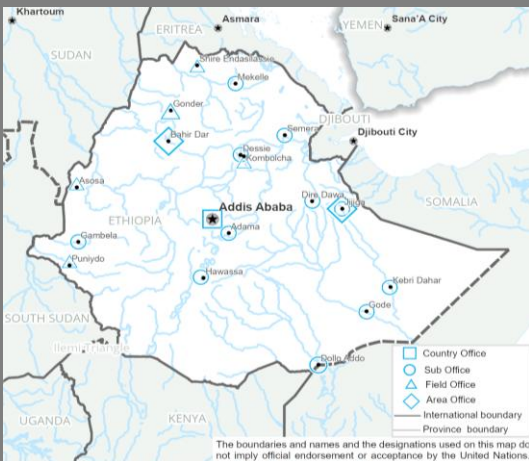


Operational Context

Ethiopia continues to experience conflict, drought, flooding, and inflation, exacerbating food insecurity. While the peace agreement ended active conflict in the Tigray region, armed clashes in other regions, particularly in Amhara and Oromia, have increased risks and costs for WFP, making it more challenging to deliver food safely and on time to the most vulnerable populations.

While consensus on the number of food insecure people in Ethiopia has not yet been reached, the Global Humanitarian Overview estimates that approximately 10 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2025.

Ethiopia is also hosting more than one million refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan. The influx of new refugees from Sudan and South Sudan are a key priority.



Population: **136 million**

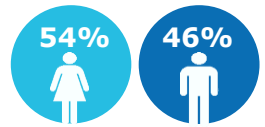
Human Development Index: **180 out of 193**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **41 percent of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

2.5 million people assisted



USD 1.7 million cash-based transfers provided

17,850 metric tonnes (mt) of food distributed

USD 150 million net funding requirement for six months (July – December 2025)

Operational Updates

Relief Response

- In June, WFP provided food and cash assistance to 693,300 people in HEA phase 4 and 5 and Internally Displaced People (IDP) with 8,830 mt of food in the Afar, Somali and Tigray regions, reaching 98 percent of the June target of 708,560 people.
- WFP handed over five districts in Afar and nine districts and sub-city in Tigray in June, as part of the transition of assistance operations from WFP to the Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP), set to conclude in July. WFP continues to provide relief assistance to the most vulnerable in the Somali region.
- Despite funding constraints, WFP distributed food at a reduced standard ration of 80 percent, lowering the cereal portion from 15 kg to 12 kg, while maintaining the pulse and oil rations. However, beginning in July, with new funding from the United States, WFP will restore the ration size to 100 percent through the end of 2025.

Refugees Assistance

- WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 792,300 refugees at 50 percent of the standard ration size, achieving 92 percent of the June target, across 29 camps and sites, distributing 6,620 mt of food and USD 465,100 through cash-based transfers (CBT). Newly arrived Sudanese refugees received full rations due to their increased vulnerability.
- WFP reached 24,350 children (6-23 months), pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls (PBWG) for both prevention and management of malnutrition. This represents 32 and 60 percent respectively of the target for June owing to shortage of special nutritious food in the country. Furthermore, to promote school attendance and promote education, WFP provided school meals to 94,550 primary school children across 19 camps with 265 mt of food.
- In June, WFP provided nearly 20 mt of fortified biscuits to 21,900 new arrivals from South Sudan in Gambella for the second time. WFP awaits initial registration by UNHCR and Refugee Response Service (RRS) to commence general food distribution.

Nutrition Activities

- WFP reached 482,660 children and PBWG in nine regions with 2,200 mt of specialized nutritious foods. As part of the voucher for treatment pilot project, WFP disbursed USD 657,820 to 57,310 children aged 6–59 months and PBWG enabling communities to purchase local nutritious food for the supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- To prevent stunting and malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and PBWG, WFP distributed fresh food vouchers to 49,570 people (65 percent of the target) with USD 241,330. This includes 12,350 women and men, reached through social and behavioural change communication representing 65 percent of the targeted population for June.

Contact info: Jurian Steeghs, jurian.steeghs@wfp.org; Liya Girma, liya.girma@wfp.org

Country Director: Zlatan Milisic

Further information: wfp.org/countries/Ethiopia and @WFP_Ethiopia X account.

Photo caption: Museyna Mohamed, a 32-year-old mother of seven and refugee from Khartoum, Sudan, receives cash assistance at Ura Refugee Camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. ©WFP/Michael Tewelde

Country Strategic Plan (2020 - 2025)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
6.31 b	3.25 b	150 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: *Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps can meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.*

Activities:

- Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based, and in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the Productive Safety Net Programme.
- Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children under five and PLWG.
- Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees.

Strategic Outcome 2: *Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.*

Activities:

- Provide safe, nutritious, and reliable daily meals to primary school-children and support to the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive school feeding.
- Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: *Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have an improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.*

Activities:

- Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition.

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Strategic Outcome 4: *Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management.*

Activities:

- Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve SDGs

Strategic Outcome 5: *Government, humanitarian and development partners have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology through June 2025.*

Activities:

- Provide aviation services to government and humanitarian actors.
- Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners.

School Meals

- In June, WFP provided school meals to 280,600 children, reaching 98 percent of its planned target. However, outcome surveys from two districts in the Tigray region revealed a surplus of red kidney beans carried over from the previous year. This indicated that many schoolchildren were reluctant to consume the beans due to limited awareness and negative perceptions. In response, WFP and local stakeholders conducted Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions to raise awareness and promote understanding of the beans' nutritional benefits.

Livelihood Support and Climate Risk Management

- In June, WFP trained over 2,000 households, benefiting nearly 12,600 people across nine districts in Afar, in climate adaptation, crop productivity, soil health, and water management. This effort, part of the Climate Smart Agriculture programme, aims to boost resilience in communities vulnerable to climate shocks.
- To enhance financial inclusion and support livelihood diversification, WFP provided training to 550 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA) members, of which 340 were women in three districts in the Afar region. So far, 15 members have repaid their loans in full, ensuring the sustainability of the VSLAs.

Cross-cutting Action

- In June, WFP facilitated the Disability Inclusion Awareness and Equity Training (DIAET) and provided a training on the Inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (iMEAL) tools to its team, government stakeholders and cooperating partners (CPs) at Hawassa, Southern Ethiopia. The iMEAL tool ensures that monitoring and evaluation processes are inclusive, particularly for individuals with disabilities. The DIAET tool focuses on raising awareness about disability inclusion, promoting equity, and providing practical strategies for integrating disability considerations into programme activities.

Logistics Cluster

- To ensure access in hard-to-reach areas, WFP's Logistics Cluster coordinated six convoys across ten hard-to-reach location in the Amhara region. WFP, with its partners, transported close to 740 mt of cargo comprised of education, health, shelter and WASH materials, enabling access to over 286,000 vulnerable people.

Challenges

- WFP is concerned about the deteriorating food and nutrition security situation in refugee camps. This is attributed to the lean season coupled with reduced standard rations due to funding constraints.
- WFP has continued providing 50 percent of the standard ration size at refugee camps and 80 percent for most vulnerable people receiving relief assistance. In addition, WFP expects breaks in its nutrition operation in September and in its refugee response in October due to lack of funding.
- Food assistance for the influx of South Sudanese refugees has been delayed due to cross-border incidents. Additionally, WFP is on standby for the initial registration by UNHCR and the Refugee Response Service (RRS) to commence general food distributions.

Donors (Alphabetical order):

Canada, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, private donors, Republic of Korea, Sweden, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, UN other Funds and Agencies, and the United States of America.