WFP

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Ethiopia
Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan

2020 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview . . . 3

Operational context . . . 8

Country office story . . . 11

Programme performance . . . 13

Strategic outcome 01 . . . 13

Strategic outcome 02 . . . 17

Strategic outcome 03 . . . 20

Strategic outcome 04 . . . 22

Strategic outcome 05 . . . 24

Cross-cutting results . . . 27

Gender equality and women's empowerment . . . 27

Protection and accountability to affected people . . . 29

Environmental sustainability . . . 31

Nutrition integration . . . 33

Partnerships . . . 34

Financial Overview . . . 36

Data Notes . . . 41

Annex . . . 42

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports . . . 42

Figures and Indicators . . . 43

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group . . . 43

Beneficiaries by Residence Status . . . 43

Beneficiaries by Programme Area . . . 43

Annual Food Transfer (mt) . . . 44

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD) . . . 45

Strategic Outcome and Output Results . . . 47

Cross-cutting Indicators . . . 89

Overview

In 2025, Ethiopia's economy recorded positive gains, supported by major financial reforms aimed at strengthening macroeconomic stability. During the same period, the Government of Ethiopia enacted a new disaster-management law, aligning humanitarian action with broader national system reforms and reinforcing the Government's leadership role within the humanitarian sector. These advances occurred despite ongoing climate and conflict-related shocks that continued to strain food security and undermine livelihoods. Conflict, localized dry season conditions, flash floods, and earthquakes displaced millions of people, while crises in neighbouring countries triggered a new influx of Sudanese, Somali, and South Sudanese refugees, in addition to more than **one million refugees already hosted in Ethiopia.** As a result, Ethiopia remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa, reflecting its longstanding and generous refugee hosting policy. Amid reduced donor funding, WFP sustained assistance by leveraging innovative approaches and diversifying partnerships across the country.

Despite significant donor funding cuts, WFP remained Ethiopia's largest humanitarian food assistance provider, operating amid reduced resources, operational disruptions, and dire needs driven by insecurity, recurrent climate shocks, and short-term economic pressures. Throughout 2025, WFP delivered food and cash assistance to highly vulnerable populations by aligning closely with partners and the Government of Ethiopia, while demonstrating strong emergency response capacity during sudden onset shocks, including earthquakes in Afar and Oromia. WFP also provided full rations to more than 70,000 newly arrived refugees from Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan, and supported 81,000 internally displaced people affected by earthquakes and conflict-related displacement in the Somali Region. Despite funding constraints, **WFP sustained assistance for 294 days out of the 365 day annual cycle.**

As the Government of Ethiopia strengthened its leadership in humanitarian coordination through several recent reforms, **WFP deepened collaboration to ensure alignment with national priorities**, including the Homegrown Economic Reform 2.0 and the UNSDCF. The new Country Strategic Plan underscores the organization's continued investment in systems, processes, and capacities that support a state-led humanitarian model. Through the full implementation of the Assurance Project, WFP has enhanced accountability and transparency across all stages of the programme cycle. This was achieved through significant progress in strengthening internal integration across its activities, improving efficiency and contributing to long-term outcomes with available resources. In 2025, WFP expanded cash based transfers through **digital platforms and scaled up self-reliance initiatives** in refugee camps and strengthening linkages between nutrition, social protection, and school-based programmes aligned with national policies and long-term outcomes. Together, these efforts strengthen WFP's ability to serve as a **partner of choice for both the Government and donors.**

Across all activities, **WFP assisted 5.5 million most vulnerable people down from 8.6 million in 2024**, with 193,800 metric tons (MT) of food and USD 53.4 million in Cash Based Transfer (CBT). Assisted population included refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, school children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under five. Women and girls represented 56 percent of the total assisted against a national ratio of 49.9 percent, while 6 percent were persons with disabilities. WFP also expanded its digital Community Feedback Mechanisms, improving two-way communication and supporting accountability across multiple UN agencies.

Under crisis response activities, WFP reached **1.6 million people with in-kind and cash assistance.** This represents a 61 percent decrease from 2024, driven by strategic prioritization, funding gaps, and the completion of the handover of operations in Afar and Amhara regions. Refugee operations reached 856,600 people, providing 89,400 metric tons of food and USD 7.6 million in CBT. Since October 2024, WFP was forced to reduce rations from 60 percent to 40 percent following a severe resource constraints to ensure prolonged assistance. However full rations was sustained for newly arrived refugees due to their vulnerability. Amid rising Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in conflict- and climate-affected areas, **WFP supported 2.7 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) with specialized nutritious foods**. An additional 177,000 children and PBWG were reached with USD 8.8 million in CBT. Funding and global shortage of specialized nutritious foods forced difficult prioritization which left thousands without assistance, however recovery rates remained consistent with 2024 malnutrition recovery rate of 85 percent, higher than the SPHERE standard of 75 percent. Through prevention programmes, Fresh Food Vouchers and Social and Behaviour Change activities, WFP supported 81,100 people and stimulated USD 5.2 million in local markets, contributing to a 12 percent improvement in nutrition outcomes.

As part of its efforts to strengthen human capital development, WFP expanded the Home-Grown School Feeding programme to reach 429,300 students across five regions. The programme supported 18,000 smallholder farmers and facilitated USD 5.3 million in local food procurement through the Ministry of Education. WFP provided school feeding assistance to 158,000 children in conflict-affected areas of northern Ethiopia, particularly the Tigray and Amhara regions out of the 429,300 reached this year. In addition, WFP expanded school feeding assistance in refugee camps reaching 95,000 children. **Under the resilience-building portfolio,** WFP supported more than 383,600 people

(approximately 59,000 smallholder farming households) across Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Tigray, and Somali regions. Through integrated support to climate-resilient livelihoods, including sustainable agriculture, market linkages, financial inclusion, and nutrition, WFP reduced vulnerability to shocks and strengthened pathways away from long-term humanitarian dependence. In addition, through the Rural Resilience Initiative, WFP facilitated USD 1.4 million in insurance payouts to 80,000 smallholder farmers affected by drought, pests, and crop disease, helping protect productive assets and support timely preparation for the next planting season.

Aligned with national digitalization priorities, WFP strengthened **accountability and transparency by biometrically registering 270,000 people** across 16 districts in the Somali Region and finalizing the Identity and Assistance Management Strategy (2025-2030). Continued improvements to CBT expansion and efficiency, enabling WFP to reach 1.5 million people in 2025 while reducing implementation costs compared to in-kind food assistance. **WFP's localization efforts advanced** significantly, engaging 53 cooperating partners, 32 of them local organizations, and fully utilizing the digital United Nations Partner Portal for nongovernment partnerships, enhancing efficiency and accountability. Through these efforts, WFP expanded innovative financing mechanisms, strengthened digital tools, and enhanced partner capacity and accountability. Building on lessons learned in 2024, WFP advanced its localization agenda by expanding partnerships with national organizations and enhancing digital collaboration. Local purchases in 2025 amounted to **23,000 metric tons of food**, injecting **USD 17 million** into local economies, up from USD 1.3 million in 2024.

Through strengthened partnerships with government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and donors, WFP sustained critical operations despite resource constraints. In 2025, UNHAS transported 2,600 passengers, reflecting a decline from 2024 due to broader funding limitations. In parallel, the Logistics Cluster co-led by WFP and the Government of Ethiopia supported 47 organizations, facilitating the delivery of 17,700 cubic metres of life saving relief cargo to hard-to-reach areas across the Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions. UN system integration further deepened through collaboration with UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD and other partners to strengthen both crisis response and human capital development.

Finally, WFP **achieved operational efficiency** by saving over USD 2 million through better storage practices, reduced import processing time by 83 percent (a 30 day reduction), and enhanced supply-chain visibility through upgraded truck-tracking systems. In 2025, WFP recycled 857,300 kilograms of waste, including food packaging and plastic pallets, generating USD 100,000 in revenue while reducing landfill pressure and pollution.

5,527,794

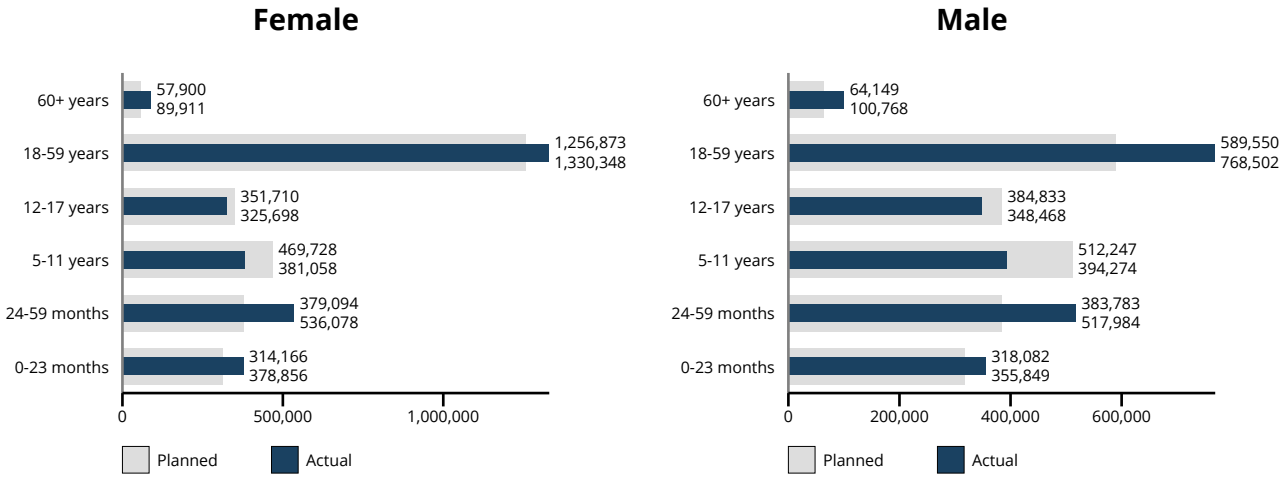
Total beneficiaries in 2025

55% **female**

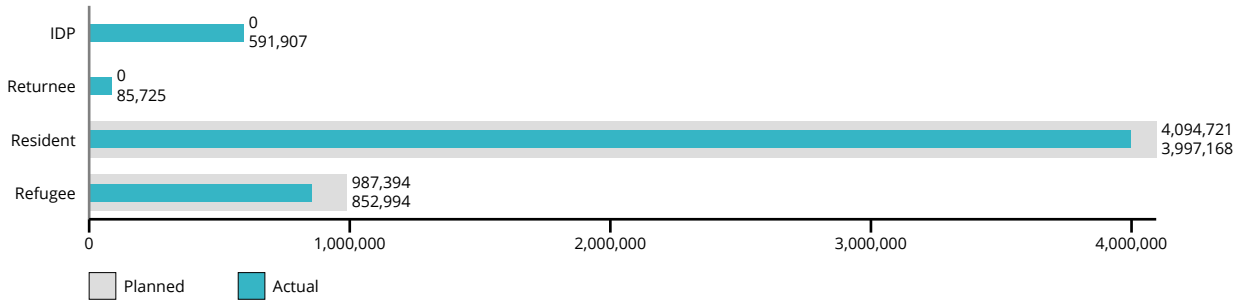
45% **male**

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 332,855 (50% Female, 50% Male)

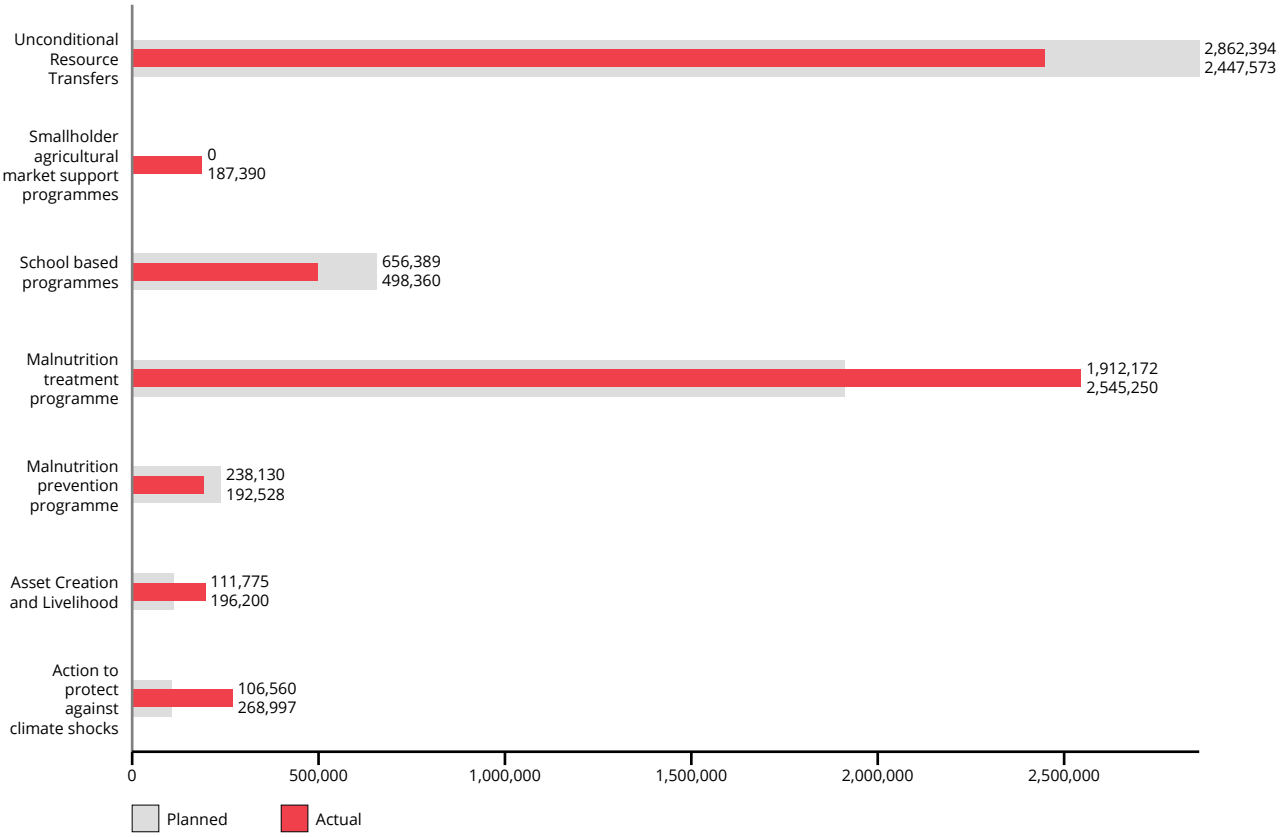
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



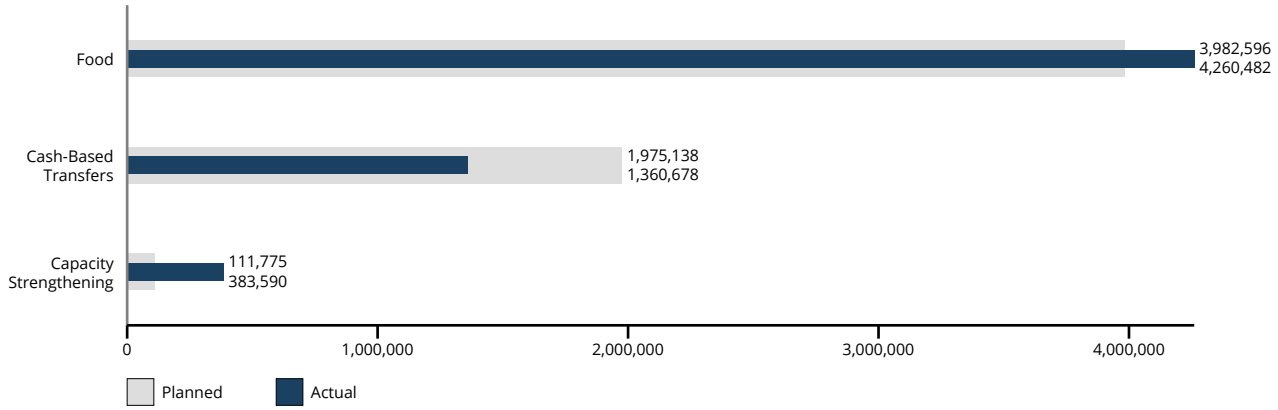
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



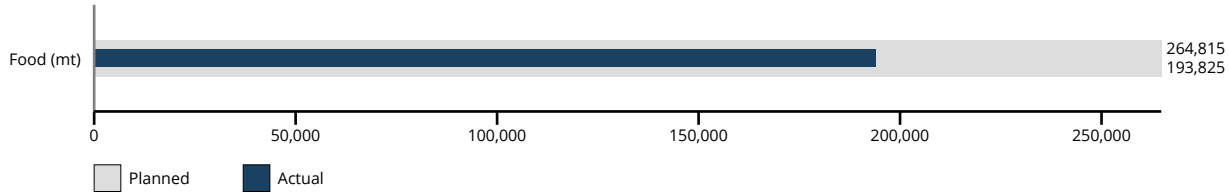
Beneficiaries by Programme Area

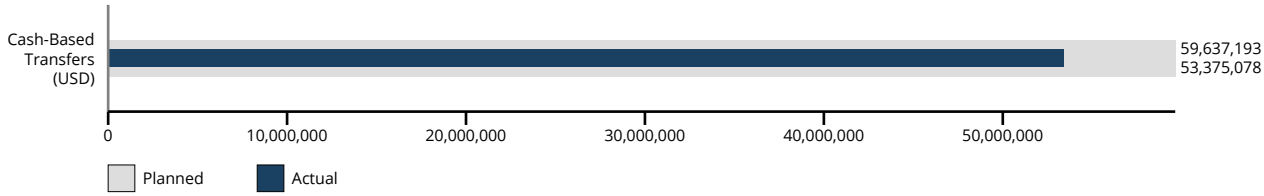


Beneficiaries by Modality

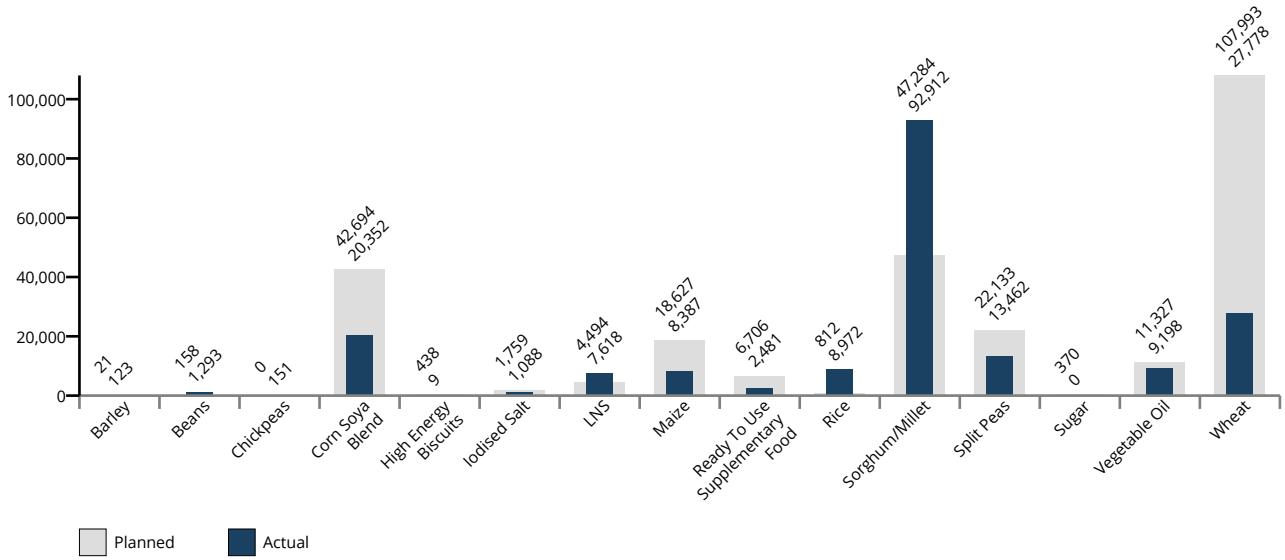


Total Transfers by Modality

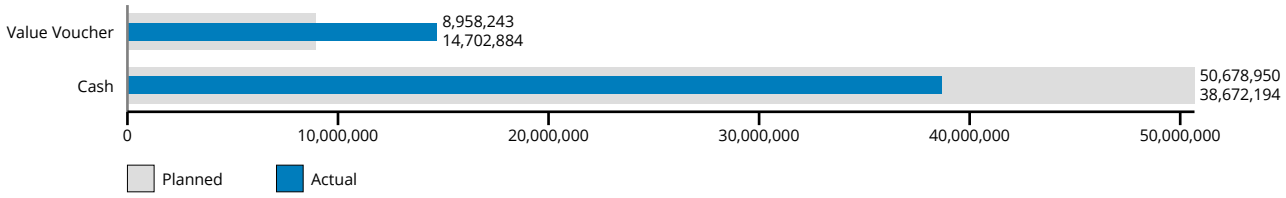




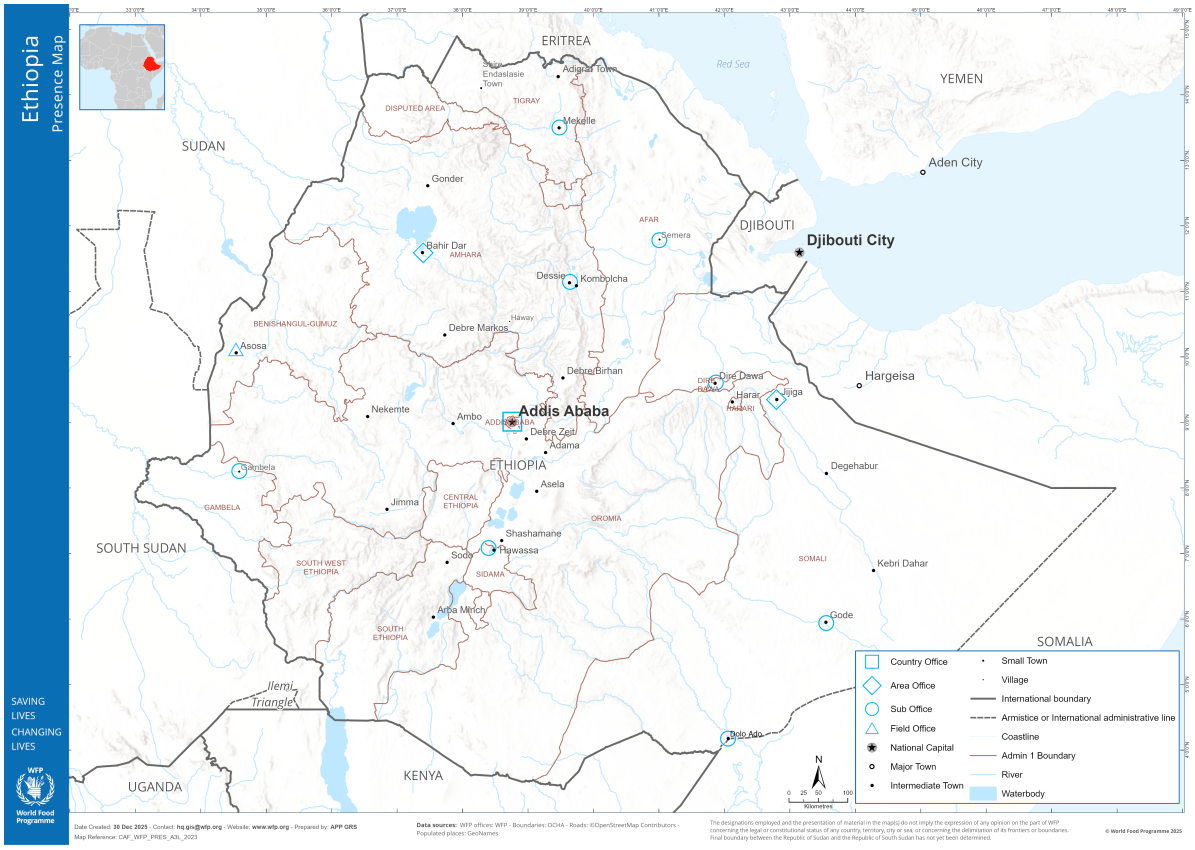
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Ethiopia remains one of Africa's fastest growing economies and the second most populous country on the continent. In 2025, the population is estimated at 135.5 million, with women representing 49.9 percent, and one in three people under the age of 15. The economy continued its upward trajectory expanding by 7.6 percent, supported by major financial and macroeconomic reforms. These reforms, alongside the introduction of a new disaster risk management law promoting a state led humanitarian model, contributed to a significant reduction in humanitarian food needs, from 21 million people in 2023 to 10.1 million in 2025.

Despite recent gains, Ethiopia continues to face persistent development challenges. More than 38 percent of the population lives on incomes below the USD 3 per day threshold. This, combined with high inflation, particularly in food commodities, continues to erode household purchasing power while also increasing operational costs for humanitarian actors, constraining their ability to reach vulnerable communities. Life expectancy remains at an average of 67 years for both genders, and Ethiopia ranks 180 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index, indicating low overall wellbeing across health, education, income, and social protection dimensions. While long-term reforms signal potential structural transformation, short-term impacts such as price volatility and reduced affordability continue to disproportionately affect vulnerable households. Agriculture remains heavily rain-dependent and accounted for 34.6 percent of GDP in 2024, underscoring the country's fragile resilience across key development indicators.

Alongside economic pressures, Ethiopia faces overlapping climate and conflict-related hazards that undermine food security and resilience. In early 2025, prolonged dry season persists in southern and southeastern regions following consecutive poor rainy seasons, leading to widespread crop failure, water shortages, and declining livestock conditions. Intense seismic activity in the Afar and northern Oromia affected more than 81,000 people and displaced over 60,000, damaging schools, health facilities, homes, and critical infrastructure.

Security concerns in the Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and Somali regions continue to undermine stability and constrain humanitarian access, with ongoing hostilities, checkpoints, and localized movement restrictions limiting the safe movement of staff and goods, disrupting supply routes, and delaying programme implementation, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Regionally, tensions surrounding the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam influence diplomatic and security dynamics, while strained relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea continue to shape political developments in the Horn of Africa. Despite progress toward national development goals, these combined pressures may challenge economic growth for communities across the country.

The year 2025 marks the conclusion of WFP's Country Strategic Plan for 2020 to 2025, which is structured around five strategic outcomes aligned with Ethiopia's national priorities. The plan is designed to strengthen food and nutrition security through both emergency relief and long-term resilience efforts, contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focuses on crisis response by addressing the urgent food and nutrition needs of people affected by shocks, including internally displaced people and refugees, while ensuring that nutrition support for the prevention and treatment of undernutrition is fully integrated into emergency activities.

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to build the resilience of food insecure communities and support their transition away from reliance on humanitarian assistance. This includes promoting nutrition sensitive school meals through the homegrown school feeding model. Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on the prevention of malnutrition by supporting interventions during the critical first one thousand days, promoting healthy and diverse diets for children aged six to twenty-three months and for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, while also contributing positively to local economies.

Strategic Outcome 4 is dedicated to strengthening the capacities of national institutions and partners in areas such as food security and nutrition programme design, implementation, and management, as well as early warning systems, emergency preparedness, social protection, and supply chain management. Finally, in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnerships, Strategic Outcome 5 provides essential common services to humanitarian and development actors, enabling them to deliver more effective support to vulnerable populations.

Risk management

WFP Ethiopia has embedded risk management into its management structure and daily operations, supported by a dedicated Risk Management and Compliance Committee chaired by the Deputy Country Director reporting to the Country Director. The committee regularly reviews risks and mitigation measures, improving ownership, clarity, and consistent follow-up across the country office. Through the lessons drawn from enhanced assurance activities in 2024, WFP Ethiopia strengthened the control environment in 2025 in targeting, identity management, supply chain oversight, community feedback mechanisms, monitoring, and cooperating-partner management. These improvements formed a solid base to boost accountability and governance in 2025.

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia identified several major risks affecting its ability to deliver assistance, including funding constraints, security challenges in certain regions, disruptions to supply chains, increased population movements, and interruptions in food distributions.

To mitigate funding-related risks, WFP diversified its resource base beyond traditional donors, pursued new corporate partnerships, broadened its donor outreach, and strengthened communication to enhance transparency and engagement. To address security-related challenges, WFP aligns with UN security protocols and engages collaboratively with relevant UN agencies and government counterparts. Targeted food security monitoring further supported prioritization of the most vulnerable districts.

Following the Assurance Project implementation, WFP identified opportunities to streamline programme and supply chain processes and continues to test and refine systems to ensure effectiveness through embedding this in daily practice. Regular oversight and stakeholder feedback has supported continuous improvement, reinforced governance, and further strengthened WFP Ethiopia's internal control environment, ensuring accountability, robust risk management, and effective programme delivery. To enhance transparency through digitalization, the risk register has been fully automated within a corporate system, enabling real time tracking.

Lessons learned

The evaluation of WFP Ethiopia's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025 informed the design of the third-generation CSP for 2026-2030. Key lessons integrated into the new CSP include a stronger outcome-focused and integrated approach, improved convergence across activities and cross-cutting priorities, strengthened internal controls to enhance accountability, and a shift toward a food systems approach. The CSP also accelerates the transition from in-kind assistance to cash-based modalities and highlights the importance of stable leadership and strengthened internal capacity to deliver sustainable results.

Findings from activity-level evaluations showed that well-implemented school feeding programmes in Afar and Oromia, as well as resilience-building interventions in Amhara and Tigray, can generate positive medium-term outcomes and adapt effectively to changing contexts. In addition, WFP Ethiopia's contribution to the evaluation of WFP's response to

the Sudan regional crisis, in which Ethiopia served as a case study, clarified the scale and nature of impacts in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz and underscored the need to fully mainstream equitable opportunity and disability considerations across all programming.

Collectively, these learnings strengthened evidence-informed decision-making, improved programme quality and efficiency, and reinforced stakeholder confidence. WFP Ethiopia recognizes the need to further strengthen structured linkages between data, reporting, and decision-making.

Country office story

WFP Responds to Thousands Seeking Refuge in Ethiopia

© Michael Tewelde

Salwa, a refugee and a mother of six from Sudan, shares a meal with her children in their new home at Ura site, Benishangul-Gumuz, Ethiopia.

Saliwa sits outside her shelter in Ura site, Gambella region, watching her children play in the dusty, red courtyard. Her family fled violence in Sudan in 2023, taking a treacherous journey from Khartoum and walking for two weeks, to cross the border to Ethiopia. "It was a difficult journey. We had no money, no food and feared for our lives." Saliwa recalls.

WFP's monthly food and cash assistance has been critical for Saliwa. "We are not facing hunger because we receive food every month," she says. In 2025, WFP scaled up cash assistance as part of the monthly food entitlements to refugees in 15 camps across three regions. Cash assistance offers a more cost-effective alternative to in-kind distribution and injects money back into local markets. Refugees are verified using biometric systems, ensuring assistance reaches those most in need.

Saliwa saved part of the cash assistance and started a small restaurant from her savings. "I built a place to make syrup and our local food. If I get customers, I bring money home. If not, I bring the food home for my children so they will eat good food." She says.

From emergency food distributions to specialized nutrition for malnourished children and mothers, WFP teams are working on the ground with local partners to reach almost a million refugees in 23 camps across Ethiopia.

Further east in the Afar region, Doro, a young mother from Eritrea, sits with her child at a WFP nutrition centre in Asiata camp, where her daughter is being treated for moderate acute malnutrition. The centre is crowded with mothers and children, many of whom have walked long distances to get there. "We came here fleeing significant challenges in Eritrea," says Doro. "Through the plumpy sup that is provided, my daughter's health is improving day by day."

WFP's nutrition support is not only about treatment; crucially it is also about prevention. Doro and other refugee mothers in Afar are learning skills from WFP and its partners that will stand them in good stead for the future. These

programmes teach them how to prevent malnutrition and build healthier futures for their children. "We meet in a small group to talk about health and nutrition." Says Doro. "I now know how to prepare well balanced meals so that my children receive the nutrients they need to grow healthy."

Ethiopia saw several new influxes of refugees during 2025 - from Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. Over 70,000 South Sudanese refugees crossed into Ethiopia in the Gambella region. Nyibol Pouk and her four children crossed the border in May from South Sudan feeling weak from hunger. It had been days since their last meal. "My children are small; the journey was difficult for them," recalls Nyibol, describing struggling with sickness during a two-week long journey. "They kept asking me 'Mama, where are we going?' I told them, 'To a safe place,'" she adds.

WFP was the first to respond to the new influx of refugees, providing fortified biscuits—quick, ready-to-eat, lifesaving nutrition for those who have walked for days without food- while prioritizing emergency nutrition support for the most vulnerable, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under five. The fortified biscuits handed out by WFP were the first food Nyibol and her children had eaten in days.

Beyond immediate food needs, WFP invests in school meals across 19 refugee camps. Each day, more than 78,000 children receive hot meals in school, helping them concentrate in class and encouraging families to keep them enrolled.

Through livelihoods and resilience activities, supporting refugees and host communities with savings groups, insurance services, and small asset creation, WFP works with partners to promote self-reliance of refugees. In the Somali region, renewable solutions are part of this effort across 5 districts. At one of WFP's 16 solar-powered pump sites, Sara, a refugee from Somalia who is part of WFP's refugee livelihoods programme and a custodian of the pump in Kobe site, explains how access to clean water has transformed her community: *"As long as the sun shines, we have all the water we need."* She says. The solar pumps irrigate fields, sustain livestock, and generate better harvests for farming communities.

For Saliwa, Doro, Nyibol, Sara and close to 1 million refugees across Ethiopia, WFP's refugee response in 2025 proved a critical lifeline- keeping families nourished, mothers and children healthy and supporting communities move towards self-reliance and a safer, more resilient tomorrow.

Programme performance

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

1.6 million most **vulnerable communities** in crisis situation received food and cash assistance unconditionally.

191, 230 metric tons of **food** provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets to vulnerable populations

USD 20.8 million transferred through **cash-based transfers** to people in need and including people living in camps.

2.7 million children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers supported with **nutritious food** to prevent and manage acute malnutrition.

852,980 refugees across **30 camps** and sites received **food and cash** assistance at **60-40 percent ration** size and

Strategic Outcome One ensures access to food and cash for crisis-affected populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, vulnerable host communities, and refugees in camps and sites. Under this outcome, WFP provides life-saving food assistance and nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive support to prevent and manage acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

Relief Response

Humanitarian needs in Ethiopia remain significant, driven by a combination of conflict, recurring climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and economic pressures. In 2025, Food Cluster partners reached 7.2 million people with at least one month of assistance, despite the absence of a formal Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). WFP Ethiopia and other Food cluster [1] partners relied on results of the Household Economy Assessment (HEA) and internal seasonal food security assessments to identify the most vulnerable districts nationwide and to target individuals through the Vulnerability Based Targeting (VBT).

WFP's relief operation was funded at 85 percent of the annual requirement of USD 135 million, including USD 81 million in carryover from 2024. Through this funding and in collaboration with national and international partners, WFP reached 1.6 million people, including Internally Displaced Peoples, returnees, and vulnerable host communities in northern Ethiopia and the Somali Region, with 74,320 metric tons of food and USD 12.7 million in cash-based transfers (CBT).

The number of people reached in 2025 declined by 60 percent compared to the 4 million assisted in 2024, mainly due to funding shortfalls and the transition of emergency food response in northern Ethiopia to Joint Emergency Operation Programme, where food insecurity worsened as a result of below-normal rains and continued displacement.

To maximize the impact of limited resources, WFP strengthened operational efficiency through targeted prioritization and close collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia. Vulnerability-Based Targeting (VBT), implemented in consultation with federal and regional authorities, ensured support reached the most food-insecure households while avoiding duplication, that accounted for 23 percent at the individual level. Concurrently, the Government expanded its leadership role by guiding needs-based planning and reinforcing national ownership of humanitarian response efforts.

In parallel, WFP significantly expanded its cash-based transfer programming, reaching 1.5 million people in 2025. Transfer values were adjusted in response to local currency inflation, and the CBT portfolio was expanded. This scale-up was supported by the development of WFP's CBT and Identity and Data Management (IDM) Strategy (2025-2030), alongside advancements in digital cash delivery through mobile money and e-vouchers. This included expanded biometric registration in Afar, Tigray, and Somali regions, as well as the rollout of more than 62,000 SCOPE Card Light cards in Tigray and Somali regions. These measures strengthened beneficiary authentication, reduced duplication, and improved entitlement accuracy, while reinforcing protection mainstreaming through data protection, community engagement, and the prioritization of groups with additional vulnerabilities.

Digital transformation further enhanced operational efficiency by enabling timely distribution of both food and cash assistance in areas affected by conflict and natural disasters, including floods and earthquakes. In early 2025, seismic activity of magnitude 5.5 displaced approximately 85,000 people in Afar and Oromia. WFP rapidly scaled up its response, reaching over 81,000 affected people with in-kind commodities (pulses and vegetable oil) and cash transfers. Working with authorities and humanitarian partners, WFP overcame access and security constraints. CBT proved critical in this emergency response, enabling WFP to rapidly deliver approximately USD 443,000 in cash assistance to 73,012 people affected by earthquakes in Oromia and Afar.

Community engagement remained central to WFP's approach. Targeted sensitization activities and strengthened Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) improved trust, transparency, and program effectiveness. Nevertheless, WFP continues to advocate for predictable donor support to prevent pipeline breaks, maintain full rations, and sustain life-saving assistance in Ethiopia's rapidly evolving humanitarian context.

Outcome monitoring in 2025 showed poor food consumption scores and low dietary diversity, among vulnerable households in the Amhara and Tigray regions, following the mid-year withdrawal of WFP assistance. In contrast, households in the Somali region demonstrated improved food consumption scores compared to 2024 and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. Despite these improvements, progress toward nutrition and livelihood self-reliance remained limited across all regions, as household economic capacity to meet essential needs stayed below normal. Protection outcomes, however, improved through strengthened capacity in safe referrals, child protection, and gender-based violence prevention and response.

Nutrition Response

Malnutrition rates in Ethiopia remain critically high. WFP nutrition programme screening data indicate proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)[2] rates exceeding 15 percent in many districts, signalling emergency-level nutrition needs, particularly in the Amhara, Tigray, and Somali regions[2]. In 2025 reports by UNICEF also indicated that children living in conflict-affected areas required treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

The nutrition response was funded at 82 percent of the annual requirement of USD 100 million, including USD 41 million carried over from 2024. Of this amount, USD 76 million (76 percent) was utilized for nutrition management activities, with USD 24 million carried forward to 2026. With available resources, WFP reached 2.7 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), exceeding annual targets by 21 percent. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organization partners, WFP delivered 33,100 metric tons of life-saving food for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) management across nine regions.

In 2025, the Vouchers for Treatment (VFT) pilot expanded from 14 to 56 districts across seven regions. The programme treats moderate wasting through redeemable vouchers for locally available, nutrient-dense foods in functional markets. The scale-up demonstrated strong potential for long-term application, reaching 174,000 moderately malnourished children and women. Complementary activities, including Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), were delivered through coffee-conversation sessions focused on malnutrition prevention and hygiene practices. These combined interventions achieved an 83 percent discharge rate among treated children and PBWG.T o strengthen evidence-based programming, WFP, in collaboration with Addis Ababa University, conducted research comparing three MAM management modalities: specialized nutritious foods, cash transfers, and vouchers. Once finalized, the findings will inform more cost-effective and sustainable integration of MAM management within Ethiopia's health system.

WFP also advanced innovation in MAM management through the introduction of e-vouchers, cash, and paper vouchers. Paper vouchers ensured continuity of treatment in areas with limited connectivity, while digital registration systems linked WFP's SCOPE platform with financial service providers, improving efficiency and accountability through targeted capacity building and technical support. Beyond service delivery, the programme strengthened national health system capacity through Ministry of Health-led implementation, reinforcing government ownership while building institutional

capacity at national, regional, and district levels. Monitoring evidence showed positive spillover effects, with cash-based transfers stimulating local markets, improving supply chains, and increasing the availability of fresh foods. SBCC interventions, including coffee conversations, participatory learning, and cooking demonstrations, further improved nutrition practices and reinforced sustained behaviour change within communities.

By 2025, Ethiopia had integrated MAM management into primary healthcare services across 176 districts, enabling routine screening, treatment, and follow-up through government health facilities. WFP supported this integration through targeted capacity building, infrastructure investments, and supply chain strengthening, including the construction of 60 storage facilities at government health posts. This approach was informed by three years of implementation research demonstrating improved scalability and stronger national ownership when MAM management is embedded within government-led health systems. In parallel, WFP strengthened partnerships by collaborating with 11 NGOs and signing agreements with eight Regional Health Bureaus, covering approximately 65 percent of target districts, to ensure sustainable integration into the national health system.

Despite overall progress, funding constraints and shortages of nutrition commodities required prioritization, leaving thousands of children and PBWG without MAM support. Nevertheless, monitoring results showed strong programme performance, with 92 percent of beneficiaries achieving recovery rates exceeding the SPHERE standard of 75 percent.

Refugee Response

Ethiopia hosts one of the largest refugee population in Africa, with most refugees fleeing conflict and climate-related shocks in neighbouring countries, including Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia. The Government of Ethiopia maintains a progressive refugee policy framework that allows refugees to live outside camps, work, and operate businesses. However, in 2025, severe resource constraints placed significant pressure on government systems, humanitarian partners, and host communities. These constraints resulted in ration reductions and increased the risk of tension with host populations.

WFP's refugee response in 2025 was funded at 83 percent of the annual requirement of USD 149 million, including USD 45 million in carryover from 2024. In close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), and NGO partners, WFP provided food assistance and resilience-building support to 852,980 refugees across 30 camps and sites in seven regions. This included more than 160,000 new arrivals fleeing conflict in South Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan, who received fortified biscuits. Overall, WFP and partners delivered 83,700 metric tons of food and USD 11.1 million in cash assistance in 2025. Cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance continued to expand in refugee operations. A total of 181,330 refugees received USD 7.6 million hybrid CBT assistance in camps in Jijiga, Benishangul, and Afar regions through mobile money, prepaid cards, and cash-in-hand modalities. These interventions strengthened refugees' financial inclusion and digital literacy, representing an 46 percent increase in outreach compared to USD 5.2 million 2024.

WFP exercised prudent resource management, strategically stretching available funding to sustain assistance for as long as possible amid significant funding constraints. To address moderate malnutrition, WFP, in collaboration with cooperating partners, delivered targeted supplementary feeding to 125,110 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). To further support nutrition and education outcomes, WFP provided one nutritious meal per day to 69,100 enrolled schoolchildren in refugee camp schools, contributing to improved attendance and learning outcomes.

Beyond emergency assistance, WFP implemented resilience-building initiatives supporting 8,480 refugees (1,212 households) and surrounding host communities in Gambella and Somali regions. These efforts fostered social cohesion, strengthened community engagement, and supported pathways toward self-reliance. WFP actively engaged refugee communities, including older persons, persons with disabilities, and women leaders, in the planning and delivery of assistance, informing the Community Engagement Action Plan and reinforcing accountability to affected populations.

Programming evidence shows that nutrition and school feeding interventions delivered dual benefits by improving nutritional status and education outcomes. However, persistent livelihood gaps among refugees and increasing pressure on host community resources highlighted the need for expanded economic inclusion. In response, WFP supported the development of the government-led Mekatet Road Map, which provides a strategic framework to advance refugee self-reliance and resilience. Building on this, WFP developed a Self-Reliance Model focused on sustainable, livelihood-based assistance to reduce long term aid dependency and strengthen household coping capacity.

Despite these efforts, severe funding shortfalls led to food ration reductions from 60 to 40 percent in the final quarter of 2025, exacerbating food and nutrition insecurity among refugees. While new arrivals continued to receive full rations in line with life-saving priorities, the sustainability of this support remains uncertain if funding levels continue to decline. Refugee operations were further constrained by insecurity and access restrictions in parts of the Amhara region, causing delays in the delivery of critical assistance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

429,300 school children provided with **nutritious school meals**. **7.5 million children** supported through government systems.

366,000 people climate-adaptive livelihoods support (post-harvest, farming technologies, training, market & financial inclusion).

80,000 people reached with **insurance** support to protect from various climate shocks at **USD 1.4 million**

18,000 smallholder farmers supplied **local food** valued at **USD 5.3 million** in Home Grown School Feeding programme

208,000 people with **multi-purpose cash transfers** assistance and livestock feed voucher valued at **USD 9.7 million** as part of **Anticipatory Action**

Strategic Outcome-2

In Strategic Outcome Two, WFP focuses on strengthening resilience and promoting sustainable food systems so vulnerable communities can meet their food and nutrition needs. It supports smallholder farmers, women, and youth through climate-smart practices, market linkages, and capacity development, while also advancing nutrition through school feeding initiatives, which provide nutritious meals to children, improve learning outcomes, and encourage school attendance for long-term human capital development.

School Feeding Programme

The WFP-supported School Feeding Programme contributes to Ethiopia's goal of universal school meal coverage by 2030 by ensuring regular meals that improve children's health, learning outcomes, and access to education. This is particularly critical for girls and children with disabilities who constitute the majority of out-of-school children. In 2025, WFP provided one hot meal per day to 429,300 school children across 1,064 schools in five regions. Most of these schools are in food insecure or crisis-affected areas. WFP also strengthened school infrastructure, improved food preparation and hygiene facilities, and supported smallholder farmers through the construction of storage units, kitchens, water points, WASH services, and/or the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves across 177 locations. These investments ensure a safe and reliable environment for school feeding.

In 2025, the programme received 57 percent of its required USD 24.8 million budget. WFP continued its transition to a Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model, with 80 percent of schools under HGSF and 20 percent supported through in-kind food. The HGSF connects schools to local farmers, stabilizes meal supply, and stimulates local markets. WFP transferred USD 5.3 million to regional education bureaus for local procurement from 18,000 farmers, strengthening rural economies and diversifying school menus.

WFP also supported government HGSF reaching more than 7.5 million children through a community based approach that reinforced national systems. Capacity strengthening activities included training for school administrators, cooks, and community members in food handling, safety, and hygiene across the five targeted regions. WFP supported the Ministry of Education in strengthening coordination and monitoring, endorsing a resource mobilization strategy, and developing a manual on managing schoolyard produce.

Training activities equipped 43,560 participants with essential food safety skills, resulting in improved food quality and reduced spoilage. WFP supported the establishment of edible school gardens in 76 schools, supplying fresh fruits and vegetables and improving children's nutrition knowledge. Complementary fresh foods reached 75,000 children in the Southern Region, Afar, and Amhara, contributing to more diverse diets. While household food access remained inconsistent, with only 40 percent of children regularly eating breakfast before school, WFP school feeding interventions contributed to improved dietary diversity. Overall, 63 percent of children achieved high dietary diversity. The expanded use of SMP Plus [1] in school menus helped address nutritional gaps and contributed to improved education outcomes. School attendance increased significantly in 2025, particularly in post conflict areas, highlighting the stabilizing role of school meals.

Since 2022, WFP has expanded school feeding programmes in conflict affected areas of northern Ethiopia, particularly in the Tigray and Amhara regions, reaching 158,000 children out of a total of 429,300 reached nationwide in 2025. This represents a two percent increase compared to 2024. Across all regions, school attendance showed strong improvement during the year, underscoring the protective role of school meals in fragile contexts.

In 2025, Ethiopia hosted the second UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake. WFP supported Ethiopia's participation in the School Meals Coalition, where the country reaffirmed its commitment to school feeding and offered to host the next coalition meeting. Delivering meals in conflict affected and food insecure areas continued to protect children's education and nutrition, reduce dropout rates, and support long term human capital development.

Livelihood and Resilience Building

WFP's resilience-building activities in Ethiopia strengthened the capacity of communities to withstand and adapt to man-made and natural shocks through a food systems approach that reinforced both government institutions and smallholder farmers. By promoting sustainable, climate-smart solutions, local production and market linkages were strengthened and vulnerability reduced. This integrated approach aimed to reduce long-term reliance on humanitarian assistance while fostering more resilient livelihoods through the combination of climate resilient agriculture, financial inclusion, and nutrition support.

The resilience programme was fully funded in 2025 against a requirement of USD 25.1 million, with a carryover of USD 61 million. WFP supported more than 61,000 smallholder farming households, equivalent to 383,600 people, across Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Tigray, and Somali regions. Through WFP's climate-adaptive livelihood support, 43,000 households (301,000 people) produced an estimated 159,000 metric tons (MT) of grain. Approximately 34,000 MT were marketed, generating around USD 14 million in income, while the remaining production was retained for household consumption, seed, and local buffering.

To strengthen water security and agricultural resilience, WFP invested in water harvesting and irrigation systems across Afar, Somali, and Tigray regions. A total of 35 irrigation structures were rehabilitated or established, bringing 7,500 hectares under cultivation and benefiting 6,117 farming households, thereby expanding reliable water access and boosting productivity in drought-prone areas. In Somali Region, WFP constructed 23 water ponds and water diversion structures, with a combined storage capacity of 127.4 million litres, sufficient to sustain approximately 35,388 Tropical Livestock Units during the most critical dry months. In Tigray, investments focused on spate irrigation and groundwater development to support crop production and strengthen smallholder irrigation systems.

In 2025, the WFP Ethiopia, with support from the WFP Innovation Accelerator, implemented a Post-Harvest Loss and Value intervention aimed at strengthening food security, resilience, and household incomes among smallholder farmers (SHFs) in the Gambella region. The programme focused on reducing post-harvest losses through improved technologies such as moisture meters, storage facilities and threshing machine as well as, capacity building, and integration with climate risk management approaches. The intervention reached over 3,000 smallholder farmers across five districts, achieving post-harvest loss reductions of up to 25 percent. In addition, the Integrated Resilience and Post-Harvest Management in Amhara region, targeted 8,500 SHFs across five districts, combining post-harvest loss management with climate risk insurance, strengthening farmer' organization and market linkages.

While climate shocks continued to affect production in 2025, impacts were mitigated through strengthened risk management mechanisms under the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative. Approximately USD 1.4 million was disbursed as insurance payout to nearly 80,000 smallholder farmers who lost crops to drought, pests, and disease during the 2024/25 season, enabling households to stabilize food consumption, avoid asset depletion, and prepare for subsequent planting seasons. As a result, 89 percent of beneficiaries achieved acceptable food consumption, while 73 percent did not resort to negative coping strategies, reducing reliance on emergency assistance. Furthermore, as part of its anticipatory action in drought affected areas, WFP reached more than 208,010 people with multi-purpose cash transfers assistance and livestock feed voucher valued at USD 9.7 million.

Building on these results, WFP played a catalytic role in transitioning agricultural insurance from a project-based pilot to a scalable national system by piloting Area Yield Index Insurance within government input systems, crowding in private insurers, and progressively shifting into a technical oversight role that supports policy design, quality assurance, and

institutional coordination. This approach has since been integrated into government systems and is now expanding across regions including Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia.

Access to finance further reinforced resilience outcomes. Through 2,850 Village Savings and Loan Associations established across the five regions, households mobilized just over USD 1.2 million in savings and accessed approximately USD 509,000 in loans to invest in agriculture, livestock, and diversified livelihoods. These community-based financial mechanisms strengthened income diversification, reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, and expanded economic opportunities, particularly for women.

WFP Ethiopia, in partnership with CARE Ethiopia and a private company, launched the IGNITE Climate Innovation Challenge to support entrepreneurs developing climate-smart solutions for Ethiopia's food systems, with a focus on the Amhara and Afar regions. Building on the success of the initial phase, the programme provides catalytic funding and tailored technical assistance to help small and medium enterprises refine, scale, and commercialize locally driven innovations across food production, value addition, post-harvest management, and market access. Participating ventures have expanded operations, increased revenue, created jobs, and adopted more sustainable business practices, contributing to food systems transformation, localization, and stronger links between humanitarian and resilience programming.

As livelihoods stabilized, nutrition outcomes improved, with the proportion of households achieving acceptable food consumption increasing from approximately 60 percent to over 70 percent through integrated nutrition education, diversified production, and market access. Overall, the 2025 experience demonstrates that resilience gains are more sustainable when livelihoods are supported as interconnected systems, enabling households to move beyond cycle-to-cycle shock survival. Going forward, WFP will scale up integrated resilience approach by embedding interventions within government strategies and market-based solutions, advancing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and strengthening long-term food security.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks	**4 - Fully integrates gender and age**

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

81,120 children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **Fresh Food vouchers**

82,000 people received **Social Behavioral Communication** to improve dietary diversity of vulnerable women and children.

USD 5.2 million disbursed through vouchers to enhance access to **nutrient-dense foods**

Strategic outcome three aims to improve access to nutrient dense foods and prevent all forms of malnutrition among vulnerable populations in targeted areas through climate sensitive cash-based assistance for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6 to 23 months, complemented by social behaviour change communication and capacity strengthening of government and private sector actors.

The strategic outcome was funded at 89 percent of the annual target, with USD 13.8 million received, including multi-year contributions and USD 12 million carried over from 2024. Through partnerships with the Government of Ethiopia, local communities, UN agencies, NGO partners, and academia, WFP contributed to a substantial increase in the proportion of people practicing recommended healthy dietary behaviours, from 50 percent in the previous year to 96 percent in 2025, helping address Ethiopia's high stunting rates (39 percent) and low dietary diversity (8 percent).

In 2025, WFP reaching 81,120 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) across the Afar, Amhara, Central Ethiopia and Sidama regions using digitally transferred cash valued at USD 5.2 million. This enabled people supported by WFP to purchase nutrient-dense foods, an initiative aimed to prevent malnutrition and complemented with Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) for a holistic sustainable programme. Digital literacy support covered safe and effective use of mobile money, including checking messages and balances, protecting PINs, and paying retailers for fresh foods.

Through SBCC, WFP reached over 72,750 individuals, promoting effective voucher use, awareness of nutrient-dense foods, and addressing social norms influencing dietary practices. This included activities like cooking demonstrations, counselling, coffee-conversation groups, and radio messaging resulting in positive impact boosting demand for local products.

Partnering with relevant line ministries, WFP facilitated gender responsive and nutrition-sensitive interventions. This was achieved by piloting a nutrition-sensitive social protection programme on 3,000 households under the productive safety net programme (PSNP) in seven districts. This addressed different social norms that contributed to unequal nutritional outcomes amongst men, women, boys and girls at household level. Also allowing the integration of nutrition based Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) programme into a pre-existing well established social protection impacting the resilience of close to 25,000 people including 9,000 schoolchildren.

WFP's outcome assessment of the FFV programme showed significant improvements in dietary diversity among beneficiaries. Sixty-seven percent of children aged 6-23 months receiving FFV achieved improved dietary diversity, compared to 24 percent in non-FFV areas, a significant improved compared to the 8 percent national average. This impact was particularly notable in the Somali region, where demand for nutrient-dense foods increased and household started engaging in poultry rearing, a practice encouraged by the FFV programme contributing to positive outcome.

Similarly, 40 percent of FFV-supported children met the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), compared to 15 percent in districts without FFV interventions. Among women of reproductive age, 75 percent of FFV beneficiaries achieved the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W), versus 25 percent of non-beneficiaries. FFV participants also consistently consumed more micronutrient and protein-rich foods, reflecting the combined benefits of the voucher programme and complementary Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) activities.

The FFV programme engaged over 360 retailers giving equal opportunity to both men and women across project implementation regions. To ensure efficiency and quality service, retailers were trained on supply enhancement, food quality, pricing, and mobile money use for voucher redemption. This contributed to strengthening retailers' capacities, enhancing local market functionality, and improving access to services for the communities relying on these markets. In the Amhara region the local district started distribution of vegetables seeds to boost vegetable production. In 2025,

more than USD 3.8 million was injected into the local economy as part of this programme.

To avoid disruption and ensure quality service delivery, WFP conducted quarterly market monitoring assessments that enabled the timely identification and resolution of operational challenges including barriers to market. As a result of these assessments, WFP onboarded additional retailers forming a new market that is supported by a multi-sectoral support team that is responsible for filling the information and knowledge gap on both the retailer and beneficiary side thus ensuring transparency and accountability.

In addition, the Mapping and Modelling Micronutrient Intake (MIMI) initiative aims to strengthen national decision-making by generating evidence to improve micronutrient intake through large-scale food fortification and nutrition-sensitive social protection systems. In 2025, the MIMI team from WFP Headquarters and regional office, together with the Ethiopia Country Office, disseminated the peer-reviewed article *"The Potential Contributions of Edible Oil and Wheat Flour Fortification in Ethiopia,"* during a multi-stakeholder workshop convening government institutions, development partners, donors, academia, and the private sector. To further inform social protection design, the team also presented two policy briefs to the design taskforce of PSNP-6, highlighting: *(1)* the need to strengthen the nutrition sensitivity of Ethiopia's social protection programmes to address high micronutrient deficiencies, and *(2)* the importance of integrating large-scale food fortification into social protection to reduce inequities. These findings underscore how embedding fortification into PSNP-6 and school feeding can transform social protection from a basic safety net into a driver of improved nutrition, resilience, and overall outcomes amongst all social groups. This has potential reach for over 8 million people supported under the PSNP-6 and 7.5 school children under school school.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

Early warning advisory messages provided to **1.9 million people** as part of the anticipatory action.

400 standard warehouse manuals for **distribution across** region a and **7 solar panels** installed in **government hubs.**

Under strategic outcome four, Federal and Regional government institutions, the private sector, and local Non-Government Organisations (NGO) benefit from strengthened capacity in early warning and emergency preparedness systems, shock responsive- safety nets (social protection), and supply chain management to anticipate, prepare for and responding to crises more effectively.

In 2025, WFP collaborated closely with the Government of Ethiopia and development partners, including the World Bank and the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), to design the next phase of Ethiopia's National Social Protection Programme (PSNP 6). As the Government's flagship social protection initiative, PSNP remains central to WFP Ethiopia's strategy, serving as a critical platform for resilience building and for integrating humanitarian assistance with long-term development objectives. Through this partnership, WFP supported the strengthening of shock-responsive systems while integrating nutrition and gender considerations and promoting people-centred participation of vulnerable groups. These efforts were informed by an affordability analysis that guided evidence-based transfer value calibration, ensuring that programme design remained adaptive, inclusive, and responsive to evolving needs.

WFP played a pivotal role in advancing Ethiopia's capacity for shock-responsive safety nets by developing activation protocols and supporting the launching of a toll-free, multilingual PSNP call centre . This innovation improved accessibility and accountability while reinforcing community feedback mechanisms that are essential for public trust. At the same time, WFP supported efforts toward the establishment of a single social registry, an interoperable database designed to efficiently identify and target vulnerable households. By linking the social registry to the National ID and programme management information systems, Ethiopia is moving toward integrated and adaptive social protection, reducing duplication and strengthening governance and transparency. This interoperability will also reduce administrative burdens and enhance targeting accuracy.

To bolster the food security architecture, WFP contributed to the development of Ethiopia's Strategic Grain Reserve, which aims to provide an emergency food buffer during crises, stabilize markets, and ensure timely response to shocks. Institutional capacity was strengthened through the creation of an operations manual for the strategic grain reserve and the translation of warehouse management manuals into local language. These tools will help standardise procedures and improve operational efficiency nationwide. WFP also facilitated South-South learning exchanges with Kenya and Zambia, demonstrating the value of peer-to-peer knowledge transfer and reinforcing institutional resilience. Lessons from these exchanges informed refinements to the design of both the social registry and the Strategic Grain Reserve systems.

WFP supported the Government's participation in the Social Protection in Fragility and Conflict Forum, fostering dialogue on adaptive systems and shock-responsive strategies to strengthen national programs, while enabling the Government to share lessons learned from WFP supported Third Party Initiative (TPI) project. In addition, WFP performed a Conflict Sensitivity Assessment to identify risks and opportunities for social protection engagement in Ethiopia's fragile and conflict-affected settings. The findings informed the integration of conflict sensitive measures into the new Country Strategic Plan and programme design, including mitigation strategies to prevent the exacerbation of local tensions.

Evidence based approaches remained at the core of WFP's support. The affordability analysis recommended index linking cash transfers to food prices and adjusting transfer values to account for inflation, helping to ensure that assistance remains relevant and effective.

Collectively, these efforts strengthened Ethiopia's social protection system and enhanced WFP's ability to integrate humanitarian and development approaches within national food security systems, promoting efficiency, accountability,

and public trust. These system wide improvements position Ethiopia to respond more effectively to future shocks and to scale assistance when needed.

Anticipatory Action

The Oromia and Somali regions faced a high risk of drought during both the March to May (MAM) and October to December (OND) 2025 seasons. Forecasts confirmed below average rainfall performance in both regions. In anticipation of this, WFP activated anticipatory actions during the MAM 2025 season in 21 districts of the Somali Region and 12 districts of Oromia. For the OND 2025 season, anticipatory actions were implemented only in the Somali Region, aimed at cushioning communities from the severe impacts of the forecasted drought.

Comprehensive packages, including the dissemination of early warning messages and advisories, distribution of multipurpose cash, and provision of livestock feed vouchers, aimed to stabilize the purchasing power of affected communities. These interventions enabled households to secure essential food and non food items, safeguard livestock, and proactively manage feed availability.

In 2025, a total of 1.9 million people received early warning messages and advisories, underscoring the positive impact of anticipatory action in safeguarding lives, protecting assets, and strengthening livelihoods against the impacts of drought. In line with WFP's protection mainstreaming approach, persons with disabilities, female headed households, and other groups with additional vulnerabilities were prioritized during beneficiary selection processes in recognition of their heightened needs.

In 2025, WFP significantly strengthened national and regional capacity for anticipatory action through targeted technical support, partnerships, and operational delivery, mobilizing USD 9.7 million to activate anticipatory responses. Under government leadership, WFP supported nine capacity strengthening workshops for 245 experts at national, regional, and district levels across the Somali, Oromia, and South Ethiopia regions, enhancing readiness to design, trigger, and implement anticipatory action.

Strategic partnerships were central to these efforts. Collaboration with Columbia University's International Research Institute supported the refinement of the drought forecasting Anticipatory Action Map Room, which was successfully handed over to the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute and used to inform multiple drought activations. Additional partnerships with Oxford University, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, and national institutions are advancing machine learning based drought and flood forecasting tools.

Furthermore, at the national level, WFP supported the endorsement of a harmonized drought framework embedded within Ethiopia's disaster risk management system, ensuring sustainable impact beyond individual responses.

Support to Government

Partnering with the government remains central to WFP's approach to strengthening sustainable disaster and risk management systems. In 2025, WFP supported the Ethiopian Disaster and Risk Management Commission by providing technical expertise to standardize warehouse operations, including the production of 400 printed standard warehouse manuals for distribution across regions, zones, woredas, and kebeles. WFP also strengthened energy infrastructure by delivering the final set of solar panels to the remaining hub, completing installations at seven government hubs. Additional support included the provision of warehouse equipment, pallets across multiple regions, and fumigation materials.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide or enable advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management.	**1 - Partially integrates gender and age**

Strategic outcome 05: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025

2,595 passengers transported through **UNHAS**

417 trucks of relief cargo dispatch facilitated nationwide for **47 humanitarian partners.**

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

Aviation services

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Ethiopia provides vital air transport for humanitarian and development organizations, enabling access to vulnerable communities in remote, hard-to-access areas. Where commercial flights are unavailable and persistent insecurity, poor road conditions or long distances make ground travel unsafe or impossible, UNHAS offers a critical lifeline for the humanitarian community. As needs grow and transport alternatives remain limited, UNHAS ensures that lifesaving assistance reaches communities that would otherwise remain isolated.

In 2025, UNHAS Ethiopia transported 2,595 passengers from 123 humanitarian organizations, exceeding the annual target of 2,000 passengers, while also delivering 18.3 metric tons of cargo to its primary operational locations in Melkadida and Dolo Ado in the Somali region. In addition, UNHAS provided ad hoc flights to Gode, Bahir Dar, Gonder and the Gambella region and remained available to serve other remote locations as required. Compared to 2024, passenger numbers declined by approximately 22 percent in 2025, while cargo volumes increased by about 50 percent. Throughout the year, UNHAS responded to all medical evacuation requests, ensuring safe and reliable access to hard to reach areas and supporting the continuity of humanitarian operations.

Despite persistent political and operational challenges, including access restrictions, delays or denials of airstrip construction clearances, and coordination challenges with local authorities, UNHAS Ethiopia consistently maintained high service quality and full readiness for emergency relocations. This performance reflects UNHAS's agility, strong partnerships, and capacity to adapt to evolving needs. The end of year access and passenger satisfaction survey recorded a 99 percent satisfaction rate, consistent with the 99.5 percent achieved in 2024, underscoring sustained operational excellence.

Logistics Cluster

The Ethiopia Logistics Cluster, co led by WFP and the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission, ensured the continuity of humanitarian operations by delivering coordinated common logistics services that enabled partners to transport critical relief supplies safely and at scale to areas experiencing prolonged access constraints due to persistent insecurity. Through shared infrastructure, convoy coordination, and tailored capacity strengthening, the Cluster supported humanitarian and government actors to enhance emergency response capacity, serving as a key enabler of humanitarian access and operational resilience.

In 2025, the Logistics Cluster supported 47 humanitarian partners, facilitating the nationwide dispatch of 15,347 cubic meters of relief cargo across seven regions. It also facilitated 80 convoys comprising of 417 trucks, delivering cargo to 56 hard-to-reach location. While convoy coordination remained a core service, the cluster further strengthened the operation through the strategic placement of five warehouses location, enabling the storage of 3,941 cubic meters of cargo, accelerating deliveries and optimizing resource use.

Strategic engagement was advanced through the hosting of a Global Logistics Meeting in Addis Ababa, providing a platform to address joint priorities, funding gaps, and integration pathways. In collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia and the Importation and Customs Clearance Together Working Group (IMPACCT), the Cluster supported progress on customs and importation reforms through consultations, technical engagement, and targeted guidance. In

parallel, the WREC agenda promoted environmentally sustainable logistics through a national mapping exercise on solarization, waste management, and climate smart solutions.

Operational risks persisted, including insecurity, road closures, seasonal deterioration, and health hazards such as cholera and malaria. Fuel shortages, administrative frictions, and limited visibility on partner pipelines constrained anticipatory planning and surge capacity. Looking ahead, the Cluster will prioritize disciplined coordination, risk-informed planning, and continuous improvement of emergency processes. Strengthening security updates, optimizing fleet utilization, and enhancing flexibility will remain core principles to ensure rapid response to disruptions caused by weather, epidemics, or political instability. Subject to funding availability, the 2026 focus will be on reinforcing collective logistics governance, expanding green initiatives, and improving anticipatory planning to maintain effectiveness and efficiency in a volatile operating environment.

On Demand Services

In 2025, WFP strengthened its logistics support by signing 50 Service Level Agreements with humanitarian partners comprising 9 UN agencies, 39 international NGOs, and 2 embassies for fuel provision and general logistics services. Through its on-demand fuel service, WFP supplied nearly 436,820 liters of fuel on behalf of partners across key operational hubs, ensuring continuity of humanitarian operations in hard-to-reach areas. In Adama Oromia region, WFP provided close 4,600 square meter of storage space to OCHA, UNFPA and WHO for several months in 2025.

Food Safety Quality (FSQ)

The Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) Section ensures that food commodities distributed through programmes meet required safety, quality, and regulatory standards, protecting beneficiaries and supporting effective programme delivery across the supply chain.

In 2025, FSQ inspected 28,020 metric tons of food and facilitated the fumigation of 159,820 metric tons. A 7.5 fold increase in inspected volumes was recorded, driven by increased local procurement, quality concerns related to imported commodities, and the need for pre uplift testing, including compliance with Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority requirements. In contrast, fumigated quantities declined by 42 percent compared to 2024, when 273,200 metric tons were fumigated, reflecting the impact of WFP capacity strengthening initiatives on good store management practices.

As part of its capacity strengthening efforts, FSQ delivered food quality, safety, and handling training in support of Home Grown School Feeding activities, reaching 92 participants from cooperative unions supplying food to schools and school level food handlers in the Amhara Region. The training enhanced awareness and accountability across the supply chain, supporting the delivery of safe food for school meals.

FSQ also supported the Improved Seed Distribution to Smallholder Farmers initiative under the Resilience programme by overseeing quality inspections. A local inspection company verified teff, wheat, and sorghum seeds against Ethiopian standards prior to distribution, in collaboration with partners and the Government of Ethiopia, ensuring seed quality and supporting improved agricultural outcomes.

Procurement:

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia reaffirmed its commitment to localization by leveraging procurement as a strategic enabler to strengthen national markets, deliver better value for money, enhance accountability, and expand flexible delivery channels across programmes. By mainstreaming local and regional procurement, WFP prioritized sourcing commodities available within Ethiopia, directly supporting emergency response, refugee assistance, and school feeding operations.

Under the local procurement approach, more than 23,000 metric tons of food, compared to 520 metric tons in 2024, were sourced domestically, representing 12 percent of total procurement. Commodities included cereals such as maize, sorghum, cracked wheat, cracked barley, and rice, as well as Ready to Use Supplementary Food, Super Cereal, and iodized salt. These purchases were made from smallholder farmers, cooperative unions, traders, and food manufacturers, injecting approximately USD 17 million into the local economy, compared to USD 1.3 million in 2024, and strengthening domestic supply chains and market linkages. Local procurement of Super Cereal during a period of global shortage ensured the continuity of WFP nutrition programmes nationwide, including in refugee camps.

Through strategic sourcing and supplier diversification, WFP reduced reliance on imports while managing operational risks through effective price negotiations and market timing, achieving average cost savings of 41 percent on maize purchases. In parallel, WFP invested USD 1.9 million in commodity grading equipment as part of an resilience activity investment, enabling farmers to meet quality standards and reduce post-harvest losses.

WFP Ethiopia also launched the Smart Sourcing e tendering platform to digitize and centralize procurement processes, reducing request to order time by 80 percent while enhancing transparency, compliance, and competition. These gains were supported through capacity strengthening initiatives, including onboarding 17 local food vendors and training

more than 300 suppliers, improving readiness, reducing delays, and enabling faster and more reliable delivery of food and cash assistance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide aviation and air operation services to the humanitarian community of Ethiopia.	**N/A**
Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners	**N/A**

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Ethiopia ranks 75th out of 148 countries in the 2025 Global Gender Gap Index and 180th out of 193 in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, reflecting persistent disparities across education, economic participation, and political empowerment. Notably, Ethiopia's Global Gender Gap ranking has remained unchanged since 2022 despite increased economic investment. Progress remains constrained by entrenched socioeconomic inequalities. While formal legal frameworks indicate moderate levels of gender discrimination, deeply rooted customary practices, traditional norms, and gender roles continue to drive inequality, particularly in areas central to WFP's mandate, including food security and climate adaptive livelihoods. Female headed households are estimated to be 24 percent more likely to experience food insecurity than male headed households, largely due to disparities in access to education, sustainable livelihoods, and humanitarian support. Evidence shows that conflict has further deepened this gap, increasing the risk of negative coping strategies among both women and children. These food security and livelihood disparities underscore the urgent need for policy action, including skills development, targeted humanitarian assistance, and improved access to finance, to shift responses from short term relief to sustainable, long term outcomes.

To address restrictive gender and social norms linked to poor nutrition outcomes affecting women, girls, men, and boys, WFP deployed the Family Life Model (FLM). The FLM is a localized and integrated approach that engages male household members to promote greater participation of women and girls in household level decision making. WFP Ethiopia ensured that nutrition interventions were gender sensitive by developing tailored social behaviour change materials targeting men, women, boys, and girls. Nutritional data indicate that stunting linked to traditional feeding practices is higher among male children than female children, reinforcing the importance of such targeted interventions.

WFP also undertook targeted actions to address structural inequalities affecting women and girls within Ethiopia's food systems. In the country's agriculture based economy, women are disproportionately concentrated in the lowest paid and most physically demanding roles, while girls, particularly in rural areas, leave school earlier than boys. Within households, women and girls often eat last and least, with harmful food taboos contributing to poor maternal and child nutrition outcomes. In response, WFP Ethiopia strengthened its evidence base through innovative research initiatives, including a Gender and Water study, a Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis, and an Accessibility Audit. These analyses generated robust evidence on barriers to women's and girls' access to land, water, and other productive resources, and identified opportunities to improve access to programmes and services.

Building on its commitment to achieving equitable outcomes, and despite significant contextual challenges, WFP Ethiopia identified key opportunities in 2025 to improve inclusion across its programmes. Efforts focused on ensuring equal opportunities for the most vulnerable community members, particularly women and persons with disabilities, to strengthen participation and address the drivers of economic inequality.

Under its anticipatory action programming, and in line with WFP's commitment to meaningful community engagement, WFP Ethiopia strengthened the inclusion of women led civil society organizations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities by linking them to early warning committees and promoting active participation. An updated on site Protection Monitoring checklist, informed by the Accessibility Audit and consultations with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, was introduced to address barriers to access and participation. In parallel, WFP remained actively engaged in the Leaving No One Behind working group, contributing to a national assessment that identified the most excluded groups and the drivers of exclusion. As Food Cluster lead for mainstreaming women's and girls' issues, WFP also collaborated with Gender in Humanitarian Action partners to promote the participation of women led organizations and shared best practices on operationalizing gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations.

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia strengthened and expanded its protection from sexual exploitation and abuse programming to safeguard affected populations and reinforce accountability across operations, in full alignment with corporate standards. This work aimed to reduce risks of harm, strengthen reporting mechanisms, and promote WFP's zero

tolerance policy for inaction. WFP Ethiopia continued to co chair the in country PSEA network in Somali and Afar regions while actively contributing to national level coordination. A capacity support mission from the HQ PSEA Unit consolidated progress in staff and partner engagement and supported the rollout of innovative initiatives.

As part of strengthening prevention systems, WFP Ethiopia systematically integrated PSEA into NGO partnership management through the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment. All active NGO cooperating partners were assessed, with targeted technical support provided to address identified gaps. In addition, cooperating partners and key WFP staff received training on safe referral processes for gender based violence and child protection, helping to ensure that survivors are supported appropriately and that protection standards are upheld throughout programme implementation.

As part of strengthening prevention systems, WFP Ethiopia systematically integrated PSEA into NGO partnership management through the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment. All active NGO cooperating partners were assessed, with targeted technical support provided to address identified gaps. In addition, cooperating partners and key WFP staff received training on safe referral processes for gender based violence and child protection, helping to ensure that survivors are supported appropriately and that protection standards are upheld throughout programme implementation..

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia strengthened accountability to affected populations by ensuring people centred, accessible and responsive Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) across its operations. WFP ensured that all affected people, regardless of gender, age, disability, or ethnicity, had fair access to assistance, clear information on entitlements, and effective channels to provide feedback and seek redress. Through expanded CFM coverage, strengthened community engagement, improved partner capacity, and enhanced use of digital systems, WFP reinforced transparency, trust, and people centred programming. Feedback received from the CFM channels was directly fed back to programme management in order to improve implementation and community engagement. Examples of adjustments made as a result of feedback received include tailored communication campaigns aimed at improving communities' awareness of humanitarian assistance being free of charge, and complementary activities focusing on improving women and older persons' digital and financial skills under CBT programming.

Expanding access and responsiveness of Community Feedback Mechanisms

In 2025, WFP received 25,710 feedback entries through its CFMs, with slightly higher participation from women (59 percent) than men. The toll free hotline (6063) remained the preferred channel, accounting for 63 percent of feedback, while 37 percent was received through helpdesks. WFP resolved 99 percent of feedback through on the spot responses, technical corrective actions, callbacks, or referrals, demonstrating strong responsiveness and operational follow-through. Digital tracking and management of cases was facilitated through use of SugarCRM, WFP's digital solution for CFM management.

Strengthening community engagement and information sharing

CFM rollouts in combination with context specific community engagement across WFP operations strengthened transparency and trust through meaningful and two ways communication. Context-specific sensitization activities such as community consultations were conducted with the participation of WFP teams, cooperating partners, and groups with additional vulnerabilities, including women, children, older persons, pastoralists, and persons with disabilities, in the Amhara, Afar, Somali, Tigray, and Gambella regions. These engagements informed the development of a Community Engagement (CE) Action Plan, which guided efforts to keep communities informed about programme changes, including the transition of emergency food assistance from Tigray, Afar, and Amhara to Somali, as well as vulnerability-based targeting criteria, entitlements, rights, delivery mechanisms, and available feedback channels.

Ensuring accessibility and protection-sensitive communication

WFP translated key programme information into local languages and disseminated it through multiple channels, including public announcements, printed materials, face-to-face sessions, and local authority structures. This multi-channel approach was particularly important for communicating sensitive information related to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to women, men, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Monitoring results indicated that almost all affected people reported receiving clear and accessible information about WFP programmes, reinforcing WFP's commitment to transparent and accountable programming.

Scaling up CFM coverage and operational efficiency

To expand CFM coverage efficiently, WFP strengthened promotion of the toll-free hotline, resulting in improved quality and volume of feedback in 2025. In nutrition interventions alone, feedback increased from 1,362 cases in 2024 to 7,633 cases in 2025. This scale-up was supported by updated CFM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which clarified roles and responsibilities through role-specific matrices and feedback escalation pathways, and aligned focal points more closely with programme implementation to enable timely resolution. These measures strengthened coordination and consistency across all feedback channels.

Strengthening accountability in refugee operations

WFP further enhanced accountability in refugee operations by improving the effectiveness and coherence of CFMs. To ensure cooperating partners were promptly informed of issues raised through helpdesks, WFP produced and shared quarterly feedback reports, enabling timely learning and operational adjustments. This contributed to an increase in

documented helpdesk feedback, from 966 cases in 2024 to 1,818 cases in 2025, reflecting stronger implementation and improved community engagement across refugee general food distribution sites. Building on this progress, WFP and UNHCR will pilot a streamlined, cooperating-partner-led helpdesk model in the Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, introducing a single, unified face-to-face channel and enabling real-time escalation of UNHCR-related feedback through WFP's SugarCRM platform.

Using feedback to adapt programmes and improve dignity

Community feedback continued to serve as a critical driver of programme adaptation. Most feedback (53 percent) consisted of complaints related to delayed distributions, missed assistance, challenges with modalities and payment instruments, registration and inclusion errors, declined cards, and concerns about insufficient assistance. A further 23 percent reflected requests for information, particularly on distribution schedules, eligibility criteria, assistance duration, and entitlements, while 14 percent were direct requests for food or cash based transfer. For example, in the Dillo and Magado refugee camps, communities expressed a strong preference for maize over sorghum; in response, WFP adjusted the food assistance, demonstrating responsiveness to community preferences and respect for dignity.

Building trust and partner capacity

Overall, 1,821 feedback entries (7 percent) were observations and suggestions, including positive feedback on WFP's interventions. In East Hararghe Zone, Oromia, pregnant and breastfeeding women commended WFP's nutrition support, noting visible improvements in the recovery of malnourished children and women. These examples illustrate growing awareness and active use of CFMs, reflecting increased trust in WFP's accountability systems. To sustain this progress, WFP trained 153 cooperating partner staff on CFM implementation to ensure effective management of helpdesks across activities, particularly at relief and refugee distribution points. In parallel, WFP activity managers received technical training on processing feedback through SugarCRM, strengthening their capacity to oversee escalation, ensure quality resolution, and close feedback loops in a timely manner.

Targeted support for persons with disabilities

To align with WFP's global commitment to address the specific needs of persons with disabilities, WFP Ethiopia undertook an Accessibility Audit to strengthen its mainstreaming of disability inclusion across all programmes in an inaugural Disability and Inclusion-focused project. The findings of the Audit, which focused on increasing the accessibility of WFP's emergency programming and monitoring practices, directly informed strengthened programmatic adaptation and coordination links between WFP and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. As a direct result of the project, WFP revised its monitoring tools to accurately capture the needs and concerns of persons with disabilities. Under our vulnerability-based targeting, WFP continued to prioritize the needs of persons with disabilities under relief and refugee assistance, as well as delivering more targeted support under livelihood interventions.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental Sustainability and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Ethiopia continues to face high levels of climate and disaster risk, driven by recurrent droughts, flooding, earthquakes, conflict-related shocks, disease outbreaks, compounded by limited adaptive and coping capacities in vulnerable communities. Large portions of the population remain exposed to climate hazards, including prolonged droughts, flash floods, landslides, epidemics, and environmental degradation, which disproportionately affect pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and smallholder farmers. Ethiopia is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts globally, while contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions [1].

According to OCHA updates and FEWS NET analyses increased incidents of erratic and below-average rainfall disrupted food production systems, reduced water availability, and constrained household income sources across several part of the country. These climate-related stresses have contributed to a deterioration in food security conditions, with millions of people assessed as severely food insecure under the Household Economic Assessment (HEA). In response, WFP prioritized assistance to populations classified in HEA Phases 4 and 5, particularly in areas experiencing extreme and recurrent climate shocks.

In response to these compounded social and environmental challenges, WFP Ethiopia has continued to support the Government of Ethiopia in advancing a resilient and long-term food system. By engaging different stakeholders to advance policy dialogue, evidence generation, and investments in food security and nutrition.

Guided by its *do-no-harm* commitment, WFP Ethiopia systematically conducts environmental and social risk screening across its interventions to minimize adverse impacts on communities and ecosystems. In 2025 WFP conducted Environmental Social Screening on 16 irrigation sites in Somali region and 7 spate irrigation and 4 boreholes in Tigray region in collaboration with cooperating partners. The results indicate low environmental and social risks—including to biodiversity, water availability, land use change, and water-related conflict—while demonstrating positive contributions to local livelihoods in Somali and Tigray regions. As a result of these irrigation schemes, WFP promoted the cultivation of land close to 7,500 hectares having a positive impact to the community.

In 2025, WFP worked closely with government counterparts, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water and Energy, to scale up integrated resilience initiatives. These efforts supported climate smart agriculture, small scale irrigation schemes such as riverine and spate systems, livestock ponds, rangeland rehabilitation, flood protection dykes, diversified livelihood activities, and improved access to finance. Together, these interventions aimed to strengthen community preparedness for droughts and floods and reduce reliance on emergency assistance. Building on its longstanding partnership with the Government, WFP applies a multi-sectoral approach, integrating environmental protection, climate adaptation, and resilience measures into food assistance, nutrition, and livelihoods programming.

Through Community Based Participatory Planning, WFP worked with communities to identify their priority needs. Joint monitoring visits and joint needs assessments with government authorities and community members helped improve the quality of implementation by incorporating beneficiary feedback. These processes also ensured that activities were designed and carried out in a way that avoids unintended negative impacts on the environment and on society, in line with WFP's Environmental and Social Standards.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia strengthened its Environmental Management System (EMS) to minimize the environmental footprint of WFP's operations. The EMS framework focuses on waste management, energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, and sustainable procurement, aligning with WFP's global sustainability commitments and Ethiopia's national environmental priorities.

Waste Management and Recycling

WFP's recycling initiatives continued to deliver measurable impact. Since inception, over 1.7 million kilograms of waste have been recycled, generating USD 331,582 in revenue and creating jobs for more than 50 individuals, 80 percent of whom are women. In 2025 alone, 857,304 kg of waste were recycled including food packaging and plastic pallets generating income of USD 100,000 that was reinvested to WFP's operation. These efforts reduce landfill pressure, promote circular economy principles, and empower local communities.

WFP maintains Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with eight recycling companies, covering materials such as PP bags, jerricans, cartons, tires, engine oil, batteries, and plastic pallets. A new LTA signed in September 2025 enabled recycling of used oil tins, with over 100,000 kg processed thus far. Six additional vendors have been prequalified to expand regional capacity and improve cost efficiency.

As part of its innovation strategy, WFP partnered with Kubik, a recycling company, and is piloting the transformation of nutritious food packaging into construction bricks. Beneficiaries will be incentivized to collect and deliver wrappers to designated centres, reinforcing WFP's commitment to sustainability and community engagement.

Energy Efficiency

Energy-saving measures were implemented across warehouses and fleet operations. Fuel-efficient stoves were installed in 177 kitchens, operating under the school feeding programme, reducing firewood consumption and emissions. Solar-powered lighting systems were introduced in selected WFP storage facilities, cutting reliance on grid electricity and lowering operational costs.

Water Conservation

Safe water supply systems were integrated into new storage facilities, ensuring hygiene compliance while optimizing water use. Rainwater harvesting pilots were launched in two regional hubs, contributing to reduced dependency on municipal water sources.

Sustainable Procurement

WFP advanced green procurement practices by prioritizing vendors with environmental certifications and incorporating sustainability criteria into LTAs. Packaging redesign initiatives are underway to reduce single-use plastics and improve recyclability. Reverse logistics systems are being scaled to recover packaging materials from distribution points.

To reduce the environmental footprint of humanitarian operations, WFP Ethiopia will continue exploring greener logistics solutions, including optimized transport routes, consolidated deliveries, and where feasible, lower-emission transport modalities. Preliminary assessments under relief operations suggest that improved logistics planning and modal shifts could reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated, contributing to WFP's broader climate and environmental commitments. Overall, WFP Ethiopia will continue strengthening environmental sustainability and ESS integration across its operations, ensuring that humanitarian assistance not only saves lives but also safeguards ecosystems, strengthens resilience, and supports long-term recovery and sustainable development.

Nutrition integration

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

Through its second Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020 to 2025, WFP Ethiopia advanced its efforts to systematically integrate nutrition across all programme areas, ensuring that relief, climate resilience, social protection, school feeding and livelihoods interventions are nutrition sensitive. This integrated approach aligns with the Government's renewed emphasis on "prevention first" and the promotion of local solutions to strengthen communities' resilience to the multiple drivers of malnutrition.

In 2025, WFP launched a flagship initiative to enhance the nutrition sensitivity of social protection, leveraging the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and the School Feeding Programme in seven districts across Afar and Oromia regions. The programme delivers a comprehensive package of nutrition sensitive, and gender responsive interventions designed to address food insecurity, harmful social norms and barriers to healthy diets. WFP supported an additional 9,000 pre-primary and primary school children by complementing Government provided meals with nutrient rich foods including fruits, vegetables and eggs across 28 schools.

To enhance capacity for an improved diets and nutrition status under chronic situations, WFP trained approximately 600 experts from the health, agriculture, education, gender and social sectors on nutrition sensitive planning and monitoring under the PSNP. As a result, children under the age of two and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls from 3,000 PSNP households received nutrient dense -food such as vegetables and protein based foods along with training on good agricultural practices to boost livelihoods and household productivity.

In pursuit of CSP Strategic Objective 3, WFP reached more than 36,000 people (20 percent men) with social and behaviour change (SBC) activities, including cooking demonstrations and community dialogues. These approaches have been essential in promoting the consumption of nutrient dense-foods and supporting shifts in household practices that influence nutrition outcomes.

Throughout 2025, more than 70,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were screened for malnutrition, and those identified with acute malnutrition (8 percent of children and 50 percent of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls) were referred to nearby health facilities for appropriate care.

The benefits of these interventions extend beyond direct programme participants. Community members are increasingly adopting practices demonstrated through the project, such as establishing home gardens with nutrient dense crops, highlighting the potential of integrated solutions to drive improved nutrition and stronger community resilience.

To meet the nutritional needs of target populations and address the underlying causes of malnutrition, WFP also launched an integrated fresh food voucher and resilience initiative reaching 5,000 households representing 25,000 people, with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls or young children. The fresh food voucher increases access to and demand for nutritious foods, while the resilience component supports households in producing their own fresh food, creating a pathway toward a long-term improvements in diets and nutrition. WFP ensured nutrition support across 30 camps in Ethiopia by providing nutritious food and school meal to close to 181,200 children and pregnant breast feeding mother living in camps.

In addition, through its resilience building programme, nutrition integration mainly focused on strengthening extension advisories with nutrition education to promote farmer investment in nutritious value chains, reduce contamination risks such as aflatoxin at production level, improve nutrient preservation through post harvest management at market level, and influence household practices toward greater dietary diversification.

As a result of the systematic integration of nutrition across its activities, WFP achieved a nutrition sensitivity score of 11 out of 12, reflecting strong alignment with nutrition sensitive programming standards. In 2025, WFP supported 3.7 million people through nutrition sensitive programmes, representing 70 percent of the total people reached during the year.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia sustained close engagement with Government of Ethiopia, UN agencies, NGO partners, international financial institutions, and diplomatic missions to ensure the continuity of operations in an increasingly constrained funding environment. Amid a sharp decline in donor contributions, WFP prioritized strengthening relationships with traditional donors through concrete and sustained engagement. This included bilateral strategic meetings both in country embassies and at capitals, regular briefings where the entire donor community is invited to, providing operational and pipeline updates, joint field missions to programme sites, and enhanced transparency through regular situation updates and reporting. This includes monthly written updates to the donor community. These efforts ensured continued dialogue, visibility on funding gaps, and alignment on priority interventions. At the same time, WFP advanced efforts to diversify its funding base. This resulted in confirmed contributions from new partners, including first time support from Novo Nordisk, alongside expanding engagement with private sector entities. For example, WFP launched the IGNITE Food Systems Innovation Challenge 2.0, supported by DANIDA funding, to scale locally led private sector solutions and link them to government programmes.

Operations in 2025 were supported by a carryover of USD 316 million from 2024, representing 63 percent of total resources available. This carryover primarily reflects the lingering impact of the 2023 pause, contributions received towards the end of the year as well as phased and reduced implementation linked to operational constraints as well as general funding shortfalls. The availability of these funds enabled continuity of life-saving assistance into early 2025 amid a heavily constrained funding environment. New contributions confirmed in 2025 fell significantly from USD 379 million in 2024 to USD 182 million, a 52 percent reduction, reflecting global reductions in official development assistance and broader adjustments in donor funding allocations and priorities. The contraction was widespread across major partners, with several donors reducing contributions by between 45 and 60 percent, while others recorded nearly 90 percent to complete reduction. However a small number of partners modestly increased their contributions, underscoring continued commitment despite the overall downward trend.

Despite overall high coverage, resources remained unevenly distributed across activities, resulting in critical shortfalls for life-saving assistance. To minimize the impact of funding shortfalls and ensure the sustainability of its pipeline, WFP implemented ration reductions and reprioritized assistance, which led to lower food procurement requirements during the year. These measures aimed to safeguard continuity of support for the most vulnerable populations for as long as possible, while managing growing operational pressures linked to fuel shortages, insecurity, and access constraints.

Flexibility remained a challenge, with 76 percent of contributions earmarked at activity level and often subject to geographic restrictions. This limited WFP's ability to reallocate resources in response to emerging needs and pipeline breaks, causing delays in implementation and ration reductions for highly vulnerable groups, including refugee populations.

In parallel, WFP pursued innovative financing solutions to strengthen long-term sustainability. In 2025, WFP initiated dialogue with the Ministry of Finance on debt swap mechanisms as a potential tool to support food security, nutrition-sensitive programming, and climate-resilient livelihoods. This engagement included high-level and technical discussions, outreach to creditor country embassies, and the development of four concept proposals aligned with national priorities and the CSP. While these efforts did not yield immediate financing, they laid critical groundwork for future resource mobilization approaches linking debt relief with investments in social protection and climate adaptation.

WFP would like to thank all donors for their support and contributions, which ensure the successful implementation of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities. In 2025, WFP received contributions from Canada, the European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, private donors, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, USA and UN Agencies Funds.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Ethiopia strengthened its localization effort by deepening collaboration with 53 cooperating partners, of which 32 were local partners, including 19 government entities, alongside 21 international organizations. These partnerships were central to delivering lifesaving and resilience-building assistance while enhancing national capacities, strengthening accountability, and enabling local actors to assume greater leadership in humanitarian response.

WFP made notable advances in digital transformation through the expansion of WFP Partner Connect, a partnership-management platform rolled out across all field offices. The system significantly improved reporting efficiency, reducing validation delays from two months to 4.5 days. In parallel, WFP fully integrated the United Nations Partner Portal enabling a timely and transparent process of partner selection and proposal submissions, an improved capacity that previous systems could not accommodate.

Together, these digital tools strengthened systematic and transparent partner management and supported the increased engagement of local organizations. As a result, selected local NGOs accounted for 53 percent of partners in 2026, a substantial rise from 35 percent in 2025. WFP strengthened partner capacity by training 100 staff, conducting due-diligence and cross-functional reviews of 32 partners, holding joint learning sessions, and completing 15 risk-informed spot checks to improve programme quality and accountability.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened joint UN collaboration, beginning with its expanded partnership with UNHCR through a joint Community Feedback Mechanism helpdesk pilot in two regions and continued cooperation to deliver lifesaving food and nutrition assistance across 30 refugee camps. Together, the agencies supported more than 840,000 refugees, including new arrivals fleeing conflict in South Sudan and Sudan. Operational integration advanced further through a new data-sharing agreement that granted WFP secure access to UNHCR's biometric registration system, improving identification, targeting, and accountability for hybrid cash and food assistance.

WFP also deepened collaboration with UNICEF through integrated school feeding, education, and child-nutrition initiatives, including EU-funded programmes that supported learning and nutrition outcomes in conflict-affected regions. Complementing this, WFP and FAO continued joint implementation of the SMART Food Systems Project, funded by the UNSDG Fund, to strengthen markets, enhance resilience, and support food-system transformation. WFP and IFAD maintained progress on their jointly initiated programme framework aimed at aligning support to rural livelihoods and food-system development.

At the systemwide level, WFP played a key role in shaping collective UN action as co-lead of Pillar 2 (Economy, Food Systems and Energy) of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), while contributing to all four remaining pillars. Through these coordinated engagements, WFP reinforced the UN's collective capacity to deliver protection-sensitive, multisectoral assistance and advance long-term food security and resilience across Ethiopia.

WFP strengthened UN integration by collaborating with UNICEF and WHO on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), adapting WHO's 2023 recommendations, and jointly advancing the JUNIPr [1] initiative to develop sustainable, evidence-based wasting-prevention packages. These partnerships aligned technical guidance, reinforced national systems, and enhanced coordinated UN support to reduce wasting in Ethiopia.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2025, WFP Ethiopia was funded at 93 percent of its annual country portfolio need, including non-donor contributions. While this appeared to represent a 3 percent increase compared to 2024, the improvement was driven primarily by substantial carryover from the previous year, supplemented by some fourth quarter confirmed contributions, rather than an increase in new funding. A total of USD 314 million was carried over from 2024, accounting for 63 percent of total available resources in 2025, with USD 163 million carried forward into 2026.

Overall resources declined compared with 2024, reflecting a sharp reduction in new contributions, a 52 percent decrease and the lowest level recorded since the start of the Country Strategic Plan. This decline occurred despite an increase in carryover resources, which rose from USD 285 million in 2024 to USD 314 million in 2025. By year end, WFP Ethiopia had mobilized USD 498 million, including carryover, locally generated resources, and on demand service funds, against a needs-based plan of USD 538 million. As a result, operations relied heavily on prior year contributions, underscoring a growing dependence on carryover and internal resources to sustain assistance, with new contributions accounting only to USD 175 million in 2025.

To maintain operational continuity and respond to evolving humanitarian needs, WFP Ethiopia revised its Country Strategic Plan during the year. The revision extended the CSP by six months to December 2025, increased the planned beneficiary caseload by 2.7 million people to a total of 23.2 million, and raised the overall budget by USD 166.4 million to USD 6.47 billion. These adjustments reflected updated targeting approaches, expanded refugee assistance, and strengthened assurance measures across all strategic outcomes. To mitigate funding shortfalls and enhance financial flexibility, WFP Ethiopia made extensive use of internal strategic advance financing mechanisms, including the Immediate Response Account, Internal Project Lending, and Macro Advance Finance. These mechanisms were activated in response to droughts, floods, and the influx of refugees from South Sudan, preventing pipeline breaks and enabling continuity of assistance while awaiting donor contributions. Through these instruments, WFP procured 56,387 metric tons of assorted commodities via the Global Commodity Management Facility in 2025, reducing lead times by up to 60 days and achieving cost efficiencies through bulk procurement.

In 2025, 76 percent of contributions were earmarked for specific activities, and when combined with geographic earmarking, this significantly constrained WFP's ability to reallocate resources in response to emerging or escalating needs. As a result, some activities experienced delays, and rations for the most vulnerable populations, including camp-based beneficiaries, were reduced. Despite these measures, significant imbalances across activities persisted, particularly under Strategic Outcome One. To manage constrained resources, WFP implemented stringent prioritization measures and ration reductions, contributing to a notable decrease in food procurement requirements during the year.

Strategic Outcome One, covering relief, emergency response, nutrition, and refugee assistance, was funded at 85 percent of annual requirements, with 48 percent of available resources carried over from 2024. This outcome accounted for 69 percent of total funding but declined from USD 508 million in 2024 to USD 346 million in 2025, a 32 percent reduction. Despite challenges related to fuel shortages, insecurity, and access constraints, WFP and its partners assisted 1.6 million people. However, funding gaps and delivery constraints in remote locations led to a significant scale down of malnutrition prevention activities. Ration cuts of up to 60 percent of the standard entitlement were applied across relief and refugee operations, further aggravating already high levels of global acute malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome Two, focused on resilience building interventions including home grown school feeding, accounted for 17 percent of total resources and was fully funded against annual requirements. The outcome reached 1.1 million people, including 340,000 children who gained access to quality learning services. However, the school meals sub activity was funded at 57 percent, with geographic and school level earmarking limiting coverage to selected vulnerable regions. Resilience building Activity 5 was fully funded, primarily through carryover resources.

Strategic Outcomes Three and Four, addressing stunting prevention and capacity strengthening, were funded at 89 percent and 41 percent, respectively, and together represented 3 percent of total resources. Carryover funding amounted to USD 12 million for Strategic Outcome Three and USD 0.6 million for Strategic Outcome Four. Expenditure under Strategic Outcome Three remained low due to conflict in Amhara Region, which restricted access and disrupted deliveries, while network outages and market supply shortages further constrained implementation.

Strategic Outcome Five, covering service provision and common services, was fully funded and represented 2 percent of total available resources. This enabled WFP to meet commitments under the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan, sustain the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and the Logistics Cluster, and continue providing on demand supply chain services to humanitarian partners.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	456,203,039	355,252,897	430,512,509	338,541,459
SO01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	406,274,904	314,372,180	345,772,593	280,870,784
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	134,902,848	120,250,716	120,608,711	103,013,007
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	121,924,218	91,029,704	100,504,215	76,391,876
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	149,447,838	103,091,760	123,570,353	101,465,901
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,089,315	0
SO02: Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	49,928,135	40,880,717	84,739,916	57,670,675
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.	24,782,139	18,811,930	14,235,192	12,781,242

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	25,145,996	22,068,788	70,504,723	44,889,433
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	13,769,925	8,870,281	12,224,688	7,265,161
SO03: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	13,769,925	8,870,281	12,224,688	7,265,161
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition	13,769,925	8,870,281	12,224,688	7,265,161
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,389,673	416,873	576,439	230,852
SO04: Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	1,389,673	416,873	576,439	230,852

Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.	1,389,673	416,873	576,439	230,852
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	10,538,559	5,220,671	12,319,491	5,221,598
SO05: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	10,538,559	5,220,671	12,319,491	5,221,598
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.	3,898,074	2,829,278	6,687,261	2,462,363
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	1,662,633	1,052,545	2,711,132	2,033,433
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	4,943,422	1,338,848	2,911,134	725,801
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	34,430	0	0	0
Activity 12: Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	0	0	9,964	0

Non-SDG Target	0	0	7,262,050	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	481,901,196	369,760,722	462,895,176	351,259,070
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	23,341,570	23,241,570	24,264,011	19,900,717
Total Direct Costs	505,242,765	393,002,292	487,159,188	371,159,787
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	32,725,128	25,472,433	11,103,587	11,103,587
Grand Total	537,967,893	418,474,725	498,262,775	382,263,374

Data Notes

Overview

R4 experience shows that flexible, well-implemented resilience programming can deliver positive outcomes for women and men within the medium term, with stronger and more sustainable results where activities were implemented over longer periods. Savings groups (VESAs) were central to these gains, supporting early livelihood recovery, improving access to savings and credit, strengthening household shock-coping capacity, and fostering community cohesion. Women benefited particularly through increased economic participation and empowerment via the Family Life Model, while men benefited from improved financial inclusion and reduced vulnerability. Aligning early recovery support with established community structures such as VESAs helped address shocks without undermining longer-term resilience objectives, demonstrating the value of sustained, gender-responsive engagement.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Food Cluster is the humanitarian coordination mechanism for food assistance and livelihoods interventions, with members including WFP, JEOP, and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE).
[2] Estimates used to assess the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) when full nutrition surveys are not feasible due to insecurity, access constraints, time limitations, or resource shortages.
[3] Under Activity 2 (Nutrition), Output 3, the untagged US$9.5 million originally planned for direct transfers was shifted to vouchers based on market assessments confirming the modality's suitability.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] SMP Plus is a tool developed by WFP to support the design of nutritionally sound food menus and can be used by government partners.
[2] Outcome reporting for resilience (Activity 5) has been aggregated at the Ethiopia Country Office level, using CO wide estimates, rather than disaggregated by region.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Prevention of stunting interventions were introduced in the Afar region only after resources were secured in November 2025. No implementation was initiated or coordinated in the Somali region during the reporting period.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The G9 indicator was misaligned in the other output plans and therefore could not be removed or hidden even after the approvals; however, it has been reported under Activity 5 (Resilience) accordingly.
[2] Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index and Number of national policies enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support remains static at 2.4 and 5 respectively as part the endorsed logframe, with the recaliberation of the capacity strengthening intiatives within the country, these indicators are not aligned and relevant to represent results made in the key interventions.
[3] No targeted activities were coordinated to warrant reporting on the 19 indicators incl. coordination meetings, business processes, people covered, eligible people enrolled into national prgorammes, programme designed, resources mobilized, hat HIV/TB sensitive social protection programmes designed etc contributed towards zero hunger.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Outcome reporting for resilience (Activity 5) has been aggregated at the Ethiopia Country Office level, using CO wide estimates, rather than disaggregated by region.

[2] Prevention of stunting interventions were introduced in the Afar region only after resources were secured in November 2025. No implementation was initiated or coordinated in the Somali region during the reporting period.

Environmental sustainability

[1] World Bank.2024.Ethiopia-Climate Risk Country Profile and Climate Change Tracker, Ethiopia Country Profile, 2025.

Partnerships

[1] The Joint UN Initiative for the Prevention of Wasting (JUNIPr) is a global, multi year collaborative initiative led by WFP, UNICEF and WHO, with financial support from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

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

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,252,644	2,485,845	110%
	female	2,829,471	3,041,949	108%
	total	5,082,115	5,527,794	109%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	318,082	355,849	112%
	female	314,166	378,856	121%
	total	632,248	734,705	116%
24-59 months	male	383,783	517,984	135%
	female	379,094	536,078	141%
	total	762,877	1,054,062	138%
5-11 years	male	512,247	394,274	77%
	female	469,728	381,058	81%
	total	981,975	775,332	79%
12-17 years	male	384,833	348,468	91%
	female	351,710	325,698	93%
	total	736,543	674,166	92%
18-59 years	male	589,550	768,502	130%
	female	1,256,873	1,330,348	106%
	total	1,846,423	2,098,850	114%
60+ years	male	64,149	100,768	157%
	female	57,900	89,911	155%
	total	122,049	190,679	156%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	987,394	852,994	86%
Resident	4,094,721	3,997,168	98%
Returnee	0	85,725	-
IDP	0	591,907	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	106,560	268,997	252%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	111,775	196,200	175%
Malnutrition prevention programme	238,130	192,528	80%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,912,172	2,545,250	133%
School based programmes	656,389	498,360	75%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	187,390	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,862,394	2,447,573	85%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,249	-
Chickpeas	0	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	41,347	19,448	47%
High Energy Biscuits	438	9	2%
Iodised Salt	1,705	1,040	61%
LNS	4,494	7,618	170%
Maize	18,627	8,387	45%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,706	2,481	37%
Rice	0	8,497	-
Sorghum/Millet	47,284	92,912	196%
Split Peas	22,054	13,442	61%
Sugar	370	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	11,111	9,074	82%
Wheat	107,889	27,715	26%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Barley	21	123	586%
Beans	158	44	28%
Chickpeas	0	151	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,347	904	67%
Iodised Salt	55	48	88%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	812	475	59%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	79	21	26%
Vegetable Oil	216	124	57%
Wheat	104	63	60%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	31,114,058	20,819,223	67%
Value Voucher	0	9,536,481	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	19,564,892	17,852,971	91%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	8,958,243	5,166,402	58%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.				**Crisis Response**	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected vulnerable, food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional food or cash assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	928,876 946,124 **1,875,000**	789,958 804,631 **1,594,589**
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	112,636	74,320.56
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,866,721	12,887,696
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG) receive specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive SBCC					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		9,536,484
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	586,566 586,564 **1,173,130**	846,530 787,674 **1,634,204**
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	698,693 698,693	874,474 874,474
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	33,064	25,807.22
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	15,391,664	368,812
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	33,064	25,807.22

CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		146.85
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 05: Refugees (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional, nutrition-sensitive and/or specific cash-based and in-kind food assistance that meets their basic food and nutrition needs (linked to SDG 3).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male **Total**	494,692 492,702 **987,394**	427,343 425,641 **852,984**
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	105,335	89,352.62
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,855,673	7,562,716
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 06: MAM children aged 6-59 months and PLWG among refugee populations receive specialized nutritious foods, nutritional counselling and SBCC to support nutritional recovery and malnutrition prevention.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	17,127 16,455 **33,582**	13,961 12,819 **26,780**
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	6,767 6,767	9,792 9,792
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,077	781.73
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,077	781.73
CSP Output 07: All refugee children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) in all camps receive nutritious food to prevent and rehabilitate malnutrition (linked to SDG 3).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	52,612 49,388 **102,000**	27,569 26,434 **54,003**
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	27,000 27,000	21,683 21,683
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,766	611.15
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,766	610.15

CSP Output 08: Refugee primary school children (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance (linked to SDG 4).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	85,681 82,319 **168,000**	31,585 37,502 **69,087**
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	5,147	852.8
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,662	74.38

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 03: Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG) receive specialized nutritious foods and cash-based transfers to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive SBCC

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	3,655	3,411

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	2,001,017	1,689,383

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

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

CSP Output 08: Refugee primary school children (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance (linked to SDG 4).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	98

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.3	>25.1	>25.1	61	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	>44.1	>44.1	62	75.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.3	>25.7	>25.7	62	70.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	<53.4	<53.4	33	31.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.9	<36.3	<36.3	32	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<47.8	<47.8	32	26.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	<21.5	<21.5	6	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	<19.6	<19.6	6	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<26.5	<26.5	6	3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.96	<19.38	<19.38	14.8	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.96	<15.95	<15.95	14.3	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.96	<20.07	<20.07	14.5	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	<60	<60	1	24.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.4	<37.3	<37.3	1	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<53.3	<53.3	1	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<23.4	<23.4	41	27.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	<26.1	<26.1	40	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	<27.4	<27.4	40	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<6.3	<6.3	36	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1	<13.1	<13.1	36	65.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<7.7	<7.7	36	55.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5	>10.4	>10.4	23	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.5	>23.5	>23.5	23	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.9	>12	>12	23	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.2	≥3.29	≥3.29	3.65	4.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.43	≥3.2	≥3.2	3.5	4.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.39	≥3.24	≥3.24	3.57	4.08	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	67	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	87	45.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.5	>92.5	>92.5	78	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	27	54.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	12	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	19	52.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<0	6	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.1	<1.1	<1.1	1	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<1	<1	3	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	20.06	<17.66	<17.66	13.2	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.95	<18.02	<18.02	6.2	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.72	<18.33	<18.33	9.3	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.5	<11.1	<11.1	7	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.2	<24	<24	1	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21	<21	6	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37.5	<44.5	<44.5	26	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<34.7	<34.7	19	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<37.6	<37.6	22	31.7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.5	<24.5	<24.5	28	26.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.5	<17.6	<17.6	44	32.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.8	<19.6	<19.6	34	29.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.5	>19.9	>19.9	39	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	>23.7	>23.7	36	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	>21.8	>21.8	38	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.65	≥4.1	≥4.1	3.07	2.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.72	≥3.9	≥3.9	3.39	3.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.69	≥4	≥4	3.2	3.04	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	67	>67.4	>67.4	1.6	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	>69.5	>69.5	3.2	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	>68.5	>68.5	2.2	5.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	37	<48.1	<48.1	3	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<36.8	<36.8	5.3	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.5	<43.5	<43.5	3.6	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6	<19.1	<19.1	13.4	52.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.6	<33.9	<33.9	11.2	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<25.1	<25.1	12.6	52.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8	<14.7	<14.7	9	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.4	<15.9	<15.9	10.5	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	<15.2	<15.2	9.6	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	>18.2	>18.2	74.6	14.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>13.4	>13.4	73	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.5	>16.2	>16.2	74	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥37.5	≥37.5	39.5	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.9	≥35.4	≥35.4	45.5	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.6	≥36.4	≥36.4	41.4	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.9	≤28.4	≤28.4	33.5	67.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.5	≤24.6	≤24.6	29.2	70.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.4	≤26.7	≤26.7	32.1	70	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.1	≤34.1	≤34.1	27	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	≤39.9	≤39.9	25.2	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤36.9	≤36.9	26.4	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.07	<14.54	<14.54	9.2	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.15	<13.17	<13.17	8.3	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.55	<13.5	<13.5	8.7	11.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27.1	<36.7	<36.7	4.4	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.2	<38	<38	9.2	27.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	<36.9	<36.9	5.9	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	<17.6	<17.6	19.2	40.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.6	<19.6	<19.6	19.4	40.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.2	<18.7	<18.7	19.3	40.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.2	<23.1	<23.1	13	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	<16.9	<16.9	18.2	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<19.9	<19.9	14.6	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.4	>22.6	>22.6	63.4	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	>25.5	>25.5	53.2	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.5	>24.5	>24.5	60.2	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	69.44	>65	>65	33.7	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.7	>65	>65	25.6	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.19	>65	>65	28.7	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2.11	≥3.6	≥3.6		4.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.23	≥3.54	≥3.54		4.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.17	≥3.58	≥3.58		4.36	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Tigray - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.6	>75.6	>75.6	61	66.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.3	>85.3	>85.3	62	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83.1	>83.1	>83.1	62	68	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	35	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	34	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	34	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	4	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.2	<1.2	<1.2	4	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	<1.5	<1.5	4	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.8	<27.77	<27.77	14.1	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	<26.46	<26.46	14.2	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<27.08	<27.08	14.1	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.9	<31.2	<31.2	30	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	<33.8	<33.8	31	35.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.4	<32.9	<32.9	31	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.9	<39.8	<39.8	39	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	<41	<41	43	29.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.2	<40.5	<40.5	41	33.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42.5	<15.6	<15.6	21	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.4	<14.8	<14.8	12	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	<14.8	<14.8	17	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.8	>13.5	>13.5	9	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>10.4	>10.4	15	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.1	>11.8	>11.8	11	17	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	4.03	3.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	3.94	3.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥3.75	≥3.75	3.99	3.51	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26	>67	>67	30.3	14.4	WFP survey
	Male	26	>72	>72	34.4	19.2	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>70	>70	32	16.6	WFP survey
Target Group: ReliefBen - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	78	>74.5	>74.5		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78	>76.5	>76.5		0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	>76	>76		0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	56	≥66	≥66	66	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≥66	≥66	63	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	≥66	≥66	63.7	27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	92	>70	>70	63	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>70	>70	71	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>70	>70	73	86	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93.6	>75	>75	85.51	84.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.6	>75	>75	85.51	84.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.6	>75	>75	85.51	84.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	5.1	<15	<15	13.7	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	<15	<15	13.7	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	<15	<15	13.7	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.3	<15	<15	0.79	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	<15	<15	0.79	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.3	<15	<15	0.79	2	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<2.97	<2.97	16.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	<6.25	<6.25	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	<4.5	<4.5	13.3		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	<10.93	<10.93	36.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	<14.65	<14.65	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.2	<11.45	<11.45	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	<78.27	<78.27	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.1	<68.25	<68.25	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	<75.3	<75.3	20		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	>7.83	>7.83	26.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.3	>10.85	>10.85	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	>9.75	>9.75	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62.8	>52.57	>52.57	51.4	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.8	>70.05	>70.05	58.3	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58.1	>62.9	>62.9	54.2	58.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	<35.3	<35.3	31	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<26.1	<26.1	27.6	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	<29.4	<29.4	29.6	30.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.9	<12.13	<12.13	17.6	13.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<3.85	<3.85	14.1	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	<7.7	<7.7	16.2	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.7	≤12.77	≤12.77	10.25	10.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤13.33	≤13.33	12.13	10.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	≤12.69	≤12.69	11.02	10.53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.9	<2.97	<2.97	7.2	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.3	<6.25	<6.25	8.1	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	<4.5	<4.5	7.5	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	<10.93	<10.93	19.5	29.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	<14.65	<14.65	29.3	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.2	<11.45	<11.45	23.6	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.5	<78.27	<78.27	30.5	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.1	<68.25	<68.25	20.7	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.7	<75.3	<75.3	26.4	39.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.2	>7.83	>7.83	42.8	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.3	>10.85	>10.85	41.9	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	>9.75	>9.75	42.5	24.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.7	>5.3	>5.3	4.23	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	>5.3	>5.3	4.4	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	4.3	4.65	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	7	=9	=9	1.1	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	=8	=8	8.7	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=8	=8	2.2	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	>92	>92	100	82.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>92	>92	100	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>92	>92	100	83.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	37.1	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	46.5	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	41.4	56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	91	>70	>70	63	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91	>70	>70	71	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	>70	>70	73	30	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	92	>75	>75	97.8	98.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>75	>75	97.8	98.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>75	>75	97.8	98.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.3	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4.7	<15	<15	1.7	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.7	<15	<15	1.7	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	<15	<15	1.7	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3	<15	<15	0.5	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	<15	<15	0.5	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0.5	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	92	>66	>66	32.4	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	>66	>66	43.1	82.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	>66	>66	75.4	79.9	WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.

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

CSP Output 09: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**	224,665 263,724 **488,389**	211,747 217,526 **429,273**
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,792	1,951.74
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	14,696,733	5,338,376
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	271	353.59

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.

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

CSP Output 12: Targeted households (PSNP core clients - Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet food and nutrition gaps and make long-term contributions to the reductions of disaster risk and climate change adaptation.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male **Total**	21,580 21,980 **43,560**	30,160 30,824 **60,984**
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	920,425	2,760,619

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	3,947,734	9,753,976
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male **Total**	55,374 56,401 **111,775**	91,200 105,000 **196,200**
	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male **Total**	31,210 31,790 **63,000**	100,911 107,102 **208,013**
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male **Total**		91,390 96,000 **187,390**

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.

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

CSP Output 09: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	85
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	18	19
N.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed in emergency context	N.5.1: Number of schools constructed / rehabilitated with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	school	50	193
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	328,660	253,885
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,000	18,000

CSP Output 09: Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,160	1,067
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	3,718	0
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%		38.35

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	23	23
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	8,214	8,041
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	237	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	8,218	7,459
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	43	43
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	0
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,274	3,637
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,665	3,208
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	49
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	59
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	52
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	0

F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	59
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	52
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	37	37
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	44	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	439	393
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	84	59
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,273	1,135
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	19,841	20,801
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	22,499	25,219
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,007	963
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Food assistance for asset	Kilograms	20,801	20,803
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	289,387	343,194
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	7
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	24	24
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	0

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	143	143
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	1,420,000	0
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,670,326	
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.5: Number of people benefiting from payouts of (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	911,135	388,160
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.5: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US$	12,502,651	1,383,387
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	28,407	25,099
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US$	1,300,000	1,286,665
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US$	606,238	509,006
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	1,863	1,863
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	195,872	208,013

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

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

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	**Overall**	1	≥1	≥1	2	3	Secondary data
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	**Overall**	138,995	>1,500,000	>1,500,000	2,340,657	3,656,299.18	Secondary data
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
1.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	6.7	>5	>5	1.1	-13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.7	>5	>5	8.7	-17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	>5	>5	2.2	-15	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	96	>96	>96	88	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>96	>96	87	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>96	>96	87	72	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.24: Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	5.4	>10	>10	22.9	7.4	Secondary data
	Male	5.4	>10	>10	13.1	7.4	Secondary data
	Overall	5.4	>10	>10	19.6	7.4	Secondary data
1.3.43: SABER school feeding index	**Overall**	1	≥4	≥4	2	2	Secondary data
1.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	61	≥85	≥85	90	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	≥85	≥85	61	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥85	≥85	91	85	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	**Overall**	300	≥4,000	≥4,000	2,045.3	2,991.8	Secondary data

1.3.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	28.6	>28.6	>28.6	54.5	22.9	Secondary data
	Male	36	>36	>36	42.5	13.1	Secondary data
	Overall	31.9	>31.9	>31.9	48.4	19.6	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53.9	≥53.9	≥53.9			WFP survey
	Male	52.3	≥52.3	≥52.3			WFP survey
	Overall	53	≥53	≥53			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	≤43.4	≤43.4			WFP survey
	Male	41.1	≤41.1	≤41.1			WFP survey
	Overall	42.1	≤42.1	≤42.1			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6			WFP survey
	Male	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5			WFP survey
	Overall	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9			WFP survey
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.04	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Male	9.86	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Overall	10.77	<10	<10			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	59.2	<59.2	<59.2			WFP survey
	Male	59.8	<59.8	<59.8			WFP survey
	Overall	59.6	<59.6	<59.6			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.1	<17.1	<17.1			WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14			WFP survey
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	23.7	>23.7	>23.7			WFP survey
	Male	26.2	>26.2	>26.2			WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	>25.1			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	65.1	≥65	≥65			WFP survey
	Male	61.3	≥61.3	≥61.3			WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	>51	>51	63.6	54.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	>62	>62	73.5	61.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	>59	>59	70.5	59.8	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32	<32	<32	22.8	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	<29	<29	14.4	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	<30	<30	16.9	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17	<17	<17	13.6	21.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<9	<9	12.1	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	<11	<11	12.6	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	**Overall**	67	>73	>73	86.8	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	**Overall**	67	>90	>90	81	83.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	5	≥30	≥30	1		Secondary data
	Male	5	≥30	≥30	0.6		Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥30	≥30	5		Secondary data
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71	<71	<71	93.3	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	<74	<74	90.4	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72	<72	<72	91.2	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	<12	<12	11	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<10	<10	7.7	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<10	<10	8.7	13.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<27	<27	26.5	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	<19	<19	21.7	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<21	<21	23.1	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	**Overall**	0	>0	>0	4.8	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	**Overall**	0	>0	>0	16.9	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	**Overall**	0	>0	>0	78.3	82	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11	<10.5	<10.5	8.2	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.7	<8.3	<8.3	6.6	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.3	<8.8	<8.8	7.1	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<7.9	<7.9	8	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<3.8	<3.8	7.5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<3.8	<3.8	7.7	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	<23.8	<23.8	17.3	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	<24.7	<24.7	17.6	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	<24.7	<24.7	17.5	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	<22.8	<22.8	25.6	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	<16.2	<16.2	19.5	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	<18.1	<18.1	21.2	17.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43	>45.2	>45.2	49.1	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>55.7	>55.7	55.4	64.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51	>53.6	>53.6	53.6	64.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52	>52	>52	30.4	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.5	>56.5	>56.5	32.6	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.4	>55.4	>55.4	31.9	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.1	>84.1	>84.1			WFP survey
	Male	86.3	>86.3	>86.3			WFP survey
	Overall	85.7	>85.7	>85.7			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	<13.5	<13.5			WFP survey
	Male	9.3	<9.3	<9.3			WFP survey
	Overall	10.5	<10.5	<10.5			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.4	<2.4	<2.4			WFP survey
	Male	4.5	<4.5	<4.5			WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	<3.8	<3.8			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23	≤23	≤23			WFP survey
	Male	26	≤26	≤26			WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≤25.1	≤25.1			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.7	≤8.7	≤8.7			WFP survey
	Male	9.6	≤15	≤15			WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57.1	≤57.1	≤57.1			WFP survey
	Male	51.4	≤51.4	≤51.4			WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≤53.1	≤53.1			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1			WFP survey
	Male	13	≥13	≥13			WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	≥12.4	≥12.4			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	35.6	≥35.6	≥35.6			WFP survey
	Male	40	≥40	≥40			WFP survey
	Overall	38.6	≥38.6	≥38.6			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	81.5	>81.5	>81.5			WFP survey
	Male	89.1	>89.1	>89.1			WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	>85.3	>85.3			WFP survey

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.5	<18.5	<18.5			WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10			WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	<14.3	<14.3			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0			WFP survey
	Male	0.9	=0.9	=0.9			WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	=0.5	=0.5			WFP survey
1.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	36	>36	>36			WFP survey
	Male	56	>56	>56			WFP survey
	Overall	46	>46	>46			WFP survey
1.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	**Overall**	43	>43	>43			WFP survey
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	1.8	<1.8	<1.8			WFP survey
	Male	0.9	<0.9	<0.9			WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	<1.3	<1.3			WFP survey
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	**Overall**	0	=3,775,000	=3,775,000			Secondary data
1.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	**Overall**	0	=3,775,000	=3,775,000			Secondary data
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	**Overall**	0	=5,000	=5,000			Secondary data
1.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	**Overall**	0	=5,000	=5,000			Secondary data
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4	<4	<4			WFP survey
	Male	2	<2	<2			WFP survey
	Overall	3	<3	<3			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	<7	<7			WFP survey
	Male	5	<5	<5			WFP survey
	Overall	6	<6	<6			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15	<15	<15			WFP survey
	Male	8	<8	<8			WFP survey
	Overall	11	<11	<11			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	74.1	>74.1	>74.1			WFP survey
	Male	85.5	>85.5	>85.5			WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	>78.8	>78.8			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.2	≥92.2	≥92.2			WFP survey
	Male	77.6	≥77.6	≥77.6			WFP survey
	Overall	86.2	≥86.2	≥86.2			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2			WFP survey
	Male	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3			WFP survey
	Overall	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤3.6	≤3.6			WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1			WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5			WFP survey

1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.2	≤15.2	≤15.2			WFP survey
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8			WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤13.4	≤13.4			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.8	≤20	≤20			WFP survey
	Male	6.1	≤10	≤10			WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤15.9	≤15.9			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24	≤24	≤24			WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≤25	≤25			WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.9	≤32.9	≤32.9			WFP survey
	Male	38.8	≤38.8	≤38.8			WFP survey
	Overall	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.3	≥20.3	≥20.3			WFP survey
	Male	31	≥31	≥31			WFP survey
	Overall	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	35	≥35	≥35			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥33	≥33			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	94.3	≥94.2	≥94.2			WFP survey
	Male	86.5	≥86.5	≥86.5			WFP survey
	Overall	89.1	≥89.1	≥89.1			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8			WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3			WFP survey
	Overall	7.8	≤7.8	≤7.8			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.9	≤0.9	≤0.9			WFP survey
	Male	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2			WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	≤3.1	≤3.1			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.4	≤32.4	≤32.4			WFP survey
	Male	34.4	≤34.4	≤34.4			WFP survey
	Overall	33.8	≤33.8	≤33.8			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39.1	≤39.1	≤39.1			WFP survey
	Male	34.9	≤34.9	≤34.9			WFP survey
	Overall	36.3	≤36.3	≤36.3			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.6	≤28.6	≤28.6			WFP survey
	Male	28.8	≤28.8	≤28.8			WFP survey
	Overall	28.8	≤28.8	≤28.8			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.7	≥20.7	≥20.7			WFP survey
	Male	18.64	≥18.64	≥18.64			WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≥19.3	≥19.3			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	30.1	≥30.1	≥30.1			WFP survey
	Male	29.2	≥29.2	≥29.2			WFP survey
	Overall	29.5	≥29.5	≥29.5			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							

1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.2	>35.2	>35.2			WFP survey
	Male	51.1	>51.1	>51.1			WFP survey
	Overall	47.4	>47.4	>47.4			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.1	<48.1	<48.1			WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4			WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<29.9	<29.9			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.7	<16.7	<16.7			WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<24.4	<24.4			WFP survey
	Overall	22.6	<22.6	<22.6			WFP survey
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.5	<19.5	<19.5			WFP survey
	Male	18.93	<18.93	<18.93			WFP survey
	Overall	19.1	<19.1	<19.1			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33	<33	<33			WFP survey
	Male	43	<43	<43			WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	43	<43	<43			WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<40			WFP survey
	Overall	41	<41	<41			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	<6	<6			WFP survey
	Male	6	<19	<19			WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	<9			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6	>6	>6			WFP survey
	Male	11	>11	>11			WFP survey
	Overall	9	>9	>9			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	33	≥33	≥33			WFP survey
	Male	34	≥34	≥34			WFP survey
	Overall	34	≥34	≥34			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Tigray - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for asset							
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥46	≥46			WFP survey
	Male	60.2	≥60.2	≥60.2			WFP survey
	Overall	51.2	≥51.2	≥51.2			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.6	≤45.6	≤45.6			WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≤38.2	≤38.2			WFP survey
	Overall	42.9	≤42.9	≤42.9			WFP survey
1.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.4	≤8.4	≤8.4			WFP survey
	Male	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6			WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9			WFP survey
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	4.86	≤4.86	≤4.86			WFP survey
	Male	3.42	≤3.42	≤3.42			WFP survey
	Overall	4.33	≤4.33	≤4.33			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.8	≤2.8	≤2.8			WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8			WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	≤2.1	≤2.1			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5			WFP survey
	Male	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4			WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8.3			WFP survey

1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51	≤51	≤51			WFP survey
	Male	35.8	≤35.8	≤35.8			WFP survey
	Overall	46	≤46	≤46			WFP survey
1.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39.5	≥39.5	≥39.5			WFP survey
	Male	52	≥52	≥52			WFP survey
	Overall	44.1	≥44.1	≥44.1			WFP survey
1.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	64.6	≥64.6	≥64.6			WFP survey
	Male	59.9	≥59.9	≥59.9			WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9			WFP survey
Target Group: all - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
1.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.1	≤12	≤12			WFP survey
	Male	14.6	≤12	≤12			WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	≤12	≤12			WFP survey

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

Output Results

Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition

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

CSP Output 17: Children aged 6-23 months and PLWG receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male **Total**	109,130 **109,130**	57,880 58,962 **116,842**
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	8,958,243	5,166,403
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	24,322,200	17,393,656

Other Output

Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition

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

CSP Output 17: Children aged 6-23 months and PLWG receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	28,218	34,504
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	7,210	38,249

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.57: Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages	**Overall**	41.8	>41.8	>41.8	64.5	77	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	52.9	>52.9	>52.9	96.4	50.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	>52.9	>52.9	96.4	50.65	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	13.6	≥23.6	≥23.6		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.7	≥24.7	≥24.7		66.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.8	≥23.8	≥23.8		67.5	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	54.5	≥64.5	≥64.5		50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.3	≥45.3	≥45.3		20.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.4	≥51.4	≥51.4		14.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.6	≥23.6	≥23.6		50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥12.9	≥12.9		14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.9	≥16.9	≥16.9		14.6	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	**Overall**	18.9	>28.9	>28.9		100	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51.5	>75	>75		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.3	>75	>75		95.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.2	>75	>75		95.1	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.6	<15	<15		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<15	<15		4.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<15	<15		4.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.9	<10	<10		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.4	<10	<10		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<10	<10		0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.3	<5.6	<5.6		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<6.9	<6.9		25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.1	<6.4	<6.4		24.8	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.6	<18.5	<18.5		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.9	<11.6	<11.6		4.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.6	<14.1	<14.1		4.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.8	<33.1	<33.1		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.2	<21.8	<21.8		3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.6	<25.8	<25.8		3.9	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70		71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70		71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70		71	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	63.9	≥73.9	≥73.9	82.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.5	≥93.5	≥93.5	79	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.7	≥90.7	≥90.7	79	92	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	63.3	≥73.3	≥73.3	68	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.6	≥92.6	≥92.6	57	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.6	≥91.6	≥91.6	67.4	83	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	51.6	≥61.6	≥61.6	52	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.4	≥77.4	≥77.4	65	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥76	≥76	64	88	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	**Overall**	31.7	≥41.7	≥41.7	82.7	83	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	87	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	95	97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.98	≥99.98	≥99.98	94	100	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.6	≤0	≤0	9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	≤0.2	4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	5	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	89.3	<50	<50	44	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.6	<50	<50	66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.9	<50	<50	55	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≤7	≤7	44	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0.2	≤0.2	66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	55	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	65	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	87	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	76	0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	96	>70	>70	100	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>70	>70	100	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>70	>70	100	85	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	45.5	>66	>66		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	>66	>66		99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	>66	>66		99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	21.3	≥31.3	≥31.3		26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≥17.3	≥17.3		46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≥19.5	≥19.5		41	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	38.3	≥48.3	≥48.3		39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.8	≥29.8	≥29.8		20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.8	≥32.8	≥32.8		13	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	17	≥13.2	≥13.2		10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.2	≥27	≥27		14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	≥15.4	≥15.4		13	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	**Overall**	6.2	≥16.2	≥16.2		76	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	>75	>75		78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.2	>75	>75		64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	>75	>75		67	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.4	<15	<15		22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	<15	<15		23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<15	<15		23	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60.4	<10	<10		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.3	<10	<10		13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	<10	<10		10	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	<37.4	<37.4		41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.5	<42.5	<42.5		51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42	<37.8	<37.8		48	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	<37.2	<37.2		4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.3	<42.5	<42.5		15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.8	<37.6	<37.6		13	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	98.1	<89.9	<89.9		4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	<88.3	<88.3		15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	<89.7	<89.7		12	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>70	>70		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>70	>70		100	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66		75	WFP programme monitoring

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

Other Output

Activity 07: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.

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

CSP Output 18: Chronically food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive adequate assistance and services as a result of enhanced federal and regional government capacity to implement safety nets, including PSNP, climate risk management, livelihoods strengthening and for people living with HIV(PLHIV) in emergency settings.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	250	245
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	9	9
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	12

CSP Output 19: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive more effective and efficient delivery of food assistance as a result of enhanced and sustainable supply chain management capacity of the Government at both federal and regional levels and increased private sector and local NGO engagement.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	13
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3

CSP Output 20: Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive timely and effective humanitarian action as a result of strengthened national food and nutrition early warning and emergency preparedness systems at federal and regional levels.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	230	294

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,593,054	1,966,550
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	195,872	208,013

Strategic Outcome 05: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025					Crisis Response
Other Output					
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 21: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	6	18.3
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	2,000	2,595
CSP Output 23: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from enhanced food security, early warning, emergency preparedness and climate risk management services through the use of light drones and new technologies for assessment and mapping.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.17: Number of destinations/service locations served	H.17.4: Number of locations where UNHAS operations were established	Common Air Transport Services	Number	3	9
H.23: Number of active UNHAS user organizations	H.23.1: Total number of active UNHAS users' organizations	Common Air Transport Services	Number	40	123
Activity 09: Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 24: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	50	47
Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 25: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	4,200	3,937
Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 26: Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefits from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	50,000	0

Outcome Results							
Activity 08: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	**Overall**	82	≥82	≥82	99	99.5	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	43	≥50	≥50	22	11.2	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥50	≥50	29	17.5	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥50	≥50	25	13.6	WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.4	>30	>30	89	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.6	>20	>20	91	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.2	>50	>50	90	50	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥50	15	22	WFP survey
	Male	20	≥50	≥50	19	29	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥50	≥50	17	24.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugee - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.4	>30	>30	84	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.6	>20	>20	87	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.2	>50	>50	86	50	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	307,185	=164,338	=164,338	168,685	254,769	Secondary data
	Male	307,185	=171,046	=171,046	168,680	254,769	Secondary data
	Overall	614,370	=335,384	=335,384	337,365	509,538	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	**Overall**	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	**Overall**	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93.3	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.9	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	71.3	=100	=100	92.73	98.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.4	=100	=100	93.01	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	92.92	99.34	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	45.7	>90	>90	100	98.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	>90	>90	100	98.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.2	>90	>90	100	98.57	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	100	99.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.59	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.21	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.3	=97	=97	100	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.8	=100	=100	100	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.7	=98.5	=98.5	100	93.19	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	47	>90	>90	100	98.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	>90	>90	100	98.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>90	>90	100	98.47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.3	=100	=100	96.14	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	97.26	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	96.84	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98.7	=100	=100	89.77	98.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	90.14	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	90	98.76	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.2	>90	>90	95.3	95.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.8	>90	>90	97.26	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.1	>90	>90	96.52	95.61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Tigray - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.48	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.3	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.72	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63.9	=100	=100	94.85	97.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.4	=100	=100	94.94	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.5	=100	=100	94.89	96.81	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	65.8	>90	>90	100	85.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.4	>90	>90	100	87.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	64.3	>90	>90	100	86.52	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	99.6	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	99.26	97.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	99.31	98	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.5	=100	=100	76.78	94.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.5	=100	=100	86.46	93.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100	84.92	93.95	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.4	>90	>90	96.64	90.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	>90	>90	95.96	84.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	>90	>90	96.07	85.64	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.5	=100	=100	97.45	99.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7	=100	=100	98.01	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100	97.68	99.8	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.4	=100	=100	88.08	92.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	90.3	95.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.9	=100	=100	89	93.36	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89.5	>90	>90	88.08	93.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.9	>90	>90	90.3	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	>90	>90	89	93.89	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.93	99.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.93	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.73	99.82	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	94.3	=100	=100	99.8	75.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.9	=100	=100	99.58	74.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	=100	=100	99.69	75	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.7	>90	>90	100	98.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.2	>90	>90	98.94	99.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	82.9	>90	>90	99.48	99.02	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.8	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.1	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.1	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87.1	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.5	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	93.4	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.6	>90	>90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100	98.07	99.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100	96.89	99.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	97.24	99.29	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	92.98	90.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	=100	=100	92.81	93.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	=100	=100	92.86	92.3	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95	>90	>90	98.16	99.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	>90	>90	98.11	99.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	>90	>90	98.12	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	84.1	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	84.2	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	84.2	=100	=100			WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.9	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	99	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	98.9	>90	>90			WFP survey

Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100			WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=90	=90			WFP survey
	Male	100	=90	=90			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=90	=90			WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	100	>90	>90			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.7	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.9	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.8	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.9	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Male	97.7	>90	>90			WFP survey
	Overall	95.8	>90	>90			WFP survey
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	=100	=100		98.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100		98.52	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	71.6	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.3	=100	=100		97.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	71.95	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90.6	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.2	=100	=100	99.79	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.82	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.04	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.02	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.08	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97	>90	>90	96.17	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>90	>90	96.01	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	>90	>90	96.03	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99	=100	=100		96.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100		97.16	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.4	=100	=100		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	=100	=100		99.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.45	=100	=100		99.53	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	>90		100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	**Overall**	Missing	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	**Overall**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	4.3	≥80	≥80	94	33.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.2	≥80	≥80	92.62	14.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≥80	≥80	93.02	23.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	10.2	≥80	≥80	100	19.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	≥80	≥80	99.06	18.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	≥80	≥80	99.48	19.08	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	2.8	≥80	≥80	76.85	27.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.4	≥80	≥80	79.07	26.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.1	≥80	≥80	78.23	27.7	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Relief ben - **Location**: Tigray - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	59.5	≥80	≥80	96.91	30.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.3	≥80	≥80	96.84	33.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.7	≥80	≥80	96.88	31.97	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57.1	≥80	≥80	36.56	31.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	33.38	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	≥80	≥80	33.88	40.79	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3	≥93.6	≥93.6	94.16	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥95.3	≥95.3	94.98	29.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥94.4	≥94.4	94.5	34.68	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	≥80	≥80	72.75	15.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	≥80	≥80	74.79	17.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.2	≥80	≥80	73.77	16.31	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	16	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.6	≥80	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	56	≥80	≥80	98.88	77.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	≥80	≥80	75.07	74.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≥80	≥80	86.96	75.62	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	38	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	44	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	39	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Gambela - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	90	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	9	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	18.5	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Target Group: All - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	22	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Afar - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	20.7	≥80	≥80		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.4	≥80	≥80		38.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.5	≥80	≥80		99.59	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Amhara - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥74	≥74	94.16	46.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.4	≥74	≥74	93.98	46.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50.5	≥74	≥74	93.95	46.38	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWCH - **Location**: Somali - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	52.4	≥80	≥80		55.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.3	≥80	≥80		36.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥80	≥80		44.44	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	84.21	78.95	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	90	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity**: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	87.5	100	Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	**Overall**	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	**Overall**	6	=12	=12	11	9	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	=100	33	30	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	=100	19.82	6	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	=100	26.35	17.89	Secondary data
Activity 02: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CHPLW - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: refugees - **Location**: Ethiopia - **Modality**: Cash, Food - **Subactivity**: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	27	=100	=100	84.57	42.74	Secondary data
	Male	27	=100	=100	78.07	23.56	Secondary data
	Overall	27	=100	=100	81.26	33.17	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Tewelde

Female Farmer in Southern Tigray Supported Under WFP's Early Recovery and Resilience Project.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

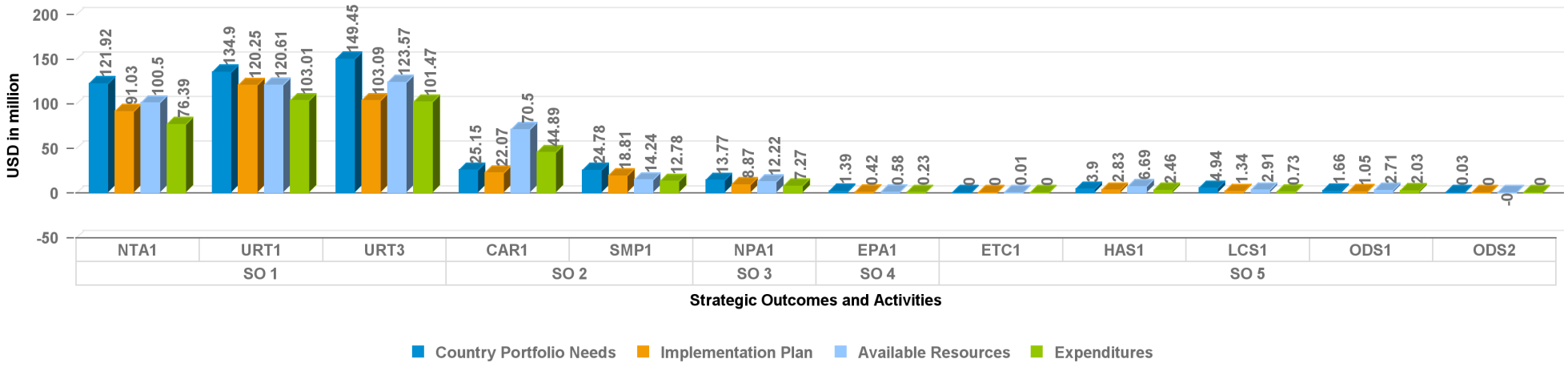
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 1	URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.
SO 2	CAR1	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition
SO 4	EPA1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector
SO 5	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SO 5	ODS2	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition	13,769,925	8,870,281	12,224,688	7,265,161
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**13,769,925**	**8,870,281**	**12,224,688**	**7,265,161**
2.1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,089,315	0
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	121,924,218	91,029,704	100,504,215	76,391,876
		Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	134,902,848	120,250,716	120,608,711	103,013,007

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	149,447,838	103,091,760	123,570,353	101,465,901
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	25,145,996	22,068,788	70,504,723	44,889,433
		Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.	24,782,139	18,811,930	14,235,192	12,781,242
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**456,203,039**	**355,252,897**	**430,512,509**	**338,541,459**
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.	3,898,074	2,829,278	6,687,261	2,462,363

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	1,662,633	1,052,545	2,711,132	2,033,433
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	4,943,422	1,338,848	2,911,134	725,801
		Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	34,430	0	0	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	0	0	9,964	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**10,538,559**	**5,220,671**	**12,319,491**	**5,221,598**
17.9	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.	1,389,673	416,873	576,439	230,852
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**1,389,673**	**416,873**	**576,439**	**230,852**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,262,050	0
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**0**	**7,262,050**	**0**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**481,901,196**	**369,760,722**	**462,895,176**	**351,259,070**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**23,341,570**	**23,241,570**	**24,264,011**	**19,900,717**
Total Direct Costs			**505,242,765**	**393,002,292**	**487,159,188**	**371,159,787**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**32,725,128**	**25,472,433**	**11,103,587**	**11,103,587**
Grand Total			**537,967,893**	**418,474,725**	**498,262,775**	**382,263,374**

Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

15/01/2026 12:15:56;29/01/

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs
Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan
Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

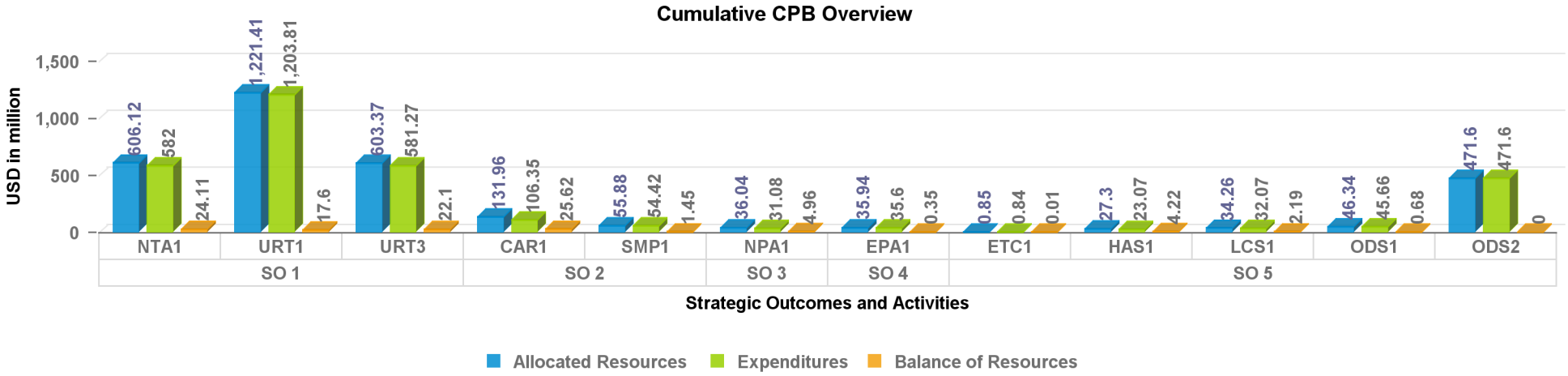
Available Resources
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

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

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NTA1	Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.
SO 1	URT3	Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.
SO 2	CAR1	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition
SO 4	EPA1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector
SO 5	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

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

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide unconditional and conditional, nutrition-sensitive, in-kind and cash-based food assistance to crisis-affected populations.	2,237,947,656	1,221,408,138	0	1,221,408,138	1,203,812,435	17,595,704
		Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutritional support to refugees.	973,903,757	590,284,775	13,087,306	603,372,082	581,267,630	22,104,452
		Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG.	1,112,982,800	606,115,433	0	606,115,433	582,003,094	24,112,339
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,089,315	0	1,089,315	0	1,089,315
	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, market actors, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks.	287,659,329	131,964,369	0	131,964,369	106,349,079	25,615,290

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive and gender equitable school feeding programmes.	128,537,832	55,878,798	0	55,878,798	54,424,847	1,453,951
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**4,741,031,374**	**2,606,740,828**	**13,087,306**	**2,619,828,134**	**2,527,857,084**	**91,971,050**

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition	64,889,758	36,041,873	0	36,041,873	31,082,346	4,959,527
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**64,889,758**	**36,041,873**	**0**	**36,041,873**	**31,082,346**	**4,959,527**

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety net programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, market systems and supply chain solutions and management.	57,171,540	35,943,467	0	35,943,467	35,597,880	345,586
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**57,171,540**	**35,943,467**	**0**	**35,943,467**	**35,597,880**	**345,586**
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors.	38,157,422	27,298,142	0	27,298,142	23,073,245	4,224,897

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector	944,349	845,871	0	845,871	835,907	9,964
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.	81,789,453	34,255,833	0	34,255,833	32,070,500	2,185,332

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics and engineering services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025	Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners	935,385,498	471,595,183	0	471,595,183	471,595,183	0
		Provide supply chain and engineering services to Government and humanitarian partners.	46,500,470	46,337,612	0	46,337,612	45,659,914	677,699
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**1,102,777,193**	**580,332,641**	**0**	**580,332,641**	**573,234,748**	**7,097,893**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,262,050	0	7,262,050	0	7,262,050
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**7,262,050**	**0**	**7,262,050**	**0**	**7,262,050**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**5,965,869,865**	**3,266,320,858**	**13,087,306**	**3,279,408,165**	**3,167,772,059**	**111,636,106**

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Ethiopia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**174,545,528**	**131,721,428**	**612,228**	**132,333,656**	**127,970,361**	**4,363,295**
Total Direct Costs			**6,140,415,393**	**3,398,042,286**	**13,699,534**	**3,411,741,820**	**3,295,742,419**	**115,999,401**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**333,854,128**	**176,486,908**		**176,486,908**	**176,486,908**	**0**
Grand Total			**6,474,269,521**	**3,574,529,194**	**13,699,534**	**3,588,228,728**	**3,472,229,327**	**115,999,401**

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Hemling
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs
Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions
Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation
Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures
Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures