



3rd Management Update on Operations in Ethiopia

2023 September



LEAD UP TO PAUSE OF WFP'S DISTRIBUTIONS - **TIMELINE**

2023

21 MAR

Joint WFP and USAID DART mission finds significant food and non-food aid diversion in the Tigray Region

5-24 MAY

USAID alerts WFP on further aid diversions in the Gambella Region and discovers aid diversion in the Somali Region

31 JULY

Test distributions begin to verify enhanced controls and measures for delivering food assistance in Tigray, starting with around 111,000 beneficiaries in priority *woredas*.

11 SEPTEMBER

Start of the targeting and registration process in priority *woredas* and IDP locations in Afar and Somali region in a phased manner

4 MAY

USAID and WFP pause general food distributions in the Tigray Region

8 JUNE

Expansion of pause of general food distributions countrywide

23 AUGUST

WFP commences the second phase of testing distribution in Tigray

SEPTEMBER

Expansion: WFP commences the third phase of distribution testing in Tigray

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

● WFP achievements under ongoing activities (up to August 2023):

TARGET
2.3 million

Activities	Beneficiaries reached
Relief - CBT	232,124
Nutrition	1,152,127
Refugee - Nutrition	179,932
School Feeding	290,469
Resilience building	114,217
FFV & SBCC	71,895
Total	2,040,764

● Stakeholder Engagement





WFP ETHIOPIA **ASSURANCE PROJECT - AIM**

Specifically, WFP is aiming to augment its assurance measures and controls to ensure that only the intended beneficiaries receive the assistance. Some of these actions include:

- **Implementing real-time food security** and needs assessments to prioritize those most in need;
- **Strengthening targeting and management** of beneficiary lists and identity checks;
- **Reinforcing commodity tracking** to follow food movements from warehouses through to beneficiaries;
- **Increasing monitoring and community feedback and reporting mechanisms** to unearth and quickly escalate issues on misuse, including full transparency with all stakeholders.

ASSURANCE PROJECT **ELEMENTS**



**Targeting and
Registration
Process**



**Monitoring &
Reporting**



**Protection &
AAP**



**NGOs & CP
Management**



**Food Distribution
Points**



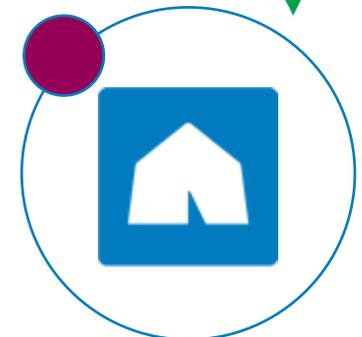
**LESS Last Mile
Solution (LMS)**



**Bag Marking
Solution (BMS)**



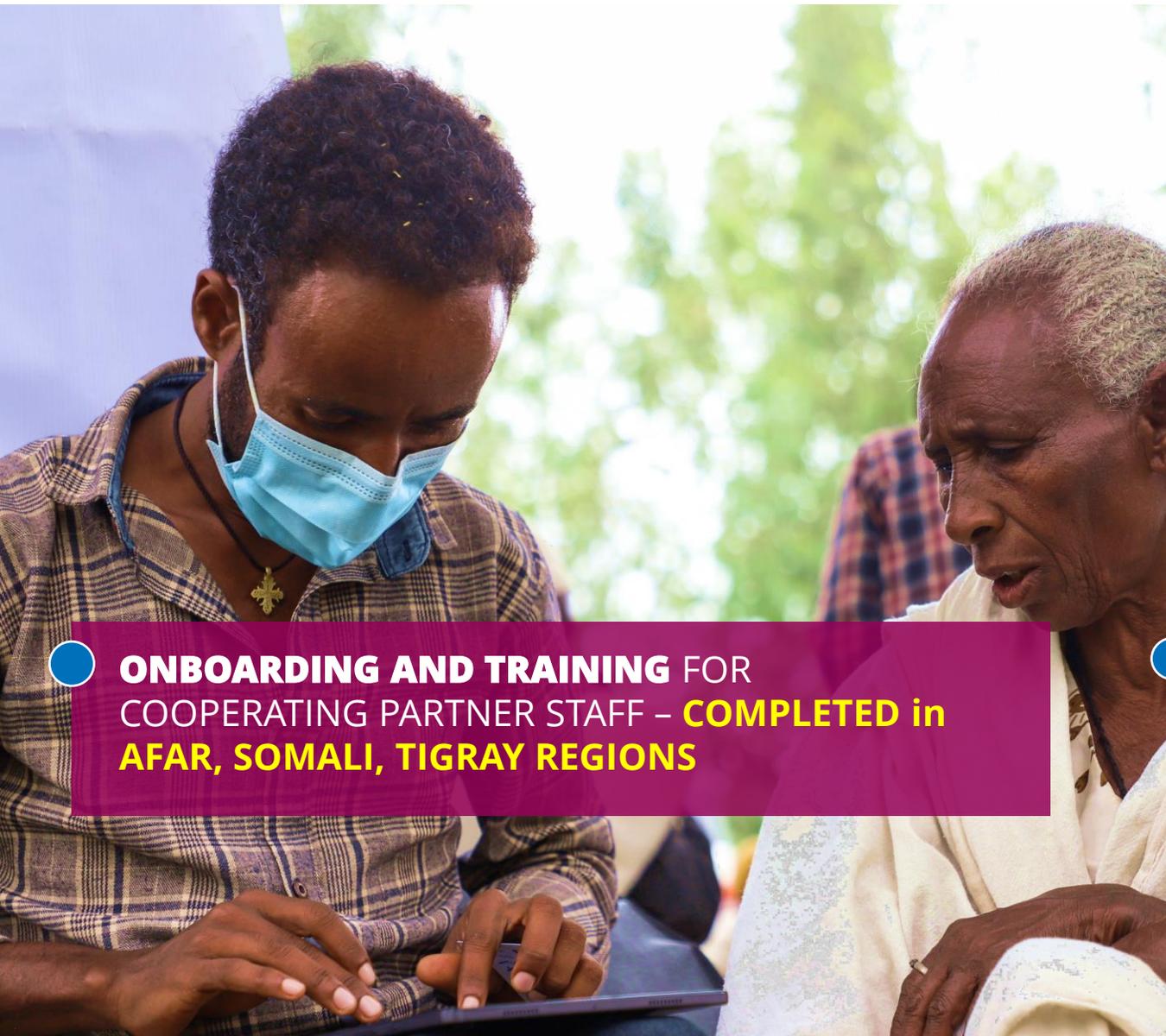
**Expansion of
GPS Tracking**



**Refugee Response
Takeover**



STATUS



● **ONBOARDING AND TRAINING** FOR COOPERATING PARTNER STAFF – **COMPLETED** in **AFAR, SOMALI, TIGRAY REGIONS**

● RELIEF OPERATION

- TIGRAY – **ONGOING**
- AFAR, & SOMALI – **TARGETING & REGISTRATION STARTED IN SEPTEMBER** (PRIORITIZING IDPS)
- AMHARA – **ON HOLD**

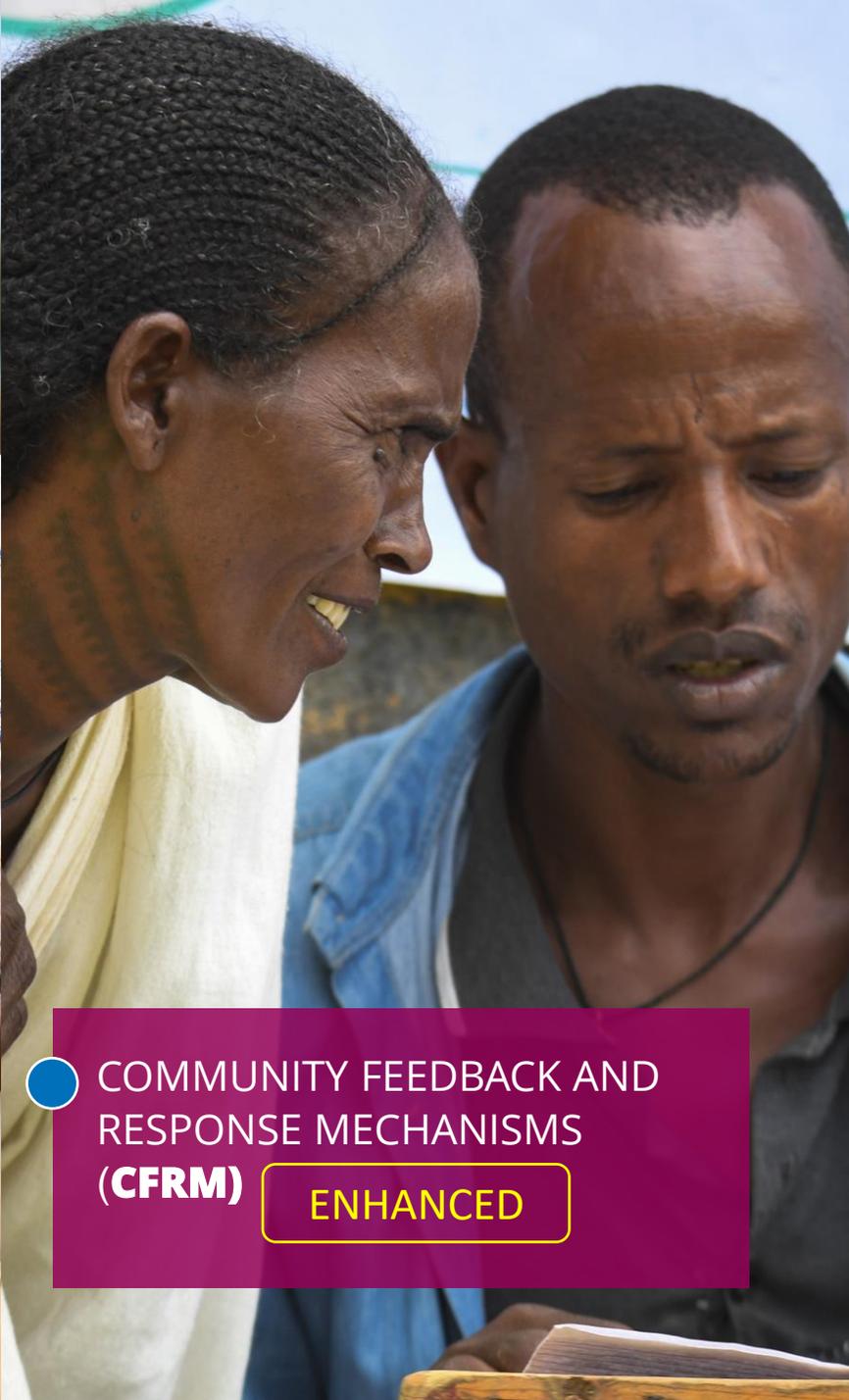


● REFUGEE OPERATION

- MoU **SIGNED AMONG WFP, GoE & UNHCR**
- WAREHOUSES – **96% TAKEN OVER**
- NGO PARTNERS – **ALL FLA SIGNED**
- GDT – **OPERATIONAL IN 97% CAMPS**
- DATA-SHARING AGREEMENT - **SIGNED**



● **TEST DISTRIBUTIONS IN TIGRAY REGION**
ONGOING



● **COMMUNITY FEEDBACK AND RESPONSE MECHANISMS (CFRM)**
ENHANCED



● **ACCELERATION AND TIMELINE**
END OF THE YEAR

● **COORDINATION EFFORTS**
ONGOING

VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Results from the enhanced monitoring (from test distributions in Tigray)



- 95 percent of the beneficiaries reported that vulnerable people were targeted to receive assistance.
- Almost all beneficiaries reported that distributions occurred in accordance with the plan.
- 97 percent of beneficiaries reported that they consumed all the food they received.
- 88 percent beneficiaries reported presence of CFMs (Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms) at the distribution sites.
- 74 percent of beneficiaries reported traveling less than one hour to reach the distribution location.

VOICES FROM THE FIELD

Video on new enhanced controls rolled out in Tigray



WFP
Programme

KIBROM H. MARIAM

Monitoring Assistant,
Tigray Region

where targeting and registration is happening.



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE TESTING DISTRIBUTION

Achievements

- Shifted from delegate-based food distributions to **household-level food collection** and **digital recording** of the food received.
- **Community-led** Vulnerability-Based-Targeting through the bottom-up approach.
- Built **trust** within communities through transparent distribution of entitlements.
- Established an **end-to-end beneficiary data identification management system** permitting daily reporting and reconciliation of distributions.
- Established direct **on-site monitoring and help desks** for observing issues and collecting beneficiary feedback.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Require heavy investment in partners' capacity
- Ensure enhanced community sensitization on code of conduct, PSEA, and household verification;
- Continuous oversight and presence required to mitigate registration risks (inclusion and exclusion);
- To address concerns about the single food basket (Wheat in Tigray) contributing to assistance selling.

A person wearing a blue World Food Programme (WFP) shirt is seen from behind, addressing a large group of people. The group consists of men, women, and children, many wearing traditional head coverings. The scene is set outdoors in a rural, arid environment. The entire image has a semi-transparent red overlay.

FOOD SECURITY UPDATE

Research, Assessment and Monitoring

WFP's Real-Time Remote Monitoring



38 countries

Collecting and analyzing daily data through live calls

Food Consumption Score

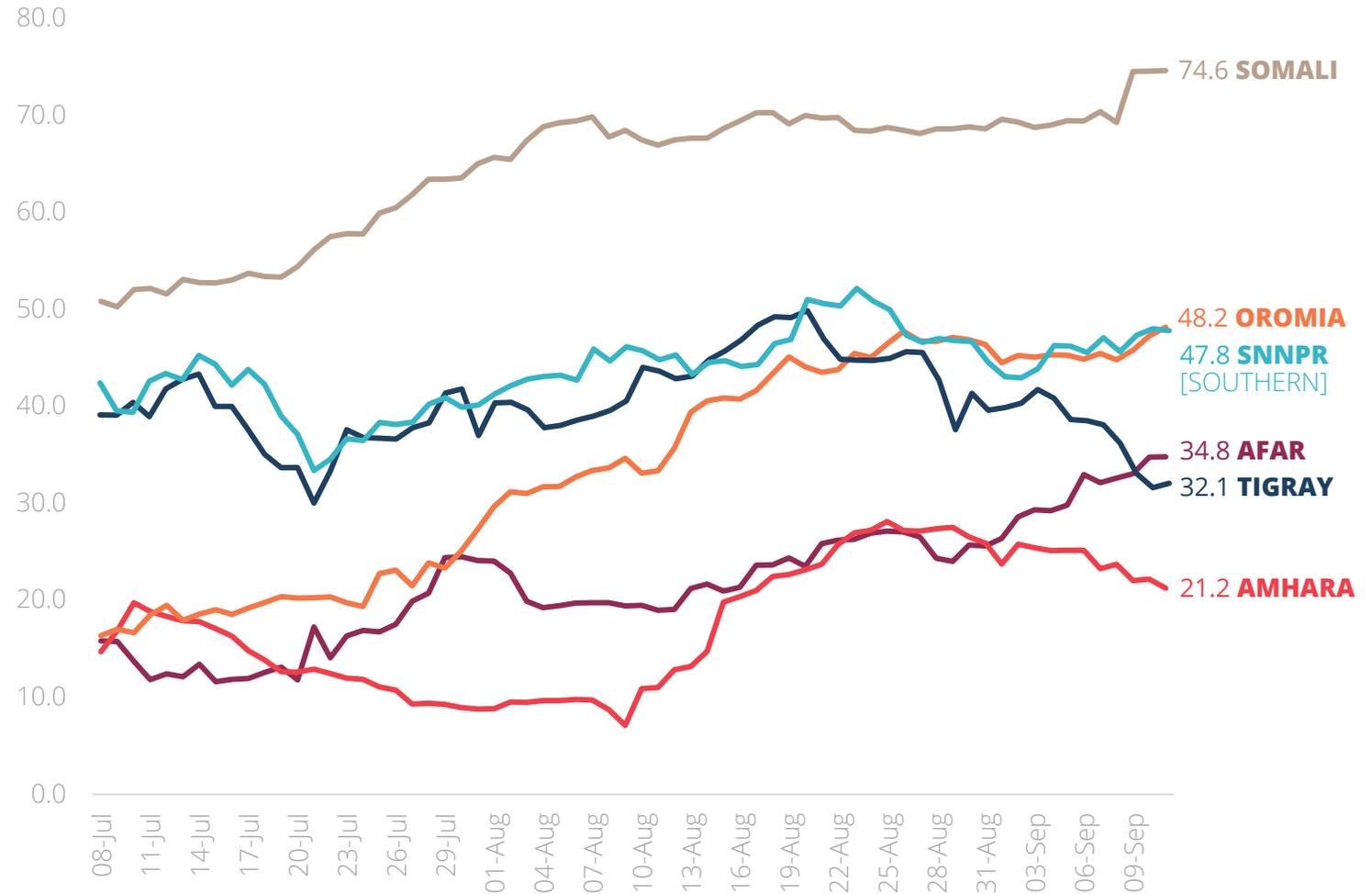
A proxy of household's food access and a core WFP indicator used to classify households into different groups based on the adequacy of the foods consumed in the week prior to being surveyed. FCS is the most commonly used food security indicator by WFP and partners.

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

Measures the frequency and severity of the behaviours households engage in when faced with shortages of food or financial constraints to buy food. It assesses whether there has been a change in the consumption patterns of a given household.

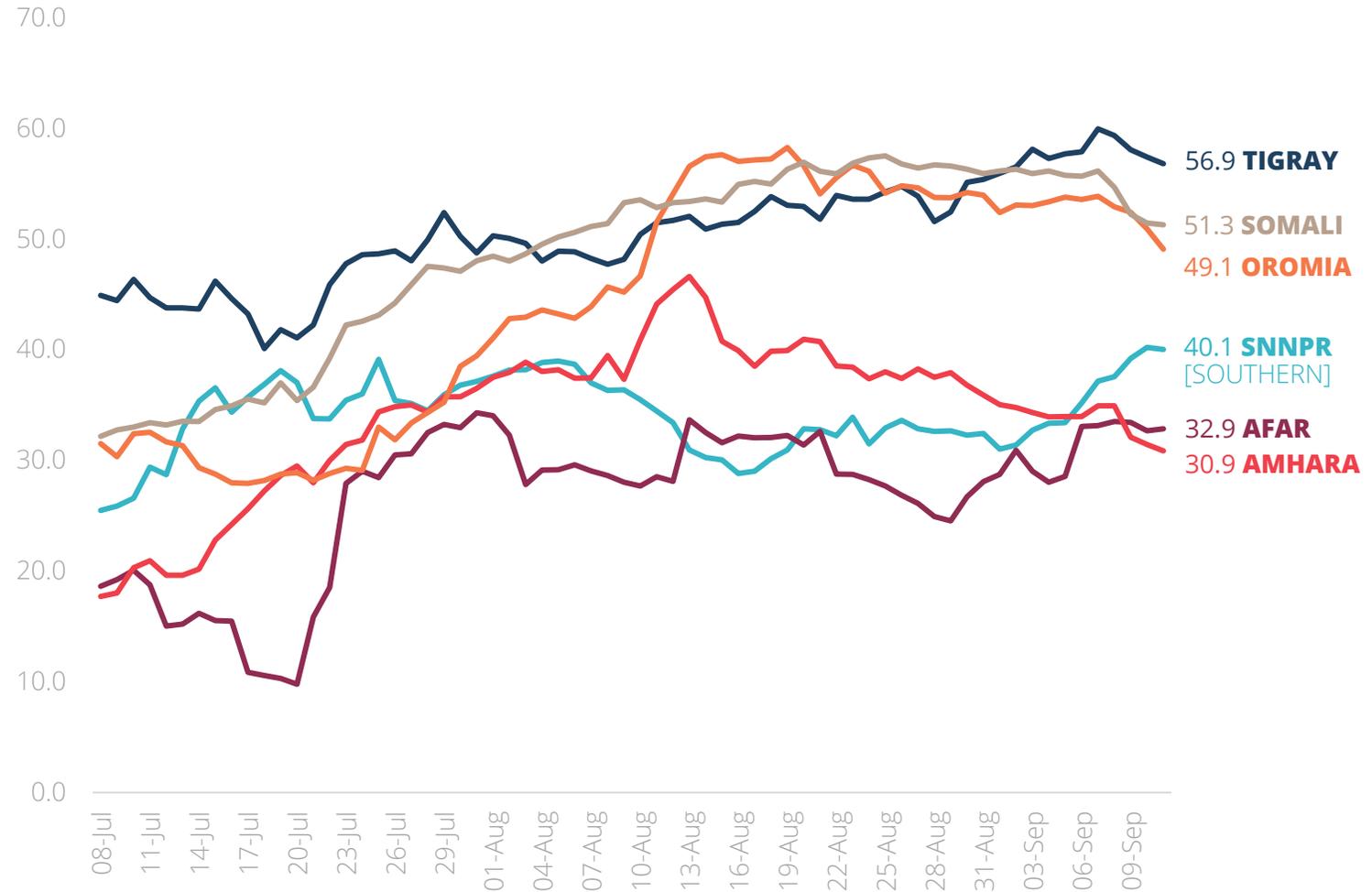


Food Consumption Score at sub-national levels | July - Sep 2023





Reduced Coping Strategies Index at sub-national levels | July - Sep 2023





Food Security

INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION

ADMIN 1	Population	Prevalence (Population)	30 -day change	60-day change
AFAR	2,033,002	29.2% (594.6k)	+50.3%	+84.9%
AMHARA*	22,876,991	25.1% (5.7M)	+160.5%	+70.8%
OROMIA*	39,987,194	45.3% (18.1M)	+42.8%	+177.2%
SOMALI	6,637,799	69.0% (4.6M)	-0.4%	+35.7%
SNNPR* [Southern]	13,763,888	46.3% (6.4M)	+7.0%	+9.0%
TIGRAY	5,738,996	40.9% (2.3M)	+7.3%	+4.4%

CRISIS OR ABOVE FOOD-BASED COPING

ADMIN 1	Population	Prevalence (Population)	30 -day change	60-day change
AFAR	2,033,002	28.1% (570.3k)	-3.9%	+50.5%
AMHARA*	22,876,991	34.0% (7.8M)	-11.1%	+91.5%
OROMIA*	39,987,194	53.4% (21.4M)	+23.4%	+69.2%
SOMALI	6,637,799	56.2% (3.7M)	+11.9%	+74.5%
SNNPR* [Southern]	13,763,888	33.4% (4.6M)	-14.4%	+30.8%
TIGRAY	5,738,996	57.3% (3.3M)	+17.1%	+27.5%

*Data is only indicative at ADM1 level



Economic Situation

NATIONAL METRICS

Food inflation (August 2023, annual)	+26.5%
Headline inflation (August 2023, annual)	+28.2%
Risk of debt distress (IMF DSA from June 2020)	High
Currency – Change in value (August 2023, annual, based on unofficial rate)	-21%
Currency – Official value as % of unofficial value (August 2023)	+195%
Import cover of international reserves (2023, EIU estimate)	0.6 months





Climate

AREAS OF CONCERN DUE TO MID-SEASON RAINFALL DEFICITS

ADMIN 1	ADMIN 2	SITUATION
AFAR	'ZONE5', 'ZONE3', 'ZONE2', 'ZONE4'	Strong rainfall deficits established from mid-July
AMHARA	'N. SHEWA (R3)', 'OROMIYA', 'N. WELLO', 'S. WELLO'	Moderate rainfall deficits established from mid-July
OROMIA	'W. HARERGE', 'ARSI', 'BORENA', 'BALE', 'GUJI', 'E. HARERGE', 'JIMMA'	Moderate rainfall deficits established from early August
SOMALI	'JJJIGA', 'SHINILE'	Strong rainfall deficits established from mid-July
SNNPR	'GAMO GOFA', 'GURAGE', 'SIDAMA', 'SELTI', 'BASKETO SW', 'AMARO SW', 'SOUTH OMO', 'DAWRO', 'GEDEO', 'YEM SW', 'ALABA SW', 'KT', 'WELAYITA', 'HADIYA'	Strong rainfall deficits established from mid-July
TIGRAY	'S. TIGRAY', 'E. TIGRAY'	Moderate rainfall deficits established from mid-July



Conflict

OVERVIEW OF EVENTS*

ADMIN 1	Population	Incidence (events)	30-day change	60-day change	# of fatalities	30-day change	60-day change
AFAR	2,033,002	0	- 1	- 1	0	- 2	- 1
AMHARA	22,876,991	83	- 4	+ 64	270	+ 28	+ 242
GAMBELA	508,004	1	- 9	- 2	4	- 116	- 4
OROMIA	39,987,194	48	+ 31	+ 7	120	+ 91	- 52
SOMALI	6,637,799	1	+ 0	+ 0	0	+ 0	- 5
SNNPR [Southern]	13,763,888	6	+ 0	+ 0	49	+ 30	+ 42
TIGRAY	5,738,996	2	+ 2	- 1	4	+ 4	+ 1

*battles, explosions, violence against civilians

Source: ACLED



Summary

- Over the last two months, WFP's real-time monitoring system has detected worsening food security conditions in all six regions being monitored. Of particular concern are Oromia, Amhara, and Afar which have seen significant deteriorations during this period. Somali remains the region with the highest prevalence of people with insufficient food to eat, while notable deteriorations have also been observed in Tigray and SNNPR.
- In Oromia, Ethiopia's most populous region, 45% have insufficient food, a near tripling in the past two months, while 21M people are resorting to food-related strategies to survive. In Somali region, nearly 2/3 of the people there are struggling to get enough food to eat and half the region's residents are using extreme measures to cope, such as reducing meals.
- Ethiopia is in a deep economic crisis. The country faces high risk of debt distress. Foreign exchange reserves are very low, estimated to cover less than a month of the country's imports. Both headline and food inflation rate are very high (28 and 27 percent, respectively). The Ethiopian *Birr* is heavily overvalued, with a substantial difference between official and unofficial exchange rate.
- There has been a spread of drier than usual conditions in central and northeastern Ethiopia since July and early August, which is expected to persist in most of the areas at least until September 20th. Main producing areas in the Northwest have so far remained unaffected.
- Conflict has escalated in Oromia and Amhara region marked by a sharp increase in fatalities. This is driving significant displacement, on top of the influx of refugees from Sudan.



Convergence of Evidence

FEWSNET

Rainfall deficits drive crop production concerns in the center, north, and south July 2023



- Emergency needs remain atypically high and persist in the aftermath of drought in the south – requiring a long recovery period – conflict in the north, and rainfall deficits affecting the current growing season. Parts of the Somali, Oromia, and Tigray regions are of highest concern, as households in these areas have yet to recover their livelihood assets and continue to face severe difficulty earning income from typical agricultural methods.
- In July and August, staple food prices across local markets remained significantly higher than in recent months and years due to the impacts of drought and conflict on atypically low market supply and poor economic conditions.
- Malnutrition continues to be a concern in most northern, eastern, central, and southern parts of the country.
- Food deliveries remain minimal amid the pause of food assistance with millions of people facing large food consumption deficits and high levels of acute malnutrition.

FAO



- After the devastating livestock losses caused by the recent multiyear drought, several seasons will be necessary for a complete recovery of the livestock sector.

EU JRC, Anomaly Hotspots of Agricultural Production

Ethiopia Country Assessment August 2023



- Ethiopia assessed as a hotspot.
- High probability for below average rainfall. In August, heavy fighting has spread across Amhara and several sources are speaking about a new civil war in the country. This would have major impacts on some of the most productive area and also put at risk food security for a large part of the population.

GEOGLAM

Crop Monitor Early Warning September 2023



- Conditions are not expected to substantially improve in the Northeast, Central-east and Southwest before the end of the June to September Kiremt rainfall season.
- Very likely that end-of season rainfall totals will be below-normal in parts of eastern Tigray, the northern half of Afar, eastern and southern Oromia, northern Somali, and in Long and Kiremt-rain-receiving regions in the central and southern Rift Valley regions

THANK YOU!

Q&A