

FOOD ASSISTANCE – PAUSE TO RESUMPTION

**4 MAY
2023**

USAID and WFP pause relief food distributions in Tigray Region

**8 JUNE
2023**

Expansion of pause country-wide

**31 JULY
2023**

Test distribution (Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)) began in Tigray assisting over 850,000 people

**SEPTEMBER
2023**

Targeting and registration began in Afar, Amhara and Somali regions

**6 OCTOBER
2023**

Refugee response resumed across 30 camps

**9 DECEMBER
2023**

Targeted relief food distributions resumed across all four regions

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**28
FEBRUARY
2024**

VBT completed in all prioritized districts (2 outstanding districts)

**28 March
2024**

Launch of biometrics pilot

**5 APRIL
2024**

Launch of Scope In Kind Delivery

**26 APRIL
2024**

VBT completed in these 2 outstanding Districts of Somali region

ASSURANCE PROJECT ELEMENTS



**Targeting and
Registration
Process**



**Monitoring &
Reporting**



**Protection &
AAP**



**NGOs & CP
Management**



**Food Distribution
Points**



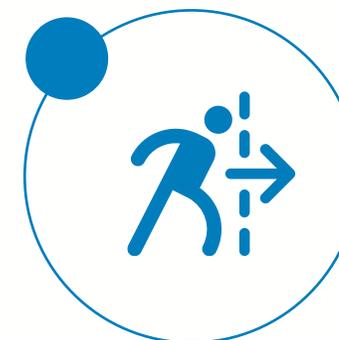
**LESS Last Mile
Solution (LMS)**



**Bag Marking
Solution (BMS)**



**Expansion of
GPS Tracking**



**Refugee Response
Takeover**

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Targeting and Registration Process

- ▶ COMPLETED IN **113 DISTRICTS IN 4 REGIONS**.
- ▶ HOUSE TO HOUSE VERIFICATIONS CONDUCTED **ON 101,000 HOUSEHOLDS**
- ▶ **9.4 MILLION PEOPLE** DIGITALLY REGISTERED.
- ▶ **BIOMETRICS PILOT** LAUNCHED.



Refugee Response Takeover

750,000 REFUGEES ASSISTED IN **30 CAMPS** WITH **6 NGO PARTNERS**



Relief Food Distribution Points

- ▶ **THROUGH 432** FOOD DISTRIBUTION POINTS **3 MILLION PEOPLE ASSISTED** IN **Q1**
- ▶ FDPs EQUIPPED WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS
- ▶ **98 PERCENT** BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED REPORTED FDPS ARE SAFE TO ACCESS.



Bag marking Solution (BMS)

- ▶ **ALL 11 WFP WAREHOUSES** EQUIPPED WITH **BMS KITS**
- ▶ **191,446 MT OF** FOOD MARKED



Expansion of GPS Tracking

100% OF 515 WFP FLEET TRUCKS FITTED WITH GPS



LESS Last Mile Solution (LMS)

- ▶ TRAINED **319 WFP & PARTNERS STAFF**
- ▶ CONFIRMED **161,220 MT** OF FOOD DISPATCHED.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



Monitoring & Reporting

- ▶ **DOUBLED NUMBER OF FIELD MONITORS FROM 113 TO 226**
- ▶ **379** SITES MONITORED WITH **100%** COVERAGE FOR REFUGEES AND **79%** FOR RELIEF
- ▶ **REALTIME PROCESS AND OUTCOME MONITORING**
- ▶ **FINDINGS ARE ALL LOGGED DIGITALLY**
- ▶ **POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING ARE NOW CONDUCTED QUARTERLY INSTEAD OF TWICE A YEAR**
- ▶ **EXPANDED THIRD PARTY MONITORING FOR INCREASED COVERAGE**



Protection & AAP

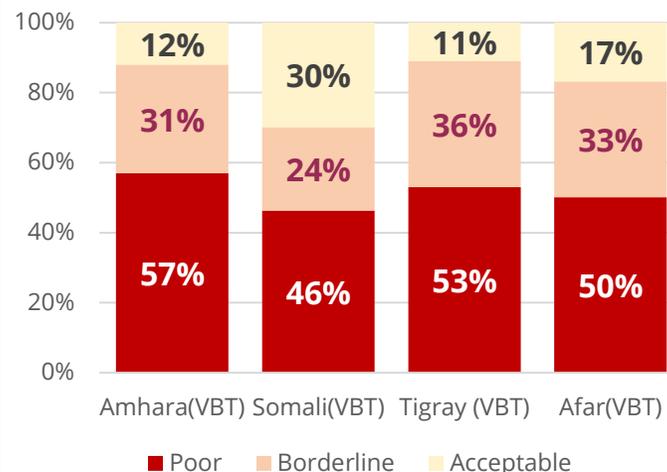
- ▶ COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION PRIOR TO EVERY DISTRIBUTION
- ▶ HELP DESKS AND HOT LINE NUMBER PROVIDED IN EACH FDP
- ▶ **284 PARTNERS** STAFF TRAINED AND RUN THE HELP DESKS
- ▶ **37,000** ACTIVE COMPLAINTS AND FEEDBACK DIGITALLY RECORDED
- ▶ **ALMOST 10,000** HOTLINE CALLS RECEIVED
- ▶ **ESCALATION PROCESS TO RESOLVE SENSITIVE CASES**
- ▶ **51 PERCENT OVERALL CASES** RESOLVED



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FROM THE VBT VERIFICATION

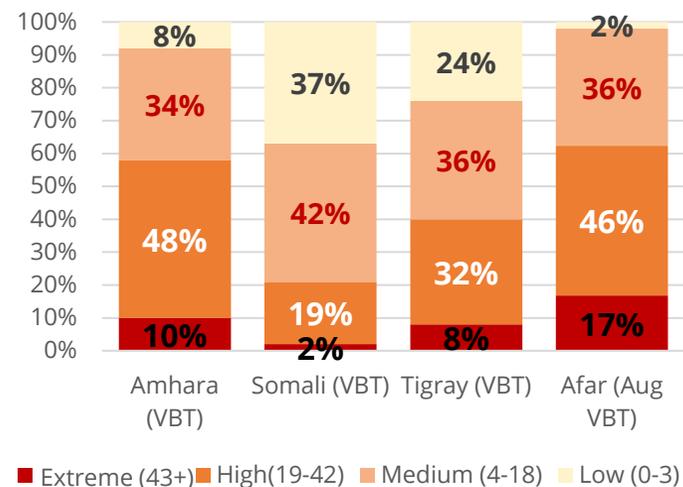
- ▶ VBT VERIFICATION CONDUCTED HOUSE TO HOUSE.
- ▶ ASSESSED CORRECT CRITERIA APPLICATION AND COLLECTED FOOD SECURITY DATA.
- ▶ **SAMPLE: 101,000 HOUSEHOLDS** IN 113 WOREDAS ACROSS FOUR REGIONS WHERE VBT WAS CONDUCTED.
- ▶ COLLECTED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY DATA HELPS **FILLING EXISTING DATA GAPS** AND PROVIDES A PLATFORM TO SUPPORT IPC PROCESS IN DUE COURSE.

HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE



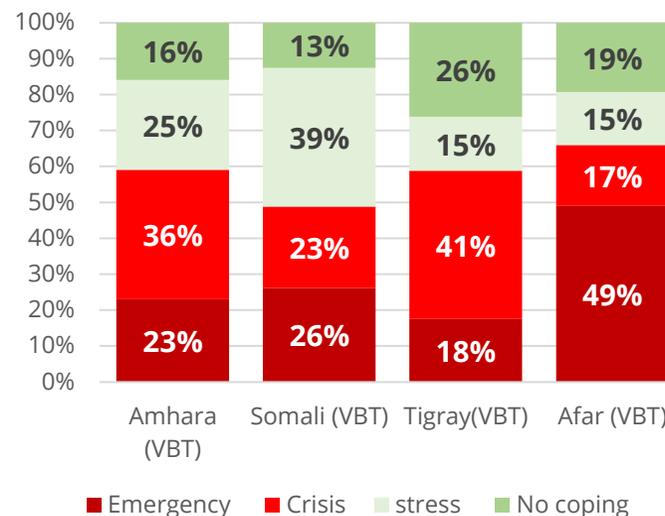
- **>50%** poor consumption in the northern regions.
- **40%** poor consumption in Somali.
- **Poor:** Cereal + vegetable
- **Acceptable:** Cereal + Pulse

REDUCED COPING STRATEGIES



- Measures the severity of HH consumption coping strategies
- **40 - 63%** using high to extreme coping strategies in the north regions.
- **21%** in Somali region.

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY



- **59 - 66%** employing crisis to emergency coping strategies in northern regions
- **49%** in Somali region
- **Crisis:** e.g. reduce expenditure on health
- **Emergency:** e.g. selling last breeding livestock & begging

LESSONS LEARNED

CHALLENGES

1

Deficits arising from fixed costs incurred during the pause and increased costs of assurance measures.

2

Stricter household-level prioritization to assist severely food insecure highlights the exclusion of other food-insecure households.

3

Lack of acceptance of prioritization by communities and stakeholders.

4

End to end delivery.

THINGS WE COULD HAVE DONE DIFFERENTLY

1

Test distributions in each region prior to resumption.

2

Community engagement through specialized organizations.

3

Have separate partners for Vulnerability Based Targeting and Distribution to reduce the pressure on partners' capacity.

4

Have Third Party provide qualitative insights beyond monitoring of distribution.

ONGOING IMPROVEMENTS

- 1** VBT version 2.
- 2** Biometrics Registration.
- 3** Further strengthening of community engagement and sensitization.
- 4** Further enhancement of partners' capacity.
- 5** TPM engagement plan for qualitative insights.



FINAL REFLECTIONS

1

Community-led approach

2

Engagement from all stakeholders

3

Commitment and dedication of staff and partners

4

Support from global WFP pool of expertise

