



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Annual session
Rome, 23–26 June 2025

Distribution: General	Agenda item 8
Date: 30 May 2025	WFP/EB.A/2025/8-A/1
Original: English	Operational matters – Country strategic plans
	For decision

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Ethiopia country strategic plan (2025–2030)

Duration	1 July 2025–30 June 2030
Total cost to WFP	USD 3,365,502,265
Framework on accountability for results (1–4) ¹	3

Executive summary

Despite remarkable annual economic growth, averaging 10 percent from 2004 to 2019, and significant progress in development, Ethiopia's ambition of becoming an "African beacon of prosperity" by 2030 – as outlined in the national ten-year development plan for 2021–2030 – is being constrained by global and regional crises, internal conflict, economic and climate shocks, and rising poverty. These challenges, compounded by the structural issues that have dampened economic growth since 2019, reduce the hope of achieving transformative change and exacerbate already high levels of food insecurity.

To help address these multidimensional issues, WFP will integrate, layer and sequence its interventions, focusing on areas that offer the greatest potential impact. Its multi-sectoral initiatives will seek to meet urgent needs by increasing access to and the availability of food while building self-reliance and tackling the root causes of vulnerability, including through support for resilient food systems. By identifying synergies among actors and across locations, sectors and systems, WFP will complement the Government's strategies and partners' efforts to deliver innovative, risk-informed programming that saves and changes lives.

¹ The framework on accountability for results is a performance measurement approach that incorporates programme and financial tracking and delivers a results-based approach to people-centred programming.

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Guided by analytical insights from the country strategic plan for 2020–2025, relevant evaluations, and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for Ethiopia, this five-year plan takes a systems approach to ending hunger. It builds on WFP's comparative advantages to deliver five integrated outcomes:

- The most food-insecure crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in targeted areas of Ethiopia have immediate and equitable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
- By 2030, food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted areas have enhanced human capital, supported by healthier diets and stronger health and education systems, enabling them to reach their full potential.
- By 2030, food-insecure people in risk-prone areas have strengthened livelihoods supported by resilient food systems that enable them to withstand multiple shocks and stressors.
- By 2030, government institutions and stakeholders have strengthened capacities for disaster preparedness, risk management, social protection and food systems that promote effective response to shocks.
- Humanitarian and development actors in Ethiopia have access to services that enable them to better reach and respond to the needs of at-risk and crisis-affected communities throughout the year.

This country strategic plan integrates cross-cutting priorities, including nutrition, protection, accountability and environmental sustainability, while promoting equality, particularly for women and persons with disabilities, adhering to humanitarian principles, respecting human rights and applying the "do no harm" approach. It gives priority to marginalized and at-risk people, addressing compound shocks and vulnerabilities through high-quality programming with clear lines of accountability.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Ethiopia country strategic plan (2025–2030) (WFP/EB.A/2025/8-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 3,365,502,265.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. With a population of 129.7 million people,² Ethiopia is a low-income, food-deficit country³ that ranks among the world's poorest, at 176th of 193 countries on the 2022 Human Development Index⁴ and 102nd of 127 on the 2024 Global Hunger Index.⁵ Despite remarkable growth in gross domestic product (GDP), averaging 10 percent per year from 2004 to 2019, an estimated 69 percent of the population were living in multidimensional poverty in 2021.⁶
2. Since 2018, overlapping shocks – droughts, floods, locust infestations, conflict and the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic – have had severe impacts on Ethiopian households, slowing economic growth, increasing poverty and straining government services.⁷ Inflation has averaged 25 percent a year, peaking at 34 percent in 2022,⁸ driven by supply shortages, global price hikes, currency depreciation and ineffective monetary and fiscal policies. Ethiopia's shift to a floating exchange rate in mid-2024 led to the activation of an extended credit facility of USD 3.4 billion from the International Monetary Fund, with an initial disbursement of USD 1 billion, and a World Bank pledge of USD 16.6 billion over three years.
3. Polarization along ethnic lines and unresolved conflicts undermine politics, peace and stability in Ethiopia. Historical grievances – disputes over territory, socioeconomic disparities and political fragmentation – are exacerbated by fragile institutions, competition for resources and corruption.⁹ The 2020–2022 conflict in northern Ethiopia, intensified hostilities in the Amhara region since mid-2023, ongoing hostilities in Oromia, and sporadic fighting in other regions have ruptured Ethiopia's socioeconomic fabric, destroyed infrastructure, increased food insecurity and malnutrition, and wrought further economic disruption.
4. Conflict, climate shocks and economic strain caused protracted displacements between 2008 and 2023. In 2024, 21.4 million people required some form of humanitarian assistance, including 4.6 million internally displaced persons; this is a significant reduction from previous years.¹⁰
5. Ethiopia hosts 1 million refugees, the second-largest refugee population in Africa.¹¹ While its open-door policy attracts new arrivals during periods of regional instability, challenges persist in integrating refugees into national systems.

² United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). [World Population Dashboard: Ethiopia](#).

³ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). [Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries](#).

⁴ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). [Human Development Index: Ethiopia](#).

⁵ Concern Worldwide, Welthungerhilfe and Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict. [Global Hunger Index: Ethiopia](#).

⁶ UNDP. 2024. [Quarterly Economic Profile: Ethiopia](#).

⁷ Concern Worldwide, Welthungerhilfe, and the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict. [Global Hunger Index: Ethiopia](#).

⁸ World Bank. [Open data: Inflation, consumer prices \(annual %\) – Ethiopia](#).

⁹ United Nations. 2024. Common country analysis: Ethiopia.

¹⁰ The latest assessment of internally displaced persons, carried out by the International Organization for Migration and endorsed by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission, shows that, as of May 2024, 69 percent of internally displaced persons were displaced by conflict, 16 percent by drought, and the remainder by other climate-related adversities such as floods.

¹¹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). [Operational data portal: Ethiopia](#).

6. Ranked 125th of 165 countries on the Gender Inequality Index,¹² Ethiopia faces significant challenges. In particular, widely held sociocultural beliefs and traditions influence the roles of women, men, girls and boys and often lead to discriminatory behaviour, resulting in increased rates of violence, illiteracy and economic disparity, particularly for women and girls. By the age of 18, 40 percent of girls are married, and 20 percent have given birth.¹³
7. In Ethiopia, persons with disabilities face severe barriers to education, employment and humanitarian support, particularly women and girls, who also contend with lower school attendance rates and a heavy burden of domestic duties. Limited access to education¹⁴ restricts future job opportunities, with inaccessible workplaces, high transport costs, and social stigma compounding the situation. As a result, an estimated 95 percent of persons with disabilities are living below the poverty line.¹⁵
8. Between 80 and 85 percent of Ethiopia's population is dependent on rainfed agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. Limited adaptive capacity and frequent droughts and floods continue to affect vulnerable people and communities, posing a threat to food security. Agriculture, livelihoods, biodiversity, health, infrastructure and water are highly vulnerable to changing weather patterns. The consecutive droughts from late 2020 until the end of 2022 in southern pastoral areas, and the drought in northern Ethiopia in early 2024, have severely affected the already arid pastoral areas, which cover two-thirds of the country's landmass.¹⁶
9. Children under 15 constitute 40 percent of the population, but only 58 percent of children complete primary school, leaving 8.8 million primary school-aged children out of school. Low school retention rates are exacerbated by conflict, climate shocks and worsening malnutrition, which is driven by poverty, food insecurity, poor dietary intake, socioeconomic inequality, poor sanitation and hygiene facilities, and a high disease burden. About 39 percent of children under 5 are stunted, 22 percent are underweight, and 11 percent are wasted. The prevalence of anaemia exceeds the World Health Organization's emergency thresholds. Despite efforts to improve health and education services, disparities in access between rural and urban areas and among income levels persist. Children born today will grow up to be only 38 percent as productive as they would have been with full access to such services.¹⁷

1.2 Progress on development

10. Despite notable achievements highlighted in Ethiopia's 2022 Voluntary National Review,¹⁸ recent shocks have stalled or reversed progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the national poverty rate rising to 23 percent in 2022.
11. Ethiopia faces persistent challenges related to resources and institutional capacity. Between 2020 and 2022, Ethiopia's receipts of official development assistance dropped from USD 5.3 billion to USD 2.6 billion, further straining public services and fiscal capacity. Public investments in social services fell by 20 percent in real terms between 2017/18 and 2022/23.¹⁹

¹² UNDP. 2022. [Gender Inequality Index: Ethiopia](#).

¹³ UNFPA. [Adolescents and Youth Dashboard – Ethiopia](#).

¹⁴ It is estimated that only 5 percent of school-aged children with disabilities are enrolled in school.

¹⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. 2012. [National Plan of Action of Persons with Disabilities \(2012–2021\)](#).

¹⁶ World Bank. 2024. [Ethiopia: Country Climate and Development Report](#).

¹⁷ World Bank. 2020. [Ethiopia: Human Capital Index 2020](#).

¹⁸ Ministry of Planning and Development. 2022. [Ethiopia Voluntary National Review 2022](#).

¹⁹ United Nations. 2024. Common country analysis: Ethiopia.

1.3 Progress towards ending hunger

12. *Access to food:* More than 58 percent of the population of Ethiopia faces moderate or severe food insecurity and only one in four households have access to a nutritious diet. Women, children, rural communities and forcibly displaced people are disproportionately affected.²⁰ Humanitarian needs related to food security have surged, with the number of acutely food-insecure people rising from 8 million in 2019 to a peak of 22.6 million in 2022 before declining to 15.8 million in 2024. The sharp increase, particularly from 2020 to 2022, was driven by the conflict in the north and consecutive droughts in southern pastoral areas. In 2024, four regions accounted for nearly 90 percent of the population in need of humanitarian food assistance, with Amhara accounting for 26 percent, Tigray 25 percent, Oromia 19 percent, and Somali 17 percent. While the number of people in need has decreased following the peace agreement and improved rains, it remains high owing to the slow recovery of livelihoods, high food prices, inflation and ongoing regional hostilities. The cost of addressing food insecurity rose from USD 593.4 million in 2020 to USD 2.16 billion in 2023, although it declined in 2024 and is expected to decline further in 2025.
13. *End malnutrition:* Over the last two decades, the prevalence of stunting among children has declined from 57.4 to 36.8 percent, wasting from 12.4 to 7 percent, and underweight from 41.8 to 21.3 percent, aided by economic growth, targeted public spending and strengthened health and agriculture systems.²¹ However, recent shocks have reversed that progress, with data showing that malnutrition accounts for 28 percent of the deaths among children under 5, leaving the country off track to meeting the targets of the World Health Assembly.²² Six of the fifteen standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions surveys conducted between June and November 2024 show global acute malnutrition rates exceeding 15 percent in some areas, indicating very high or critical levels of acute malnutrition according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification, with districts in Somali, Tigray and Afar regions reporting the highest rates.
14. *Smallholder productivity and incomes:* Despite the progress made under agricultural policies and programmes promoting modernization, Ethiopia's 21.4 million smallholder farmers, who contribute 95 percent of agricultural production²³ and 85 percent of total employment,²⁴ face inadequate access to land, financing, extension services, mechanization and climate-adaptive technologies and seeds, with women smallholders disproportionately affected. Post-harvest losses impose a significant economic burden on Ethiopia and its food security, with annual losses of major food and cash crops estimated at USD 1.2 billion, equivalent to 10 percent of the country's average annual budget from 2018 to 2022.²⁵
15. *Sustainable food systems:* Progress in terms of sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices is noted in the 2022 Voluntary National Review, but recent shocks have reversed development gains. Ethiopia's agricultural productivity remains significantly lower than that of comparable countries, undermining domestic competitiveness and export potential, particularly in grain production.²⁶
16. *Capacity strengthening:* Ethiopia's social development indicators continue to show critical challenges, particularly related to the delivery of basic services in education, healthcare,

²⁰ United States Agency for International Development. [Ethiopia overview: nutrition](#) (accessed 23 November 2024; site discontinued).

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). For [every child, nutrition!](#) (accessed 24 November 2024).

²³ International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2023. [Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Country strategic opportunities programme 2024–2030](#).

²⁴ The Global Economy. [Ethiopia: Food production index](#) (accessed 22 October 2024).

²⁵ T. F. Teferra. 2022. [The cost of postharvest losses in Ethiopia: economic and food security implications](#). *IDS Bulletin*, 8(3).

²⁶ The Global Economy. [Ethiopia: Food production index](#). (accessed 22 October 2024).

water, sanitation and hygiene, and social protection. Weak institutional capacity and inconsistent service delivery worsen inequality, erode public trust and disproportionately affect vulnerable people in rural and conflict-affected regions.²⁷

17. *Enhanced global partnerships* are crucial for Ethiopia's development. However, currency shortages and corruption limit the creation of sustainable jobs and private sector growth, civil society struggles with visibility and funding, and international development partners call for better government-led coordination of donors and improved data sharing. Media and academia need stronger support to improve transparency and foster innovation.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

18. *A lack of timely disaggregated data resulting from fragmented systems, limited digital infrastructure and inefficient data processing* diminishes programme effectiveness in all sectors. Poor data quality, outdated systems and delayed national surveys undermine education and healthcare initiatives, hindering policy and budget planning. Limited data and inadequate disaster risk profiling impede the planning of local initiatives in resilience. Social protection programmes suffer from inaccurate targeting due to decentralized paper-based processes, a limited national identity management system, the lack of a centralized social registry and inefficient digital payment systems.
19. *Significant gaps persist in Ethiopia's social protection system.* Ethiopia's productive safety net programme (PSNP) – which is Africa's second-largest social safety net and addresses chronic food insecurity and shocks – has relied heavily on donor funding for the past 20 years. Insufficient resources have affected the programme's coverage and size of transfers, while poor integration with poverty reduction strategies, fragmented interventions and weak coordination continue to leave many people vulnerable to hunger. For the 2024/25 fiscal year, the Government has allocated substantial supplementary funding to the PSNP, addressing previous concerns about underfunding and offering potential for improved coordination and effectiveness in the next phase of the programme, which matches the implementation period of this country strategic plan (CSP).
20. *Ethiopia's food system struggles to ensure food security,* healthy diets or economic transformation for a rapidly growing population. Despite contributing more than a third of GDP, the agriculture sector is hindered by low productivity, poor infrastructure and processing capacity, limited private-sector investment, low rates of adoption of new technologies, fragmented markets, environmental degradation, and exposure to recurring shocks. In addition, despite their significant contributions to agriculture, women continue to face barriers in obtaining access to productive assets such as land, agricultural extension services and inputs, financial services and technology, which affects their productivity and livelihoods.
21. *Frequent shocks, structural vulnerabilities and compounded stressors* worsen food insecurity and malnutrition, eroding resilience and deepening chronic hunger and poverty while hindering human capital development and increasing protection risks.
22. *Climate shocks* could reduce Ethiopia's GDP by 10 percent by 2045, primarily through drought-related agricultural losses, exacerbated by weak disaster response and early-warning systems, and inadequate data, capacity and financing for climate action.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

23. *Conflict and intercommunal violence* displace people, destroy infrastructure, and disrupt essential services, systems and markets, creating further risks for communities and individuals. Access constraints deepen vulnerabilities and threaten the safety of the population groups at greatest risk.
24. *Escalating humanitarian needs combined with limited resources* compel WFP to apply rigorous targeting criteria to prioritize the provision of life-saving support to the most acutely food -insecure and malnourished people, resulting in smaller gains and slower progress towards food security and better nutrition.
25. *Pervasive inequality* heightens women's vulnerability in all dimensions of food security, limiting their capacity to cope with and recover from shocks. Rural women face additional structural and economic barriers, including limited access to productive resources, compounding their disempowerment.
26. Despite progressive policies, such as the comprehensive refugee response framework, most refugees still live in camps, depend on humanitarian assistance, and face barriers to employment and education. Ongoing efforts towards self-reliance and social participation face considerable obstacles.²⁸
27. Ethiopia's logistics system is plagued by inefficient planning and coordination, poor infrastructure and inadequate fleets of vehicles. Current trade barriers and regulatory challenges further disrupt supply chains and restrict access to markets, undermining Ethiopia's trade competitiveness and affecting livelihoods and the economy.²⁹

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

28. Under this CSP, WFP will implement key recommendations from the independent evaluation of the CSP for 2020–2025, maintaining its operational independence and safeguarding humanitarian principles. The CSP will incorporate risk-informed and scenario-based planning; align WFP's strategy with realistic and diversified funding forecasts; maintain a segregation of roles in crisis response programmes, while assisting the Government in upgrading national systems; improve reporting on results particularly under cross-cutting outcomes; integrate resilience and relief efforts; and strengthen cash-based programming based on feasibility and cost-effectiveness analyses.
29. The CSP evaluation noted that while WFP accurately identified risks during the crisis of 2021–2022 in northern Ethiopia, it underestimated the magnitude of the crisis and proposed insufficient mitigation measures. Nonetheless, WFP demonstrated its agility and the scalability of its interventions, amending its strategy, tripling the coverage of its assistance to reach 6.3 million beneficiaries, and expanding relief efforts into new operational regions.
30. However, following allegations of aid diversion in June 2023, WFP and the United States Agency for International Development suspended relief and refugee assistance for five months. The CSP evaluation found that, due to WFP's close operational partnership with the Government, which was responsible for the targeting and registration of beneficiaries and the distribution of emergency assistance, the organization risked compromising the principles of operational independence, impartiality and humanity, as it lacked sufficient assurance that its assistance was reaching the people in greatest need, without discrimination.

²⁸ World Bank. 2024. [Expanding development approaches to refugees and their hosts in Ethiopia](#).

²⁹ F. M. Debela. 2013. [Logistics practices in Ethiopia](#).

31. Employing a suite of robust measures under the Ethiopia assurance project, WFP resumed the distribution of critical food assistance for refugees in October 2023, followed by a gradual resumption of relief activities in December. The measures taken included expanding partnerships with international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and transforming systems and processes for targeting, beneficiary identity management, monitoring, delivery and oversight, while redefining and clarifying the Government's role in the facilitation, coordination, mobilization and security of humanitarian assistance initiatives.
32. As a third-party implementer of the PSNP's shock-responsive component in Tigray, WFP modernized delivery mechanisms, mitigated risks and ensured that assistance reached the intended recipients. New vulnerability-based targeting, and enhanced community feedback and response mechanisms helped to rebuild the international community's trust in WFP and showed potential for integration into national systems. Digital identity management enabled the near-real-time tracking of beneficiaries and resources from beneficiary registration to the distribution of WFP's assistance, in line with WFP's vision of integrated identity management under all CSP activities and facilitating the transition of beneficiaries from relief to resilience-building programmes, based on comprehensive household profiles.
33. The CSP evaluation found WFP's nutrition and school meal programmes to be highly relevant and evidence-based, particularly in conflict-affected areas where school meals provided a crucial safety net, transferring resources equivalent to 11 percent of the annual food expenditures of the vulnerable households served. A 2024 study found that school meals make students more than two and a half times more likely to stay in school, translating into up to 2.3 years of additional education and estimated returns averaging USD 4 for every dollar invested in school meal programmes, reaching USD 7 per dollar in some regions.³⁰
34. The mid-term review and evaluation of the CSP highlighted the role of fresh food vouchers in preventing malnutrition, improving dietary diversity and advancing women's financial inclusion. This new CSP incorporates recommendations related to improved nutrition awareness among beneficiaries, and improved coordination and integration with national initiatives such as the PSNP.
35. Evidence demonstrates that when integrated into programming, local and regional food procurement addresses bottlenecks in value chains, enhances food systems and improves farmers' resilience; meanwhile, providing access to markets and the local purchase of food from smallholder farmers, including through WFP's local and regional procurement, also promotes market integration and economic opportunities for local communities.³¹

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

36. Work under Ethiopia's Vision 2030 aims to facilitate the country's achievement of middle-income status and advance progress towards sustainable development aligned with Agenda 2030. It is driven by the ten-year development plan for 2021–2030, which emphasizes inclusive growth, poverty reduction, human capital development and improved infrastructure and governance. Vision 2030 is supported by the 2019 home-grown economic reform agenda, addressing macroeconomic imbalances, private sector development and key sector reforms, including in agriculture.

³⁰ S.T. Memirie and others. 2024. "Value for money of school feeding programs in Ethiopia".

³¹ WFP. 2024. *Evaluation of Local and Regional Food Procurement Pilot Programmes in Eastern Africa (2021–2023)*.

37. The United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2025–2030 is in line with Ethiopia’s national plans, which list five priority areas: peace and governance; economy and food systems; social development; environmental sustainability, resilience, preparedness and energy; and gender equality and the empowerment of women and young people. WFP’s work aligns with the five priorities, specifically on the following outcomes:
- All people in Ethiopia, more specifically the people who are left behind, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development that prioritizes decent job opportunities, access to nutritious food and affordable green energy.
 - All people in Ethiopia, more specifically the people who are left behind, access equitable quality social services and protection.
 - All people in Ethiopia, more specifically the most vulnerable and those who are left behind, enjoy protection and benefit from enhanced resilience, increased access to climate financing, reduced risks of climate-induced disasters, and reduced impact of environmental crises.
38. Derived from the UNSDCF, this CSP is in line with annual humanitarian and refugee response plans, Ethiopia’s ten-year development plan and other national strategies, including Ethiopia’s food system transformation road map, which prioritizes sustainable production, risk management, access to markets, nutritious diets and agricultural transformation through integrated policies, mechanization and digitalization. It is also in line with the African Union’s Malabo Declaration of 2014 and Ethiopia’s Seqota Declaration of 2015.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

39. In developing the CSP, WFP employed a “whole of society” approach, engaging a range of stakeholders – including women, men, young people and persons with disabilities from host, refugee and internally displaced person communities, government counterparts, civil society organizations, partners, other United Nations entities, and donors – in consultations, workshops and bilateral meetings. By sharing its strategic priorities and gathering feedback, WFP identified opportunities for collaboration, ensuring alignment with the UNSDCF and national priorities so as to better respond to Ethiopia’s food security and nutrition challenges.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

40. Building on its work in Ethiopia, lessons learned and strategic partnerships, WFP will provide life-saving humanitarian assistance while enhancing human capital through initiatives that support healthier diets and improved education and livelihoods, especially for women, young people and forcibly displaced people, promoting a more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable food system.
41. WFP will facilitate the shift from relief to resilience programmes by aligning its humanitarian action with national development priorities and strengthening capacity and systems for addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Resilient food systems and shock-responsive social safety nets will support the Government’s efforts to reduce humanitarian needs, while improving access to safe, nutritious food, sustainable agriculture and adaptive livelihoods, and enhancing communities’ resilience to shocks and stressors. WFP will maintain a sharp focus on risks related to the diversion of humanitarian assistance and will ensure that assistance reaches the right beneficiaries, integrating robust assurance measures to ensure the transparency and high quality of, and accountability for, its interventions, guided by conflict sensitivity, humanitarian principles and a commitment to “doing no harm”.

42. WFP will use scenario- and risk-based planning to inform a dual approach in conflict and post-conflict settings affected by extreme weather events and economic shocks. In post-conflict settings, WFP will sequence, layer and integrate crisis response and resilience-building activities for sustainable impact, promoting social cohesion and contributing to peace. In conflict settings, WFP will maintain a high-quality integrated crisis response, including rapid response capacity to address sudden shocks and reach isolated communities while preserving operational independence. Preparedness is embedded in both approaches so as to enhance resilience to shocks and reduce future needs.
43. Leveraging its supply chain expertise, WFP will prioritize local procurement and expand its use of cash-based transfers (CBTs), advancing equitable financial inclusion, boosting local economies, supporting market-driven solutions and strengthening capacity along the value chain, while transforming the food system and empowering communities through self-reliance.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Country strategic plan outcome 1: The most food-insecure crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in targeted areas of Ethiopia have immediate and equitable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks

44. In collaboration with partners, WFP will provide an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance for acutely vulnerable people – including internally displaced persons, refugees and the members of host communities – integrating its activities into national systems and programmes, including social safety nets, wherever feasible. WFP will be guided by assessments and targeting criteria that support evidence-based decision-making as it focuses and scales its support. Activities will be linked and sequenced to facilitate a shift from relief assistance for some households, connecting those households to activities that strengthen human capital and sustainable livelihoods under CSP outcomes 2 and 3, and national systems under CSP outcome 4.

WFP strategic outcome

45. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

46. The focus area of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

47. CSP outcome 1 will contribute to annual humanitarian response plans and country refugee response plans. It will support Ethiopia's national policy and strategy on disaster risk management of 2013, the draft early warning road map, Ethiopia's emergency food preparedness and response plan of 2024 and the national durable solutions strategy for internally displaced persons of 2024.

Expected outputs

48. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
 - Output 1.1: Crisis-affected people equitably receive nutrition-sensitive resource transfers, to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs. Output 1.2: Crisis-affected people benefit from improved multistakeholder coordination and enhanced accountable emergency response capacity, including through national safety net programmes.

- Output 2.1: Crisis-affected children of ages 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls receive adequate nutrition-specific resource transfers and relevant social and behavioural change communication for preventing and managing moderate wasting.
- Output 3.1: Food-insecure refugees in camps, receive nutrition-sensitive resource transfers to meet their essential food and nutrition needs, and gain increased access to livelihood opportunities.
- Output 3.2: Refugee children receive safe, nutritious school meals and complementary services that increase school enrolment and improve education outcomes and nutrition status.
- Output 3.3: Refugee communities benefit from strengthened government capacity at all levels and enhanced multisectoral coordination, resulting in better quality services for refugees and promoting social cohesion with host communities.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide safe and nutritionally adequate food assistance to food-insecure individuals affected by crisis, while fostering pathways to self-reliance

49. WFP will provide crisis-affected people who are acutely food insecure with unconditional in-kind food or CBTs, including through the vertical and horizontal expansion³² of the shock-responsive component of the PSNP, school meal programmes and anticipatory action. WFP will supplement households' food baskets with fortified and blended foods to prevent undernutrition among vulnerable children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.
50. Guided by data, WFP will employ a needs-based approach to prioritize districts and population groups for humanitarian assistance. Evidence-based vulnerability targeting, digital biometric and biographic registration and verification systems will support the accurate profiling of beneficiaries, enabling the systematic reassessment of households' needs. This approach will facilitate the prioritization of assistance and the provision of the most suitable support, enabling WFP to connect vulnerable households to appropriate pathways to self-reliance. Support will be delivered through sequenced WFP activities under the CSP outcomes, and collaborative initiatives with other organizations and national systems, facilitating the transition of beneficiaries from reliance on unconditional assistance to active participation in resilience-building activities. This strategy is in line with Government-led poverty reduction initiatives that promote a sustainable transition between different forms of support for vulnerable people and communities.
51. WFP's robust community feedback and response mechanisms offer crisis-affected people and communities, including households headed by children or women, persons with disabilities and older people, a platform through which to express their needs and provide feedback on the assistance they receive. Combining people-centred analysis with the inputs received from the mechanisms ensures that assistance reaches the households and people at greatest risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, such as women, children and other highly vulnerable population groups, including internally displaced persons in camps. Scheduling of the provision of assistance takes into account the childcare and household responsibilities of women.

³² "Vertical expansion" involves extending multiple interventions to the same beneficiaries; "horizontal expansion" entails adding new beneficiaries to an intervention.

52. WFP will support Ethiopia's coordinated emergency response as outlined in annual humanitarian response plans, which include the geographic delineation of operational areas between the Ethiopian Government and humanitarian actors so as to ensure appropriately targeted resource allocation, especially for lean season assistance. In addition, WFP will maintain rapid response capacity for addressing sudden-onset shocks and reaching isolated communities, potentially supported by anticipatory action aimed at ensuring the provision of flexible support to fill gaps in humanitarian response, while preserving WFP's operational independence.
53. WFP co-leads the food cluster and supports national capacity for disaster risk management by providing coordination and information management services, needs assessments, resource mobilization, training, and capacity strengthening in food security analysis and emergency response planning.
54. WFP will prioritize cost-efficient local and regional food procurement, sourced from smallholder farmers when competitive compared with international purchases. Logistics hubs will enable the pre-positioning of stocks for timely response to urgent needs. WFP will increase its use of CBTs, informed by the market functionality index and findings from cash feasibility assessments in order to prevent market disruption.

Activity 2: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people

55. In 2025, WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with Ethiopia's Ministry of Health, will intensify efforts to combat wasting by aligning the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme with WHO's 2023 guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema. WFP will focus on food-based interventions, and UNICEF on health and water, sanitation and hygiene solutions, delivering a cohesive, multisectoral care package under a multisystem approach.
56. WFP will continue to support the management and prevention of wasting in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through nutrition-sensitive resource transfers, targeted social and behavioural change communication (SBCC), and the strengthening of local health systems and community extension service providers' capacity to implement the integrated management of acute malnutrition model.
57. Using data on acute food insecurity and mother-and-child undernutrition, WFP will provide specialized nutritious foods for moderately malnourished individuals through health facilities in districts with high rates of malnutrition. This supplementation, offered as specialized nutritious foods or fresh food vouchers, prevents nutritional decline by promoting access to nutrient-dense diets. SBCC will be used to educate caregivers, including fathers and male community leaders, on mother-and-child nutrition and health-seeking behaviours, while retailers will receive training on the stocking of nutrient-dense, locally sourced foods, where possible.
58. Partnering with the Ministry of Health, WFP will strengthen capacity to incorporate the integrated management of acute malnutrition into health extension programmes in prioritized districts, facilitating the generation of essential evidence through nutrition screening, follow-up monitoring and outcome-level reporting.

Activity 3: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance and school meals to camp-based refugees, while strengthening the capacity of local and national government institutions and actors

59. WFP will provide unconditional food assistance to camp-based refugees through a combination of in-kind food assistance and CBTs. Owing to likely funding constraints, in consultation with Ethiopia's refugees and returnees service and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP will continue to tailor its

assistance packages in accordance with vulnerability assessments and will gradually shift to needs-based targeting of refugees.

60. WFP will support the management and prevention of moderate wasting among camp-based refugees; specialized nutritious foods will be provided in conjunction with SBCC. Hot meals will be provided to children attending primary and pre-primary school to promote their school enrolment and attendance.
61. Working with partners, WFP will aim to move some refugee households from relief assistance to livelihood support (implemented under activity 6) by promoting multisectoral coordination, advocating the adoption of durable solutions and providing capacity strengthening for the Government at all levels. A refugee profiling exercise will guide the transition to differentiated assistance. The least vulnerable refugees will receive livelihood support through a phased approach, starting with targeted capacity-building and resource transfers to address immediate food security needs and lay the foundation for sustainable solutions. Interventions under activity 6 will include vocational training and access to financial services, strategically sequenced to facilitate the transition from emergency relief to long-term resilience building. WFP will also support advocacy in relation to land access, strengthen market linkages through the development of cooperatives and value chains, and promote financial inclusion via microfinance and digital payment solutions.
62. WFP will also advocate the meaningful participation of women and persons with disabilities in refugee and food-management committees and will provide training and experience-sharing platforms that empower members to influence actions and decision making.

Partnerships

63. WFP will work with the Ethiopian disaster risk management commission, the refugees and returnees service, the Ministry of Agriculture, the food security coordination office, the Ministry of Health, the Ethiopian joint emergency operation programme, the shock-responsive safety net technical sub-committee of the PSNP, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO, as well as local authorities, institutions, extension services, health centres, clusters, NGOs, civil society and academia. WFP and the Ethiopia disaster risk management commission co-lead the food security cluster, which oversees the overall coordination and distribution of emergency food response in the country. The cluster platform is responsible for defining needs and the geographic severity of food insecurity, and the overall humanitarian response plan. WFP will continue to strengthen its coordination efforts to ensure robust evidence and data are available for food security actors.

Assumptions

64. This CSP outcome is based on the assumptions that affected communities remain accessible; government partnerships remain stable; humanitarian and development actors and the Government remain committed to advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach and durable solutions; and funding requirements are met – while acknowledging that extreme weather events or intensified conflict may necessitate budget revisions.

Transition/handover strategy

65. WFP will continue to enhance the Government's emergency response capacity, focusing on strengthening shock-responsive systems for resilient, sustainable and scalable national responses and disaster preparedness, and advocating durable solutions that foster self-reliance and resilience and the integration of refugee support into national systems.

66. The Ministry of Health, WFP, UNICEF and the Ethiopian disaster risk management commission are integrating the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition into the health system, with the ministry eager to assume responsibility for implementing the integrated management of acute malnutrition approach.

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2030, food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted areas have enhanced human capital, supported by healthier diets and stronger health and education systems, enabling them to reach their full potential.

67. Under CSP outcome 2, WFP will apply a life-cycle approach to support human capital development, delivering integrated nutrition and school-based programmes that strengthen health and education systems, enhance learning, improve children's nutrition and health – with a focus on girls – and foster the transformation of food systems.
68. Through geographic convergence and programmatic integration, this outcome underpins and enhances the whole of WFP's CSP, ensuring a holistic focus on children's well-being and leveraging schools as catalysts for community transformation. It is aligned with CSP outcomes 1 on relief interventions, 3 on livelihoods and 4 on national systems strengthening and safety nets by addressing urgent needs while building resilience and contributing to social cohesion and stability. At its heart, the CSP promotes resilience, with CSP outcome 2 grounded in the understanding that a well-nourished child is better equipped to withstand shocks.

WFP strategic outcome

69. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

70. The focus area of CSP outcome 2 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

71. CSP outcome 2 is derived from UNSDCF priority area 3, "Social development", and contributes to UNSDCF outcomes 3.1 and 3.2. It is aligned with the national nutrition strategy and programme for 2016–2020, the PSNP, the Seqota Declaration for 2016–2030, the Government's sixth education sector development plan for 2020–2025, the national school feeding policy framework and strategy of 2021 and the Ethiopian education transformation plan of 2023.

Expected outputs

72. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 4.1: Children aged 6 to 59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and clients of anti-retroviral treatment and tuberculosis directly observed treatment have access to a package of integrated nutrition interventions aimed at preventing and managing all forms of malnutrition and increasing access to, and the consumption of, fresh foods.
 - Output 4.2: Targeted people and communities receive social and behavioural change communication that enhance knowledge and practices in nutrition and health, resulting in improved diets, the prevention of malnutrition, and increased demand for diversified nutritious foods.
 - Output 4.3: Government, private sector and other partners benefit from capacity strengthening interventions that enable them to collaboratively design, implement and coordinate multisectoral programmes aimed at preventing malnutrition and fostering a food system that promotes the consumption of nutritious foods.

- Output 5.1: Schoolchildren from vulnerable and food-insecure communities have equitable access to safe, nutritious and locally sourced school meals and complementary school-based programmes that improve their education outcomes and nutrition status.
- Output 5.2: Targeted communities, including smallholder farmers, benefit from home-grown school feeding programmes as a market for local food production and a platform for knowledge transfer, promoting diversified livelihoods and diets and the delivery of safe and nutritious school meals.
- Output 5.3: The Government's institutional capacity and coordination platforms at all levels are strengthened, enabling the effective resourcing, implementation and monitoring of the national home-grown school feeding programme and increasing its coverage and quality.

Key activities

Activity 4: Support the Government and national and local actors in delivering multi-sectoral approaches and a cohesive package of interventions that promote healthy diets and prevent and manage malnutrition

73. WFP will collaborate with the Government and multisectoral stakeholders to implement nutrition-sensitive interventions that serve as entry points for scaling and strengthening nutrition-specific actions, comprehensively addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition.
74. CBTs and locally driven solutions for preventing stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies will be delivered through a tailored package of targeted SBCC, prioritizing maternal health and good infant feeding practices, encouraging the preparation of diverse, nutritious meals, and promoting healthy diets. SBCC will be mainstreamed throughout WFP's programme portfolio to maximize its impact.
75. WFP will layer resilience-building interventions under this activity by targeting at-risk households based on geographic convergence with livelihood interventions under activity 6, particularly districts prioritized by the nutrition cluster, and alignment with the Seqota Declaration and other government programmes, such as the PSNP. WFP will provide digital fresh food vouchers for vulnerable households with children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.
76. Through national forums and Scaling Up Nutrition networks, WFP will strengthen the coordination and governance of nutrition initiatives, seeking to fill data gaps, inform programme design and management, demonstrate impact and bolster advocacy. Leveraging its strong public-private partnerships and coalitions, WFP will champion nutrition integration, focusing on synergies that promote the production of, access to, the affordability of, and demand for nutritious foods for the most vulnerable people.

Activity 5: Support the Government and targeted communities in providing nutritious locally sourced foods for schoolchildren, including through the home-grown school feeding programme

77. To support Ethiopia's ambition of achieving universal coverage of school meal programmes by 2030, WFP will partner with the Ministry of Education, regional government offices and communities to scale up home-grown school feeding, including by expanding the direct provision of school meals to chronically food-insecure children, and covering the Somali region, where education outcomes and girls' attendance are among the lowest nationally.
78. WFP will provide in-kind food and CBTs that support local procurement, gradually increasing the use of locally sourced commodities, which will facilitate the full transition to home-grown school feeding by 2030. Linked to activity 6, capacity-strengthening initiatives under activity 4 will empower smallholder farmers to supply diverse, nutritious foods to schools,

establishing stable markets for local agriculture and thereby enhancing livelihoods, increasing incomes and improving food security in rural communities.

79. WFP will continue to provide school meals directly as part of its rapid response in crisis- and shock-affected areas where local procurement from small-scale producers is challenging or unfeasible.
80. WFP will complement its school meal provision with school-based programmes that supply essential non-food items, support the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, and engage school-based clubs and other platforms in activities and life skills that enable women and girls to assume new roles and responsibilities, while working with men and boys to foster an understanding of the benefits derived from such changes. WFP will implement targeted actions such as the provision of take-home rations and the piloting of cash incentives to encourage the parents of children with disabilities to send them to school. In collaboration with UNICEF, other United Nations entities and government bodies, WFP will strive to improve the accessibility of schools and provide devices that assist students with disabilities.
81. WFP will strengthen institutional capacity and coordination across government levels and sectors to enhance the effective planning, resourcing and monitoring of the national school meal programme. In providing this support, WFP will emphasize the need to increase domestic financing, including through the “crowding in” of private sector engagement, and promote community-driven home-grown school feeding models.

Partnerships

82. The sustained prevention of malnutrition relies on WFP’s collaboration with the Ministry of Health, regional government offices, other ministries, other United Nations entities, NGOs, donors, civil society, academia and the private sector. These stakeholders will also be engaged in school-based programming, with WFP’s core partnerships including those with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, school communities and global initiatives such as the Global School Meals Coalition.

Assumptions

83. Effective implementation of CSP outcome 2 is based on the assumptions that markets function; the operational environment is secure; strong financial capacity and infrastructure are available; the Government and multisectoral actors are committed to achieving the outcome; communities adopt behaviour changes, including nutritious diets; data will be reliable and available; sufficient funding is available; and the demand for local food production is met.
84. Additional assumptions are that the Ministry of Education receives sustained support from partners, including cash and in-kind resources, for scaling up to a universal school meal programme; and the conflict in Amhara is sufficiently stabilized to allow a gradual transition from emergency school meal programmes to home-grown school feeding.

Transition/handover strategy

85. Through multisectoral partnerships, WFP aims to implement high-quality, sustainable programming that prioritizes the strengthening of national systems and local capacity for coordinating, scaling, monitoring and managing comprehensive interventions, and includes the fostering of adequate institutional capacity to operationalize school meal policies, frameworks and strategies.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2030, food-insecure people in risk-prone areas have strengthened livelihoods, supported by resilient food systems that enable them to withstand multiple shocks and stressors

86. Under outcome 3, WFP will use cohesive, multisectoral programming that applies a food systems approach to build sustainable livelihoods and resilience. This approach requires WFP to engage strategically along the value chain, integrating activities with those under other CSP outcomes by supporting pathways to self-reliance for beneficiaries under CSP outcome 1, on integrated crisis response; promoting locally sourced, nutrient-rich foods for nutrition and school meal activities under outcome 2, on human capital; and aligning with anticipatory action, productive safety nets and enhanced supply chains under outcome 4, on national preparedness.

WFP strategic outcome

87. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

88. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

89. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with UNSDCF priority area 2, “Economy and food systems”, contributing to UNSDCF outcomes 2.2 and 2.3, and priority area 4, “Environmental sustainability, resilience and preparedness”. It also supports Ethiopia’s ten-year development plan, the nutrition-sensitive agrifood system strategy for 2024–2030 and the Ethiopian food systems roadmap for 2021–2030, which envisions “an inclusive, equitable food system that increases agricultural production and productivity, provides food security, promotes health and nutrition, conserves Ethiopia’s precious land and natural resources and protects the most vulnerable”.

Expected outputs

90. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 6.1: Targeted food-insecure households, including refugees, women and young people, benefit from financial inclusion, skills development activities, extension services, anticipatory action, natural resource management, technologies and information services, that improve decision-making, diversify production, diets and livelihoods, and enhance resilience to shocks and stressors.
 - Output 6.2: Targeted communities, small-scale producers and other value chain actors, particularly women and young people, benefit from improved market linkages and support for value chain development, including value addition, to enhance the sustainable production, aggregation, storage, processing, marketing and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods.
 - Output 6.3: Value chain actors benefit from inclusive pro-small-scale producer supply chains, enhanced public–private sector partnerships, and improved government capacity and legal frameworks for the delivery of goods and services that promote the availability and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods, and sustainable natural resource management.

Key activities

Activity 6: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support, anticipatory action and services for at-risk communities, particularly small-scale producers, other value chain actors, women and young people

91. WFP will assist food-insecure households by providing training and support for regenerative agropastoral practices that enhance equitable access to, and management of, natural resources, such as rangeland and water, while investing in the community-based rehabilitation of ecosystems. WFP will also strengthen access to markets and risk management, expand financial inclusion, deliver diversified nutrition education, and increase smallholder farmers' productivity and production.
92. Building on existing resilience programming, WFP will prioritize work in post-conflict settings. Geographic convergence and integration with malnutrition prevention and home-grown school feeding activities will enhance the impact. Through local and regional food procurement, the use of fresh food vouchers, and the expansion of school-based demand, WFP aims to establish reliable markets for smallholder farmers, and diversified food production and diets, fostering local economies, employment, income stability, economic resilience and food sovereignty.
93. Where feasible, WFP will support beneficiaries, including refugees, as they move away from relying on general food assistance by providing livelihood support in collaboration with relevant partners, promoting self-sufficiency, social cohesion and durable solutions.
94. Integrating this activity with activity 7, on national preparedness and systems strengthening, WFP will expand access to extension services through digital platforms and will leverage local networks to support disaster risk reduction and services for sustainable livelihoods – including enhanced community-led early-warning systems, anticipatory action for mitigating the effects of slow-onset shocks, the improved collection and dissemination of data and “last-mile” information, and expanded nature-based solutions based on traditional knowledge – while facilitating access to microinsurance products.
95. WFP will address the structural barriers that women, young people and persons with disabilities face in obtaining access to, and benefiting from, livelihood interventions. Emphasis will be placed on promoting leadership and decision-making, access to training, and economic empowerment through new roles and opportunities in value chains.

Partnerships

96. WFP will work with communities, including key value-chain actors, farmer associations, the private sector and service providers, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Agriculture and its offices of agriculture and natural resource development, NGOs and development partners, to enhance coordination and strengthen collaborative partnerships.
97. Under FAO's leadership in providing policy support and capacity strengthening for the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will focus on providing direct support to small-scale producers and value chain actors, leveraging its operational capacity and expertise in disaster risk management, financial inclusion and supply chains, including in post-harvest management, access to markets, and community-led “last-mile” storage solutions.

Assumptions

98. CSP outcome 3 is based on the assumptions that WFP's resources will be expanded, diversified and predictable; and the Government will remain committed to fostering an enabling environment through supportive policies, legislation and peacebuilding efforts that promote equitable food systems and increased food production, thereby reducing humanitarian needs. Refugees' access to land is crucial for sustainable livelihood interventions.

Transition/handover strategy

99. Anchored in federal and regional strategic plans, the CSP will enhance the scalability and sustainability of interventions and support their ownership by government and local actors. Through the UNSDCF, WFP will leverage strategic partnerships and collaborate with local and national actors to diversify livelihoods and support a transition to fully government-led programmes.

CSP outcome 4: By 2030, government institutions and stakeholders have strengthened capacities for disaster preparedness, risk management, social protection and food systems that promote effective response to shocks

100. Following a coordinated approach, WFP will deliver capacity-strengthening support alongside complementary initiatives implemented under CSP outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5 – which aim to strengthen national systems for food security, nutrition, safety nets and emergency preparedness – while advancing digitalization and building more resilient supply chain capacity.

WFP strategic outcome

101. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

102. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

103. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with UNSDCF priority areas 3, "Social development", outcome 3.4, and 4, "Environmental sustainability, resilience and preparedness". It supports Ethiopia's ten-year development plan, particularly in promoting universal access to high-quality social services, and complements various sectoral strategies and policies, including the national food systems transformation strategy and road map for 2021–2030, the national social protection policy of 2014, the national policy and strategy on disaster risk management of 2013, Ethiopia's national adaptation plan of 2019, the national comprehensive refugee response strategy of 2017 and the national logistics strategy for 2018–2028.

Expected outputs

104. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 7.1: Government institutions and stakeholders benefit from capacity-strengthening interventions, enhanced multi-hazard and multisector digital early warning systems, anticipatory action and strengthened risk financing, enabling more effective and timely disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response interventions.
 - Output 7.2: Food-insecure people, including those affected by shocks and, especially, women and children, benefit from strengthened social protection policies, targeting and assurance mechanisms, delivery systems and programmes that are climate-, conflict- and nutrition-sensitive.

- Output 7.3: At-risk and food-insecure communities benefit from improved supply chain management by the Government, the private sector and other actors, enabling more effective and efficient delivery of food assistance.

Key activities

Activity 7: Provide government institutions at the national and sub-national levels, private sector entities and other stakeholders with capacity strengthening, and technical assistance and support in anticipating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and human-induced shocks

105. WFP will focus on enabling the Government to sustainably scale up its assistance programmes and capacity along five critical pathways: policies and legislation; institutional accountability; strategic planning and financing; stakeholders' participation in programme design and delivery; and the engagement of non-state actors.
106. Through analyses and evidence generation, including those derived from WFP's food security and nutrition monitoring system, WFP provides insights into the state of food security in Ethiopia, while also strengthening the capacity and systems of food security actors. These analyses examine factors such as household food consumption, livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms, providing critical information that informs WFP's programmes under all CSP outcomes and supports humanitarian and development actors in strategic planning and the targeting and implementation of programmes.
107. WFP will enhance proactive disaster management by supporting Ethiopia's national food security and multi-hazard early warning systems, providing technical and capacity-strengthening assistance for risk assessments and the digitization of early-warning processes, including the use of artificial intelligence for forecasting.
108. To protect vulnerable communities from hazards, WFP will deploy pre-positioned contingency funding for anticipatory action and risk insurance, implemented with national actors and guided by district-level risk profiles and plans. Microinsurance will be used to strengthen small-scale producers' resilience to slow-onset shocks, delivered under CSP outcome 3, while for sudden-onset events, sovereign insurance and anticipatory action will support crisis response under CSP outcome 1.
109. WFP will strengthen national shock-responsive safety nets, using its expertise in vulnerability assessments, targeting, beneficiary management and delivery systems. It will support the digitalization of flagship programmes such as the PSNP, assist in the operationalization of the national registry, and contribute to advancing the digital national identification project for enhancing targeting, registration and monitoring in assistance programmes. In times of conflict or political crisis, WFP can support the delivery of safety net programmes as a third-party implementer.
110. WFP will provide capacity-strengthening support to government, humanitarian and development partners for improved access to more efficient, cost-effective logistics services and commodity supply chains. WFP will assist the Government in establishing a strategic grain reserve and building the Government's capacity in procurement, grain management, infrastructure, storage, emergency response and distribution. In addition, WFP will provide technical assistance to improve inventory management, tracking and reporting systems for more effective and reliable national supply chain services with clear lines of accountability. As part of the implementation of global assurance measures, WFP will support the Government in establishing and implementing commodity management measures that ensure end-to-end monitoring. These include the use of global positioning system (GPS) technology in trucks; use of the "last mile solution", which allows real-time data on the receipt of goods at final distribution points; and solutions for marking WFP bags with their destination and the contact number for the WFP helpline.

Partnerships

111. WFP's partnerships with the Ethiopian disaster risk management commission, regional government offices, the central statistical agency and the national meteorological agency underpin disaster risk management actions. Safety net initiatives are closely coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture, the food security coordination office, the World Bank, the PSNP donor group and key United Nations entities and technical committee members. To strengthen supply chain capacity, WFP also works with the Ministry of Transport, the federal transport authority, the Ethiopian maritime affairs authority and the Ministry of Finance.

Assumptions

112. This CSP outcome is based on the assumptions that national and subnational governments prioritize the implementation of policies and systems for social protection, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response; food system actors remain engaged; and funding requirements are met. It also assumes that the delivery of more assistance through government systems will strengthen those systems, foster multi-stakeholder dialogue on expanding support for humanitarian response, and facilitate greater integration of large-scale resilience-building initiatives.

Transition/handover strategy

113. Through its capacity-strengthening support, WFP aims to enable Ethiopian institutions to independently manage safety nets and disaster preparedness initiatives. Comprehensive risk management will be integrated into national systems, combining risk mitigation, absorption and transfer strategies to reduce the impact of shocks. This approach builds self-reliance by embedding resilience in food security and preparedness frameworks, thereby establishing sustainable models that equip communities to anticipate, withstand and recover from challenges.

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors in Ethiopia have access to services that enable them to better reach and respond to the needs of at-risk and crisis-affected communities, throughout the year

WFP strategic outcome

114. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

115. The focus area of CSP outcome 5 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

116. Under CSP outcome 5 WFP will enhance partnerships, thereby contributing to annual humanitarian response plans and country refugee response plans. CSP outcome 5 is also in line with Ethiopia's national logistics strategy for 2018-2028 and its national disaster risk management policy and strategy of 2013.

Expected outputs

117. The following outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:
- Output 8.1: The Government and humanitarian and development actors benefit from reliable services and expertise that enhance operational efficiency and optimize resource use.
 - Output 9.1: Humanitarian and development actors benefit from effective and efficient air transport services, including coordination with, and technical support for operations in neighbouring countries, ensuring the timely delivery of programmes.

- Output 10.1: The humanitarian community benefits from a more effective and efficient logistics response in emergency settings, ensuring timely delivery of life-saving assistance and the optimization of resource use.

Key activities

Activity 8: Provide on-demand supply chain, engineering and administrative services for the Government and development and humanitarian actors

118. On a cost-recovery basis, WFP will provide a range of on-demand services and expertise to the humanitarian and development community. As a member of the United Nations country team, WFP will support the initiatives of the United Nations development system reform and promote and facilitate the establishment and use of shared common premises and services to increase efficiency and reduce transaction costs.

Activity 9: Provide aviation services for humanitarian and development partners

119. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is essential for a swift, safe and cost-effective humanitarian response in Ethiopia, particularly in inaccessible regions. Prioritizing medical and security evacuations, UNHAS complements rather than competes with the commercial sector. Where feasible, it bolsters the local economy by contracting Ethiopian airlines and crews. The Somali region remains a priority for UNHAS flights, particularly during the rainy season, owing to its limited infrastructure, large refugee population and acute access challenges.

Activity 10: Provide services for information management, coordination, capacity strengthening and logistics for humanitarian actors

120. As logistics cluster co-lead with the Ethiopian disaster risk management commission and linked to its contribution to food cluster coordination under activity 1, WFP will work closely with the humanitarian country team and inter-cluster coordination cell to establish a unified logistics approach that supports the Government in coordinating the implementation of the humanitarian response plan. WFP will provide operational information management and coordination services, training and technical expertise, and will facilitate common logistics services – for road and air transport, and storage – to strengthen the resilience of local supply chains, empower national responders and enhance the impact of partners' response.

Partnerships

121. Through its provision of services mandated by the United Nations humanitarian system, WFP will continue to cement partnerships with the Government, NGOs and other United Nations entities.

Assumptions

122. CSP outcome 5 is based on the assumptions that strong demand from the humanitarian community for on-demand and common services managed by WFP continues; there continues to be a lack of reliable commercial air operators to serve targeted areas, leaving access dependent on UNHAS flights; and funding requirements are met.

Transition/handover strategy

123. Service provision will be based on operational needs. WFP's logistics coordination services aim to capacitate national organizations for an effective transition to a localized humanitarian response. UNHAS will transfer the routes it serves to commercial carriers once they can reliably meet scheduling demands and safety standards.

4. Implementation arrangements

4.1 Beneficiary analysis

124. Over the five years of this CSP, WFP aims to reach 8.7 million beneficiaries, with women and girls making up just over 60 percent. The areas most affected by food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability to natural shocks are prioritized, and vulnerable people are targeted under each CSP activity.
125. WFP will put people, especially those at risk of being left behind, at the centre of programme design and operational responses, focusing on understanding, assessing and mitigating the risks they face, and addressing the factors that underpin vulnerability. Interventions are tailored to specific settings and needs and are coordinated with the Government, partners and food security stakeholders to foster the complementarity, coordination and impact of programmes and resource efficiency.
126. Building on their joint programme excellence and targeting hub, and in collaboration with the Government, UNHCR and WFP will develop joint targeting and prioritization strategies for the delivery of needs-based assistance to refugees, while advancing the refugees' progress to self-reliance.

4.2 Transfers

127. WFP will provide in-kind food, including fortified foods, and CBTs, increasing cash-based assistance to stimulate local economic development and foster financial inclusion. Transfer modalities will be selected based on cost-efficiency, timeliness, seasonality, access, market conditions, and operational factors such as geographic accessibility, service provider capacity, donors' contributions, and government priorities. Data disaggregated by sex, age, and disability, context analyses and risk assessments will support actions that address the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys, including persons with disabilities.
128. WFP will work to improve the nutritional quality of general food assistance so as to prevent malnutrition, maintaining sufficient flexibility to adapt modalities as conditions require. Whenever feasible and efficient, locally sourced solutions will be prioritized to ensure cost-effectiveness, nutritional adequacy, and investment in local economies.
129. CBT initiatives integrate beneficiaries into formal financial systems through digital cash transfers and partnerships with financial service providers, strengthening the financial engagement of crisis-affected people, including refugees. This approach enables beneficiaries to open and manage bank accounts or "mobile wallets", while obtaining access to services such as savings, credit and insurance. However, an analysis of CBT programmes revealed that the targeting of women for cash assistance does not automatically lead to empowerment without complementary activities. To address this, tailored financial and digital literacy training for women will be organized, together with community- and couple-based dialogue that engages men. Partnerships with financial service providers will also be reinforced to enhance protection measures and provide solutions for cash delivery tailored to women's needs. By enhancing financial literacy and fostering economic empowerment, WFP is providing foundational tools for sustainable livelihoods.
130. Over the CSP period, the use of unconditional transfers will decrease, with a shift towards more sustainable engagement with beneficiaries aimed at building resilience, particularly in refugee communities. WFP's digital beneficiary identity management system facilitates pathways to self-reliance and tracks the delivery of assistance to the targeted households. Efficient supply chains are essential for the timely delivery of safe, appropriate food assistance. To address transport challenges, WFP maintains a fleet of trucks that provides in-house capacity to deliver food to final distribution points nationwide when commercial transporters are not available or are unwilling or unable to reach certain areas. WFP's

cooperating partners implement activities in accordance with established minimum requirements to ensure safe, accountable and inclusive distributions to beneficiaries.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

131. In response to the evaluation of the CSP for 2020–2025, the Ethiopia country office undertook an organizational alignment exercise in late 2024 to ensure that staff capacity matches the demands of programmes under the CSP for 2025–2030. A new country director has assumed leadership, bringing stability and guiding the CSP's development and alignment with national priorities and the plans and programmes of partners.
132. The country office prioritizes staff well-being and is dedicated to strengthening in-country capacity in this area. The staff wellness committee manages initiatives designed to enhance well-being and support in the country office.

4.4 Partnerships

133. WFP will continue to engage and partner with the Government at the federal, regional and local levels, tailoring its in-country capacity and approaches to support the Government's actions and promote more scalable, inclusive and sustainable outcomes. For coordinated and impactful programming, WFP will strengthen its partnerships with other United Nations entities, NGOs, academia, research and scientific institutes, the private sector, local civil society organizations and the donor community.
134. Through knowledge exchange, technical training and resources, provided under field-level agreements, WFP will support and strengthen local actors' food security and nutrition efforts in collaboration with government partners, enhancing community engagement to ensure that programmes are guided by the priorities and needs of communities, address the root causes of food insecurity and promote durable solutions.
135. Collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies will expand access to rural assets, infrastructure and financial services, leveraging value chains to build resilient food systems. WFP will support watershed management and adaptive initiatives, aligning its efforts with those of FAO, UNDP and other stakeholders, while working with UNICEF on nutrition, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene activities. Partnerships with WHO will strengthen health responses, and collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women will advance women's empowerment.
136. Partnerships with the private sector will focus on optimizing supply chains, logistics, financial services, the local production of nutritious foods through food fortification, and risk-transfer mechanisms. These initiatives will promote innovation, empower local entrepreneurs and align with Ethiopia's food systems road map and resilience objectives. In addition, WFP will increase its advocacy with the private sector to broaden and generate new sources of CSP funding, taking into account changing global trends in resource mobilization.
137. To address urgent food and nutrition needs and gain insights into the issues affecting vulnerable population groups, WFP will work with key stakeholders to enhance the quality of evidence generation for informing programme design, identifying risks and establishing baselines for tracking progress, enabling impactful advocacy and demonstrating the value of assistance and partnerships.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

138. WFP mainstreams the consideration of protection issues and accountability to affected people in all its interventions so that assistance is delivered safely, appropriately, effectively, and with dignity to the people and communities most affected by food insecurity. Community engagement and context-specific two-way communication channels include a

robust community feedback and response mechanism, information provision, community consultation and communities' participation in decision-making. WFP's monitoring, particularly contact and post-distribution monitoring, and food security surveys provide additional channels for obtaining the perspectives of affected people regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of programmes, and for tracking programme results and informing WFP's operational decision-making throughout the CSP period.

139. In line with minimum monitoring requirements, WFP will continue to enhance its process and outcome monitoring arrangements, including the expansion of third-party monitoring when needed. WFP will continue to strengthen the link between community feedback mechanisms and process monitoring, which will contribute to enhanced and streamlined reporting systems. To enhance accountability and minimize inefficiencies, WFP will mobilize dedicated field monitors to collect feedback from beneficiaries on service delivery processes, including their quality. Clear pathways will be established for escalating reports of losses.
140. WFP will enhance the monitoring and evaluation capacity of cooperating partners and third-party monitors through targeted assessments of skills and capacity and technical training. Efforts to strengthen programme implementation will be informed by insights produced by WFP monitoring and evaluation units using regular monitoring exercises and reports as well as the interaction of those units with the programme implementation units within WFP and its cooperating partners. Digital tools such as "Partner Connect" and the "Impact Hub" will help to capture monitoring and evaluation results, enabling timely action, enhancing programme quality and ensuring transparency and accountability. Data and services will be subject to quarterly quality-assurance exercises, and community-led monitoring will provide insights into the quality of programme data. WFP will explore opportunities for joint monitoring and evaluation, in particular for joint projects with United Nations partners, through its participation in UNSDCF results groups and other working groups and in the evaluation of the UNSDCF.
141. WFP will also commission independent evaluations of its portfolio of operations during the CSP period, including six thematic decentralized evaluations, a mid-term review in January 2028, and a CSP evaluation in 2029, which will assess the alignment and strategic positioning of the country office and identify any gaps and challenges in CSP implementation. Decentralized evaluations will inform emergency preparedness and response, assistance for refugees, school feeding, resilience, nutrition and the cost-effectiveness of assistance modalities.

5.2 Risk management

Strategic risks

142. *Insufficient resources:* With needs rising and donor contributions declining, WFP has developed an evidence-based CSP that targets the most vulnerable people while strengthening systems. It adapts WFP's needs-based planning approach to deliver a more realistic budget aligned with WFP's capacity and strengths, resource trends, forecasts and operational constraints. WFP will maximize resource mobilization, diversify funding to enhance operational independence, and engage with donors to encourage contributions that align with the CSP, while acknowledging that large-scale shocks may necessitate budget revisions. The country office will refine its vulnerability-based targeting processes and systems and continuously improve programme quality, assurance measures and monitoring to ensure that the limited assistance available reaches the intended beneficiaries. These efforts will collectively demonstrate outcome-level results, promote donors' confidence and inform prioritization decisions. Current insecurity in neighbouring countries such as the Sudan and South Sudan, is a risk; if the situation deteriorates further, increased numbers of refugees are expected to arrive in Ethiopia.

Operational risks

143. *Supply chain disruption*: In response to concerns about the diversion of aid, and to mitigate potential supply chain breaks, WFP operates a fleet of more than 500 trucks and has contracts more than 80 transporters to ensure efficient and timely deliveries across Ethiopia. Dedicated convoy leaders, supported by GPS tracking devices, provide WFP, partners and other stakeholders with real-time visibility over transport operations, while partners utilize commodity tracking systems to provide accountability for resources from distribution hubs to “last mile” destinations.
144. *Volatile security conditions* across Ethiopia, stemming from conflict, the activities of armed groups and regional instability, constrain access, disrupt operations, block humanitarian aid and heighten safety risks for beneficiaries, partners, offices and assets, while inflating operational costs. WFP employs a robust security risk management strategy and dedicated capacity, aligned with United Nations security standards and integrating contingency planning, the mapping of access, risk assessments, and stakeholder engagement so as to secure and sustain humanitarian operations and mitigate the risks to beneficiaries arising from their interaction with WFP.

Fiduciary risks

145. *Workplace integrity*: WFP is committed to ensuring that all its workplaces are free from abuse, offensive behaviour, harassment, abuse of authority and discrimination and that employees who report misconduct in good faith are protected against retaliation for doing so.
146. *Duty of care*: To manage risks related to staff safety and well-being, WFP continuously assesses the operational setting and integrates its safety and security measures with broader United Nations security management protocols. WFP maintains a continuous flow of information on emerging risks and available support channels, including access to medical facilities. Staff well-being initiatives and crisis management plans are updated to promote staff safety, well-being, and operational continuity.
147. *Ethical obligations*: Building on its assurance measures of 2023, WFP mitigates the risk of fraud, aid diversion and corruption through prevention, detection and response measures that strengthen transparency and accountability. Safeguards include rigorous internal controls, strategic human resources management, and the vetting of staff, partners and vendors against United Nations sanctions lists. Oversight is reinforced by the neutrality of field monitors, whose impartial assessments help to ensure accountability and transparency. Community feedback and response mechanisms play a critical role in identifying risks and addressing community concerns. In coordination with the Resident Coordinator and United Nations partners, WFP’s implementation of these measures, along with continued due diligence exercises through assessments, audits, training on compliance, and collaboration with local authorities, further ensures that assistance reaches its intended beneficiaries.
148. *Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)*: Under the CSP, WFP will continue its commitment to the effective implementation of measures that mitigate the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse and expand its PSEA-focused advocacy and awareness activities targeting WFP and partner employees and affected communities. WFP will continue to be an active member of the in-country PSEA network and co-chair the PSEA regional network in the Somali and Afar regions. WFP will appoint PSEA focal points and alternates in all WFP offices and strengthen related internal reporting and referral procedures. In addition, WFP will continue the rigorous application of the PSEA self-assessment exercise for cooperating partners in the UN Partner Portal, including the development and implementation of capacity-strengthening plans to bolster the institutional application of key PSEA measures among partners, when necessary. Finally, the implementation of the community engagement action plan, the key guiding document for country office engagement with

affected people, will include dedicated sessions for communities on their rights and the reporting mechanisms for PSEA.

Financial risks

149. *Currency depreciation and inflation:* The depreciation of Ethiopia's currency against major currencies risks increasing programme costs and reducing beneficiaries' purchasing power. WFP will monitor these risks and apply financial strategies for mitigating the impacts.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

150. WFP screens its development and emergency operations using its environmental and social sustainability framework, with a view to preventing or minimizing potential negative impacts on people and the environment. Where necessary, WFP will develop environmental and social management plans based on the results of the environment screening. WFP will continue initiatives that prevent land degradation and promote land restoration and sustainable natural resource management. In addition, WFP will work with partners to improve the productive capacity of smallholder farmers and help them to better manage fragile ecosystems. The training and sensitization of staff, partners and affected communities regarding safeguards, along with strengthened reporting and referral systems, support risk prevention and response, help to deliver on WFP's commitment to transparency and accountability, and enhance programme implementation.
151. WFP takes steps to strengthen the protection of beneficiaries, including mitigating risks that could contribute to community tension, ensuring site safety, detecting resource misappropriation, and protecting beneficiaries against sexual exploitation and abuse. Transparent, vulnerability-based targeting demonstrates WFP's commitment to considering power imbalances and reducing the risks that perpetuate exclusion.
152. This CSP employs the new corporate accountability for results framework, which integrates programme and financial tracking and delivers a results-based approach to people-centred programming.
153. WFP integrates environmental sustainability into its procurement activities, facilities and operations, including through efforts to promote resource efficiency and recycling, such as the Aviation Service's carbon reduction commitment, "We Reduce".

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

154. The funding required to implement this five-year CSP is USD 3.3 billion. The CSP prioritizes the quality of, and accountability for, assistance over the quantity; it is grounded in a systematic recognition of contextual and operational challenges and reflects resourcing trends and forecasts, rigorous needs assessments, and enhanced coordination with the Government and stakeholders to avoid the duplication of efforts and foster synergies.
155. CSP outcome 1, on integrated crisis response, accounts for the largest portion of the programme portfolio, reflecting the effects of the challenges that Ethiopia has faced over recent years – conflict, climate shocks and economic instability. Throughout the CSP period, a modest shift in focus occurs as humanitarian needs begin to decrease, reflecting WFP's commitment to the long-term, intergenerational goal of building resilience by strengthening the capacity of households, communities, institutions and systems.

156. Drawing on nutrition and food security analyses, WFP will use vulnerability-based targeting and the planned refugee profiling exercise to prioritize assistance and inform vulnerability frameworks that align resources with the severity of need, moving away from broad interventions to more precise, targeted, layered and sequenced activities.
157. Given the limited availability of funding, life-saving food and nutrition assistance will target the areas identified as being in phase 4 or 5 in the household economy analysis and those with the highest levels of acute malnutrition. Findings from WFP-led food security and nutrition monitoring systems, including vulnerability indicators, complement the household economy analysis findings to inform geographic targeting. Nutrition prevention efforts will seek to strengthen institution- and community-level capacity for sustainable nutrition management. School-based programmes will focus on conflict-affected regions, serving as critical safety nets and fostering human capital development, while maintaining support in areas with ongoing donor commitments. Assistance for small-scale producers and value chain actors will concentrate on the regions most affected by shocks, such as Somali and Tigray, where interventions can have a substantial impact on resilience. Under activity 7, WFP will prioritize the strengthening of disaster management capacity at the institutional and community levels, with a focus on high-risk areas, early-warning systems, anticipatory action planning, and national frameworks that bridge the gap between relief and resilience interventions.

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)								
CSP outcome	Activity	2025 (July–December)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 (January–June)	Total
1	1	113 005 491	227 977 787	230 251 028	233 129 801	231 120 330	123 121 887	1 58 606 324
	2	68 406 751	138 728 055	131 205 803	122 923 237	113 370 664	54 321 919	628 956 428
	3	83 656 862	173 897 070	183 905 142	171 663 516	161 071 880	82 867 288	857 061 757
2	4	5 716 031	17 007 823	18 004 979	19 403 370	20 481 793	13 088 770	93 702 765
	5	20 612 381	48 702 806	55 194 606	55 723 950	51 035 563	26 305 168	257 574 474
3	6	18 719 515	24 520 279	29 942 766	31 785 002	28 419 314	25 111 795	158 498 671
4	7	3 821 544	4 553 158	3 152 496	2 536 480	4 036 334	2 195 552	20 295 564
5	8	20 873 710	30 691 642	30 703 588	30 767 965	30 877 390	15 355 444	159 269 737
	9	2 397 448	4 777 876	4 802 505	4 838 413	4 882 315	2 390 688	24 089 245
	10	3 222 283	2 012 097	1 314 891	478 318	385 861	29 848	7 447 298
Total		340 436 016	672 868 593	688 477 804	673 250 052	645 681 443	344 788 357	3 365 502 265

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

158. During the CSP for 2020–2025, WFP's operations in Ethiopia were funded primarily from earmarked contributions for responding to crises due to consecutive droughts, the Tigray conflict and rising humanitarian needs. The alleged aid diversion in 2023 disrupted operations and advocacy, prompting efforts to rebuild partnerships and regain donors' trust, and focusing on accountability and transparency. These challenges, combined with reduced global humanitarian funding and shifting donor priorities, are expected to affect funding at the start of this new CSP.

159. To support the CSP's strategic direction and expanded focus on scalable development interventions, particularly in the areas of human capital, adaptive livelihoods and social protection, WFP will require flexible, multi-year funding. While WFP recognizes the importance of maintaining strong relationships with existing donors, the CSP emphasizes the need to diversify funding through new and emerging donors, including international financial institutions, the Government of Ethiopia, BRICS countries and private sector partners. WFP will also explore innovative financing modalities and collaborate with the Government on joint advocacy of funding for flagship programmes. The CSP's focus on strengthening national systems creates opportunities for South-South cooperation. WFP will seek alignment and complementarities with the programmes of other United Nations entities, leveraging joint efforts to mobilize resources and align expertise with the interests of strategic partners.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ETHIOPIA COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2025–2030)

Ending hunger

Target 1: Access to food

Country strategic plan outcome 1: *The most food-insecure crisis-affected people, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in targeted areas of Ethiopia have immediate and equitable access to safe, adequate and nutritious food, in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of shocks*

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Food-insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs. 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

Outcome indicators

1.1.1 Food consumption score

1.1.2 Food consumption score – nutrition

1.1.3 Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)

1.1.4 Livelihood coping strategies for food security

1.1.5 Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

1.1.6 Economic capacity to meet essential needs

1.1.7 Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

1.1.8 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

1.1.10 Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

1.1.11 Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

- 1.1.13 Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)
- 1.1.14 Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate
- 1.1.15 Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate
- 1.1.16 Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate
- 1.1.17 Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate
- 1.1.21 Annual change in enrolment
- 1.1.22 Attendance rate
- 1.1.47 Retention rate, by grade
- 1.1.51 Dietary Diversity Score
- 1.1.97 Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Activities and outputs

Activity 1: Provide safe and nutritionally adequate food assistance to food-insecure individuals affected by crisis, while fostering pathways to self-reliance.

Output 1.1: Crisis-affected people (Tier 1) equitably receive nutrition-sensitive resource transfers, to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs

Output 1.1: Crisis-affected people (Tier 1) equitably receive nutrition-sensitive resource transfers, to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs

Output 1.2: Crisis-affected people (Tier 3) benefit from improved multistakeholder coordination and enhanced accountable emergency response capacity, including through national safety net programmes.

Activity category URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

Activity 2: Provide life-saving nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people

Output 2.1: Crisis-affected children of ages 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (Tier 1) receive adequate nutrition-specific resource transfers and relevant social and behavioural change communication for preventing and managing moderate wasting

Activity 3: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance and school meals to camp-based refugees, while strengthening the capacity of local and national government institutions and actors

Output 3.1: Food-insecure refugees in camps (Tier 1), receive nutrition-sensitive resource transfers to meet their essential food and nutrition needs, and gain increased access to livelihood opportunities.

Output 3.2: Refugee children (Tier 1) receive safe, nutritious school meals and complementary services that increase school enrolment and improve education outcomes and nutrition status

Output 3.3: Refugee communities (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity at all levels and enhanced multisectoral coordination, resulting in better quality services for refugees and promoting social cohesion with host communities

Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2030, food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in targeted areas have enhanced human capital, supported by healthier diets and stronger health and education systems, enabling them to reach their full potential**Assumptions**

Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs.

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

School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition package.

Activity category URT-1.4: Malnutrition treatment programme

Output Standard 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

Activity category URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Outcome indicators

- 1.2.1 Food consumption score
- 1.2.2 Food consumption score – nutrition
- 1.2.3 Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)
- 1.2.4 Livelihood coping strategies for food security
- 1.2.5 Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs
- 1.2.7 Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)
- 1.2.8 Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)
- 1.2.10 Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
- 1.2.11 Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age
- 1.2.21 Annual change in enrolment
- 1.2.22 Attendance rate
- 1.2.23 Graduation rate
- 1.2.24 Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text
- 1.2.42 Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support
- 1.2.43 SABER school feeding index
- 1.2.47 Retention rate, by grade
- 1.2.48 Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)
- 1.2.49 Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)
- 1.2.57 Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women who agree on key nutrition messages
- 1.2.63 Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score

1.2.87 Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates

1.2.88 Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries

1.2.93 Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health

1.2.97 Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour

Activities and outputs

Activity 4: Support the Government and national and local actors in delivering multi-sectoral approaches and a cohesive package of interventions that promote healthy diets and prevent and manage malnutrition

Output 4.1: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and clients of anti-retroviral treatment and tuberculosis directly observed treatment (Tier 1) have access to a package of integrated nutrition interventions aimed at preventing and managing all forms of malnutrition and increasing access to, and the consumption of, fresh foods.

Output 4.1: Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and clients of anti-retroviral treatment and tuberculosis directly observed treatment (Tier 1) have access to a package of integrated nutrition interventions aimed at preventing and managing all forms of malnutrition and increasing access to, and the consumption of, fresh foods.

Output 4.2: Targeted people and communities (Tier 2) receive social and behavioural change communication that enhance knowledge and practices in nutrition and health, resulting in improved diets, the prevention of malnutrition, and increased demand for diversified nutritious foods.

Output 4.3: Government, private sector and other partners (Tier 3) benefit from capacity strengthening interventions that enable them to collaboratively design, implement and coordinate multisectoral programmes aimed at preventing malnutrition and fostering a food system that promotes the consumption of nutritious foods.

Activity category NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme

Output standard 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

Output standard 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

Activity 5: Support the Government and targeted communities in providing nutritious locally sourced foods for schoolchildren, including through the home-grown school feeding programme

Output 5.1: Schoolchildren (Tier 1) from vulnerable and food-insecure communities have equitable access to safe, nutritious and locally sourced school meals and complementary school-based programmes that improve their education outcomes and nutrition status.

Output 5.2 Targeted communities, including smallholder farmers (Tier 2), benefit from home-grown school feeding programmes as a market for local food production and a platform for knowledge transfer, promoting diversified livelihoods and diets and the delivery of safe and nutritious school meals.

Output 5.3: The Government's institutional capacity and coordination platforms at all levels (Tier 3) are strengthened, enabling the effective resourcing, implementation and monitoring of the national home-grown school feeding programme and increasing its coverage and quality.

Target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2030, food-insecure people in risk-prone areas have strengthened livelihoods supported by resilient food systems that enable them to withstand multiple shocks and stressors.

Assumptions

People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors.

People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and services for sustainable livelihoods.

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.

Activity category SMP-1.5: School based programmes

Output standard 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

Output standard 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

Output standard 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Focus area: resilience building

Outcome indicators

2.3.6 Economic capacity to meet essential needs

2.3.25 Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

2.3.26 Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

2.3.29 Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

2.3.35 Investment capacity index

2.3.37 Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

2.3.48 Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)

2.3.49 Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)

2.3.60 Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks

2.3.68 Shock Exposure Index (SEI)

2.3.83 Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)

2.3.84 Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)

2.3.87 Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates

Activities and outputs

Activity 6: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support, anticipatory action and services for at-risk communities, particularly small-scale producers, other value chain actors, women and young people.

Output 6.1: Targeted food-insecure households, including refugees, women and young people (Tier 1), benefit from financial inclusion, skills development activities, extension services, anticipatory action, natural resource management, technologies and information services, that improve decision-making, diversify production, diets and livelihoods, and enhance resilience to shocks and stressors.

Output 6.2: Targeted communities, small-scale producers and other value chain actors, particularly women and young people (Tier 2), benefit from improved market linkages and support for value chain development, including value addition, to enhance the sustainable production, aggregation, storage, processing, marketing and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods.

Output 6.2: Targeted communities, small-scale producers and other value chain actors, particularly women and young people (Tier 2), benefit from improved market linkages and support for value chain development, including value addition, to enhance the sustainable production, aggregation, storage, processing, marketing and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods.

Output 6.3: Value chain actors (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive pro-small-scale producer supply chains, enhanced public-private sector partnerships, and improved government capacity and legal frameworks for the delivery of goods and services that promote the availability and consumption of diverse, safe and nutritious foods, and sustainable natural resource management

Activity category SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes

Output Standard 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

Output Standard 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

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

Output standard 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

Partnerships for the goals

Target 9: Capacity building

Country strategic plan outcome 4: By 2030, government institutions and stakeholders have strengthened capacities for disaster preparedness, risk management, social protection and food systems that promote effective response to shocks

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs.

Components of national emergency preparedness and response, safety nets and food systems are strengthened.

Outcome indicators

5.4.37 Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.39 Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.44 Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support

5.4.62 EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating

5.4.69 Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.70 Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.72 Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.73 Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

5.4.74 Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support

- 5.4.75 Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support
- 5.4.76 Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support
- 5.4.77 Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support
- 5.4.78 Amount of Annual Host Government Budget Allocated to Nationally Owned Programmes and Systems Contributing to Zero Hunger and Other SDGs following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support
- 5.4.79 Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support
- 5.4.80 Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs
- 5.4.81 Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support
- 5.4.85 Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP
- 5.4.86 Number of new or adapted national social protection programme made HIV/TB-sensitive as result of WFP's support

Activities and outputs

Activity 7: Provide government institutions at the national and sub-national levels, private sector entities and other stakeholders with capacity strengthening, and technical assistance and support in anticipating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and human-induced shocks.

Output 7.1: Government institutions and stakeholders (Tier 3) benefit from capacity-strengthening interventions, enhanced multi-hazard and multisector digital early warning systems, anticipatory action and strengthened risk financing, enabling more effective and timely disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response interventions.

Output 7.2: Food-insecure people, including those affected by shocks and, especially, women and children (Tier 3), benefit from strengthened social protection policies, targeting and assurance mechanisms, delivery systems and programmes that are climate-, conflict- and nutrition-sensitive.

Output 7.3: At-risk and food-insecure communities benefit from improved supply chain management by the Government, the private sector and other actors, enabling more effective and efficient delivery of food assistance.

Activity category SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support

Output standard 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

Output standard 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

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

Target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors in Ethiopia have access to services that enable them to better reach and respond to the needs of at-risk and crisis-affected communities, throughout the year.

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services. Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions.

Outcome indicators

8.5.46 Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

Activity 8: Provide on-demand supply chain, engineering and administrative services for the Government and development and humanitarian actors.

Activity category ODS-2.4: On-demand services

Output 8.1: The Government and humanitarian and development actors (Tier 3) benefit from reliable services and expertise that enhance operational efficiency and optimize resource use.

Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

Activity 9: Provide aviation services for humanitarian and development partners.

Activity category HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

Output 9.1: Humanitarian and development actors (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient air transport services, including coordination with, and technical support for operations in neighbouring countries, ensuring the timely delivery of programmes.

Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

Activity 10: Provide services for information management, coordination, capacity strengthening and logistics for humanitarian actors.

Output 10.1: The humanitarian community (Tier 3) benefits from a more effective and efficient logistics response in emergency settings, ensuring timely delivery of life-saving assistance and the optimization of resource use.

Activity category LCS-2.1: Logistics cluster

Output standard 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

Ending hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

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

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score

Global partnership**CC.1. Protection****Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)

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

CC.2. Accountability**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement

CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)

CC.3. Women's empowerment**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score

ANNEX II

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (<i>all years</i>)*										
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Group	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
1	1.1	1**	Girls	190 215	240 500	243 739	246 754	243 458	221 538	246 754
			Boys	186 906	236 317	239 499	242 461	239 223	217 684	242 461
			Women	230 091	290 917	294 835	298 482	294 495	267 979	298 482
			Men	241 205	304 970	309 077	312 900	308 720	280 924	312 900
			Total	848 417	1 072 704	1 087 150	1 100 596	1 085 895	988 125	1 100 596
	2.1	2	Boys	225 216	450 432	379 032	338 232	297 483	134 653	1 825 048
			Girls	216 384	432 768	364 168	324 968	285 817	129 372	1 753 477
			Women	312 700	625 400	531 100	475 500	416 900	191 975	2 553 575
			Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	754 300	1 508 600	1 274 300	1 138 700	1 000 200	456 000	6 132 100
	3.1	3	Girls	179 360	183 844	190 570	172 634	156 940	156 940	190 570
			Boys	176 240	180 646	187 255	169 631	154 210	154 210	187 255
			Women	216 960	222 384	230 520	208 824	189 840	189 840	230 520
			Men	227 440	233 126	241 655	218 911	199 010	199 010	241 655
			Total	800 000	820 000	850 000	770 000	700 000	700 000	850 000

BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (<i>all years</i>)*										
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Group	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
2	4.1	4	Girls	9 744	23 430	25 774	28 351	31 186	34 304	152 789
			Boys	9 456	22 738	25 012	27 513	30 264	33 290	148 273
			Women	4 800	11 542	12 696	13 966	15 363	16 899	75 265
			Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	24 000	57 710	63 482	69 829	76 813	84 493	376 327
	5.1	5	Girls	351 565	404 387	453 289	453 289	375 092	354 767	555 330
			Boys	365 915	420 893	471 791	471 791	390 401	369 248	577 997
			Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	717 480	825 280	925 080	925 080	765 493	724 015	1 133 327
3	6.1	6	Girls	21 480	40 096	71 600	100 240	121 720	143 200	143 200
			Boys	21 106	39 399	70 355	98 496	119 603	140 709	140 709
			Women	25 983	48 502	86 610	121 254	147 237	173 220	173 220
			Men	27 238	50 844	90 793	127 111	154 349	181 587	181 587
			Total	95 807	178 840	319 358	447 101	542 909	638 716	638 716
Total (<i>without overlap</i>)				3 051 429	4 085 984	4 200 795	4 166 631	3 921 260	3 477 349	8 698 041

* Beneficiary numbers by sex and age are based on census projections from the Central Statistic Society, triangulated with national census data spanning the past 17 years.

** Approximately 20–30 percent of the beneficiaries receiving general food assistance under activity 1 may also receive nutrition assistance under activity 2. In such cases, unique beneficiary numbers are used to prevent double-counting.

ANNEX III

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	Country strategic plan outcome 1										
	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 3						
Beneficiary type	General food assistance	Rapid response mechanism	Children aged 6–59 months	PBWG	General food assistance	General food assistance: new arrivals	MAM treatment: children aged 6–59 months	MAM treatment: PBWG	MAM prevention: children aged 6–59 months	MAM prevention: PBWG	School meals
Modality	Food and CBTs	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food
Cereals	500	500			167	283					
Pulses	50	50			33	50					
Oil	15	15			15	15					8
Salt					5	5					3
Sugar											
Super Cereal	200	200			33.3	33.5					120
Super Cereal Plus				250				200	200	200	
Blended Food (Plumpy'Sup)											
Ready-to-use supplementary food			100				100				
High-energy biscuits											
Total kcal/day	2 000	2 000	510	1 000	833	1 284	510	800	760	760	528

FOOD RATION (<i>g/person/day</i>) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (<i>USD/person/day</i>) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	Country strategic plan outcome 1										
	Activity 1		Activity 2		Activity 3						
Beneficiary type	General food assistance	Rapid response mechanism	Children aged 6–59 months	PBWG	General food assistance	General food assistance: new arrivals	MAM treatment: children aged 6–59 months	MAM treatment: PBWG	MAM prevention: children aged 6–59 months	MAM prevention: PBWG	School meals
Modality	Food and CBTs	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food
% kcal from protein	13.8	13.8	8.6	16.0	13.0	13.8	8.6	16	14.7	14.7	12.7
Cash-based transfers (<i>USD/person/day</i>)	0.8		0.9	1.1	0.2						
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	220

Note: Specialized nutritional food is provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls – accounting for 23 percent of the caseload under activity 1 and 33 percent under activity 3 – to close their micronutrient gaps. They are excluded from the computation of kcal per day.

Abbreviations: MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; PBWG: pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY				
	Country strategic plan outcome 2			Country strategic plan outcome 3
	Activity 4		Activity 5	Activity 6
Beneficiary group	Emergency school feeding	Home-grown school feeding	Fresh food vouchers	
Modality	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	CBTs	CBTs
Cereals		48		
Pulses		14		
Oil	8	10		
Salt	3	3		
Sugar				
Super Cereal	120	72		
Super Cereal Plus				
Blended Food (Plumpy'Sup)				
Ready-to-use supplementary food				
High-energy biscuits				
Total kcal/day	528	584		
% kcal from protein	12.7	11.4		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)			0.4	22
Number of feeding days per year	176	176	360	3

ANNEX IV

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	856 482	309 554 355
Pulses	109 298	87 254 174
Oil and fats	42 872	61 367 657
Mixed and blended foods	243 170	431 442 387
Other	7 816	2 902 540
Total (food)	1 259 637	892 521 113
Cash-based transfers		593 181 578
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	1 259 637	1 485 702 691

ANNEX V

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME (USD)						
	Target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	Target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 2	Target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 3	Target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	Target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	2 110 870 013	273 128 054	123 442 811	14 418 693	173 212 845	2 695 072 416
Implementation	257 700 485	41 448 796	18 528 694	3 761 786	6 960 365	328 400 126
Adjusted direct support costs	114 645 004	15 260 934	6 853 538	876 389	8 708 305	146 344 169
Subtotal	2 483 215 502	329 837 783	148 825 043	19 056 868	188 881 516	3 169 816 711
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	161 409 008	21 439 456	9 673 628	1 238 696	1 924 766	195 685 553
Total	2 644 624 509	351 277 239	158 498 671	20 295 564	190 806 281	3 365 502 265

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
NGO	non-governmental organization
PSNP	productive social safety net programme
SBCC	social and behavioural change communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework
WHO	World Health Organization