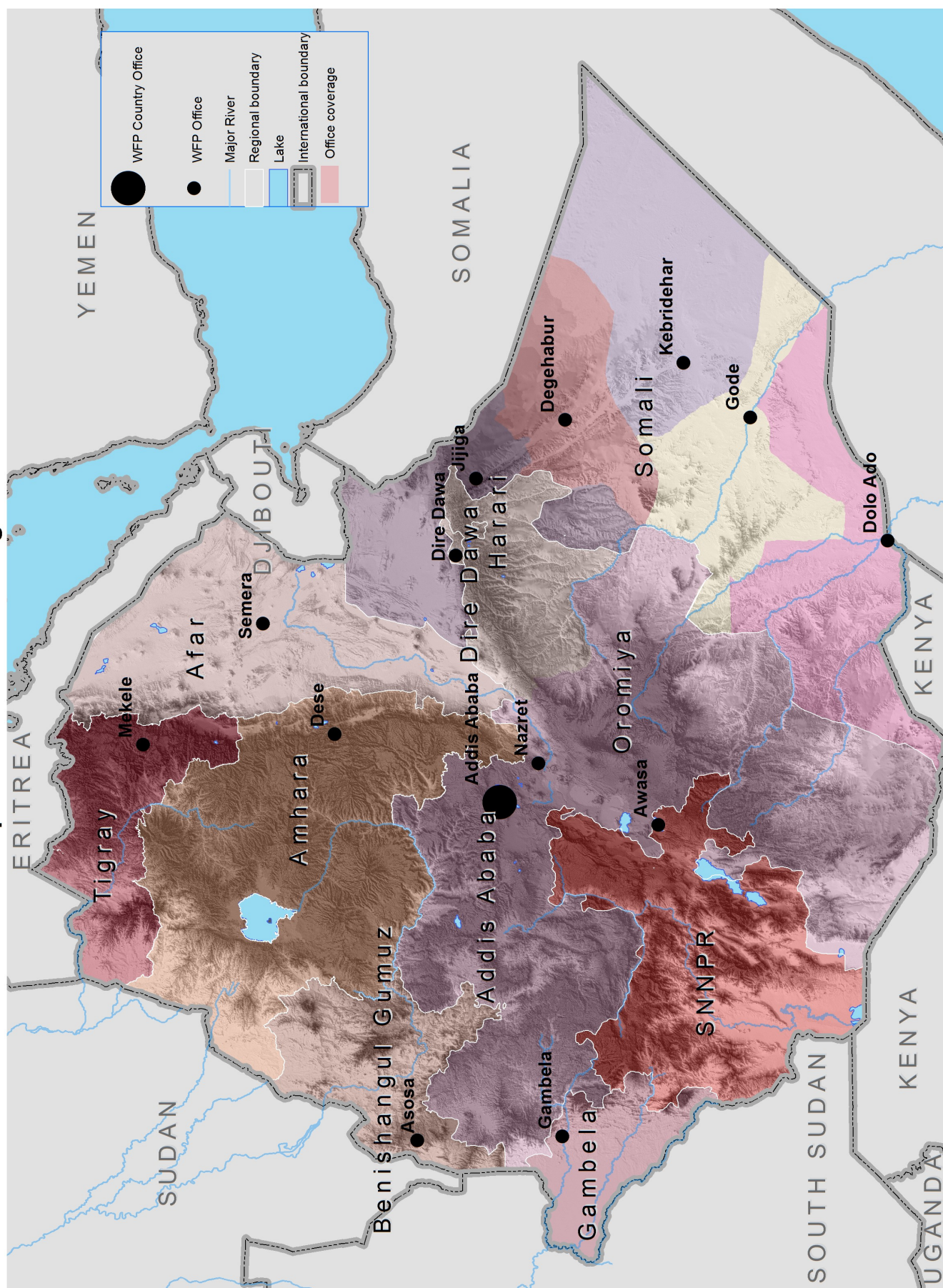


WFP in Ethiopia 2013 Annual Report



World Food Programme

WFP in Ethiopia – Offices & Coverage



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A Message from the Country Director

In 2013, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in Ethiopia assisted more than five million of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in Ethiopia. Our assistance came in many forms, including regular food distributions, the use of vouchers that allow people to buy food in local shops, and purchasing maize and beans from local smallholder farmers for our school meals programme.

WFP's largest country of operations, Ethiopia has become a testing ground for innovation. This is partly due to the country's massive needs, but especially because of our excellent collaboration with government counterparts, who are becoming the necessary leaders of a more food-secure future.

In 2013, we also launched two new cash distribution pilots for our relief (see page 25) and refugee (see page 24) programmes. Also last year, I had the pleasure of accompanying three Ethiopian state ministers to Brazil, where we visited WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and saw the political mechanics of Brazil's highly successful *Brasil sem miseria* (*Brazil without poverty*). The link between nutrition and economic growth was very evident in Brazil's story: the physical and mental impairments caused by malnutrition significantly diminish a country's productivity.

Partnerships have been and will continue to be the foundation of our progress. 'If you want to travel fast, travel alone. If you want to travel far, travel together', goes one African proverb, which has become the mantra of our approach in Ethiopia and elsewhere.

"As well as being the most vulnerable, children also hold the greatest potential: a double incentive to put them at the heart of our efforts."

In 2013, our Purchase For Progress (P4P) and school feeding programme was visited by Queen Maxima of the Netherlands, the UN Secretary General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance For Development. Her visit underlined the importance of offering poor people access to affordable financial services (see page 28). With savings and insurance, however small at first, poor farmers can cushion themselves for the next bump in the road and take control of their own destiny.

The year 2013 was also important in improving the architecture and infrastructure of food security so that we can respond to needs as soon as they appear. We need to store and transport all the food we distribute. In this regard we are increasing our capacity with the construction of a 60,000-ton logistics hub and food-storage facility in neighbouring Djibouti that will considerably increase our cost effectiveness in importing food.



When it comes to moving food quickly, WFP's new Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) is enabling us to avoid pipeline breaks in programmes that are temporarily underfunded. In 2013 our logistics unit dispatched 220,000 tons of food through the FPF from Djibouti and locations within Ethiopia, to Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan.

The capacity of a self-reliant Ethiopia is growing. In the years ahead we hope the Djibouti warehouses will be dwarfed by the amount of food we procure here in Ethiopia. In 2013, we purchased 46 percent of the food we used in Ethiopia.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all 743 of WFP's staff in Ethiopia, 92 percent of whom are Ethiopian nationals. Their commitment to getting the job done, whatever the obstacles, is the most essential ingredient to the success of our programmes.

I would also like to express my gratitude for the continued generosity of our donors, without whom WFP could do nothing. Their support allows us to develop the selection of programmes, including emergency response and long-term resilience-building, that you will read about in the pages that follow.

Despite the broad scope of our work in Ethiopia, we remain focused on one single mission; we are here to end hunger by improving food and nutrition security. This can be achieved with sustained and sufficient commitment, as called for in the government's Growth and Transformation Plan. It will not be achieved alone, stitching together the necessary nationwide safety net will be a collaborative effort, and we want to work with all those who share that vision and the collaborative spirit its realisation requires.

Abdou Dieng,
WFP Ethiopia Country Director

*If you want to travel fast, travel alone.
If you want to travel far, travel together.*

በፍጥነት መጓዝ ከፈለክ ብቻህን ተጓዝ፡ ሩቅ መጓዝ ከፈለክ
አንድላይ ተጓዝ

African proverb, Anon.



A smallholder farmer, Henok and one of his nine children sift beans to remove dirt, dust and hay. Most of Henok's children attend classes at a primary school supported by a WFP 'home-grown school feeding' programme, so there is a chance the beans he is sifting above will end up in his children's school meals.

WFP in Ethiopia in 2013

Characterised by progress, dependent on partnership

Big changes are underway in Ethiopia. Over the past decade, a fast-growing economy has helped to shrink the percentage of people living in extreme poverty from 38 percent to 29 percent. In the last year alone, nearly 500,000 more children have entered primary school, and food production has increased substantially. A key driver is the strong government-led development as articulated in the country's Growth and Transformation Plan.

Despite these positive advances, Ethiopia remains one of world's most food-insecure countries where approximately 30 million people (1 in 3) live below the food poverty line. It is ranked 173 out of 187 countries in the United Nations Development Programme's 2013 Human Development Index. Indeed, extreme poverty leaves two out of every five Ethiopian children stunted, impairing their physical and mental development. According to the ground-breaking *Cost Of Hunger in Ethiopia* study (see page 14) published in 2013 thanks to the Ministry of Health and African Union partners, this costs the country 16.5 percent of its GDP yearly in lost productivity (almost US\$2.9 billion) underlining the economic as well as moral imperative for ending hunger.

These facts show us that the work we do - or do not do - today is shaping Ethiopia's future. With a population expected to grow to 150 million by 2050, competition for scarce resources will become more intense. The most vulnerable and disproportionately affected will remain the

rural poor, who account for more than eight out of 10 Ethiopians.

Building their resilience to deal with today's myriad challenges (including extreme poverty, underdevelopment and rapid population growth, environmental degradation, poor harvests, fluctuating food prices and climate change) must begin with food and nutrition security, cornerstones of their potential prosperity.

Ethiopia has become a leading light for how governments can do this. The state's new Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) embodies a political commitment to achieve the interconnected goals of food security, poverty reduction, and human and economic development. WFP works closely with ATA, lending our half-century of experience to help identify the bottlenecks, the solutions and the potential for change.

For example, ahead of the 2014 harvesting season, WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme signed forward delivery contracts to buy 40,000 tons of cereal worth US\$13 million from 60,000 smallholder farmers through their cooperative unions (see page 28). WFP then uses this food to feed other people assisted by our programmes, including school feeding (see page 16) and the government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), in which WFP provides the government with food for 1.1 million people in exchange for their work on infrastructure and community projects (see page 27).





Identifying future shocks before they strike is another tool for building resilience. WFP works alongside the government's Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) which is based within the Ministry of Agriculture, to use data from satellites and 47 automated weather stations to spot potential crises months ahead, helping the government and the rest of the humanitarian community to prepare for them.

With nearly half of Ethiopia's 13 million children stunted or underweight, good nutrition is central to building resilience and securing a future for the next generation. Hunger and related causes account for more than half of all child deaths, or roughly 60,000 every year. Children who are undernourished in their first 1,000 days are disadvantaged for life and much more likely to be trapped in an enduring cycle of poverty and undernutrition.

In 2013, WFP reached just under one million of the most vulnerable infants, pregnant women and nursing mothers with specialised, supplementary feeding (see page 15). Over the past year, our logistics unit cut delivery times and increased their frequency to bring nutritional supplements to more than 1,500 priority villages (see page 12).

To increase our reach and effectiveness in 2014 and beyond, partnerships that synergise the comparative advantages of sister UN agencies FAO, UNICEF and UNFPA as well as our respective counterparts in government ministries (health, education agriculture, labour and social affairs, and women's, children and youth affairs) will be essential. Addressing the needs of pastoralist communities is a prime example of where we must work better together. WFP Ethiopia's Urban HIV and AIDS programme aims to ensure people are

sufficiently well-nourished for their medications to work. The programme twins food assistance with training in how to set up small businesses, so once-bedridden people can become breadwinners (see page 20).

In the coming year, WFP Ethiopia will build on the innovations of 2013 - such as its first-ever distribution of cash to refugees inside camps in the Somali region (see page 24). Preliminary feedback is positive and, where appropriate, we plan to distribute cash in other camps in 2014.

Another first in 2013 was WFP's distribution of cash to more than 250,000 people targeted by the government's National Relief Programme, along with our traditional food assistance to 1.9 million others (see page 25).

These examples underscore how identifying the synergies, recognising the comparative advantages and making the common-sense links to increase our effectiveness are essential in assuring the food and nutrition security of Ethiopia's most vulnerable.


All of WFP's activities in Ethiopia have a single goal; to end hunger today in a way that lays the foundations for a food secure future. Sustainability and self-reliance are among the most important themes you will encounter when reading the following pages. Innovation and partnership are the vehicles WFP has identified as essential to their achievement.

Our ambition is not naive; it is founded in the hopes and beliefs of Ethiopians living in food insecurity, who work every day towards a better future for themselves and their children. Their vision is our greatest inspiration and impetus to act.

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Education is the best defence against failure

Ethiopian proverb, Anon.



WFP in Ethiopia in 2013

People reached	Relief Programme	1,892,000
	Mother + Child Nutrition	740,000
	PSNP	1,102,000
	Refugees	385,000
	School Feeding	669,000
	MERET	124,000
	Urban HIV	92,000
		<hr/> 5,004,000

Forecasting Hunger

Early Warning Tools for Disaster Risk Management are taking a LEAP forward



The first step in helping the hungry poor is knowing who and where they are. WFP's Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) unit generates highly detailed, current information about Ethiopia's food security status — information integral to programme design, targeting, implementation and evaluation. VAM develops early warning tools, including emergency food security assessments to identify the most vulnerable people, and helps strengthen national and international efforts towards understanding and combating food insecurity in Ethiopia.

A central component within the government of Ethiopia's national risk management framework is the Livelihoods, Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) software, the technical support for which is provided by WFP. LEAP's development is part of a broader shift from a crisis response approach to proactive disaster risk management.

How does it work?

Using both historical and real-time agricultural and meteorological data, LEAP can estimate the likelihood and impact of a drought on the Belg and Meher crop seasons (running from March to August, and September to February respectively). Based on this, it can calculate the communities at greatest risk and the financial resources needed to scale up the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) (see page 27) to reach them.

The real-time weather data comes from satellites and a network of 47 automated weather stations in food-insecure areas of the country. WFP shares this information with the Ministry of Agriculture's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and other humanitarian agencies, who can use it to update needs assessments and contingency plans, mobilize and preposition resources and, where necessary, trigger risk financing mechanisms. In 2013, WFP's VAM unit and DRMFSS shared their respective findings with the rest of Ethiopia's humanitarian community. The government also used these results in its Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD).

The information provided by LEAP is also used in the government's PSNP, a national social protection system that provides predictable assistance to millions of chronically food-insecure rural households in exchange for their work on infrastructure building projects and other public works. LEAP plays a key role in identifying which communities PSNP should cover. For example, ahead of the extreme drought of 2011, through the steps outlined in



A WFP staff member describes how one of the 47 automated weather stations works to National Meteorological Agency staff. The stations provide WFP's LEAP software with the real-time data it needs to calculate if people are likely to be at risk of food shortages after the next harvest.

the diagram below, PSNP scaled up to cover more than 9.5 million beneficiaries — approximately 3 million more than an average year.

Our VAM unit also dealt with other monitoring needs last year, such as deciding to use cash distributions as part of the National Relief Programme (see page 25) and the Refugee programmes (see page 24), and renewing use of cash in the Urban HIV programme (see page 20). For these cash distribution projects the VAM unit first conducted food security analyses and market assessments to make sure a change from food to cash (along with vouchers) would not have negative consequences, such as inflation.

Floods pose an equally serious threat in certain areas of the country, particularly along flood-prone stretches of the Shebelle river in the Somali region. To save lives and livelihoods, the VAM unit works with the Ministry of Water and Energy to help communities improve their warning time ahead of floods by installing electronic, river -level monitors.

Capacity Building

WFP works with DRMFSS to produce guidelines on how to develop and use contingency plans, particularly at community level. In 2013, this included training more than 100 government and NGO staff. WFP also supports the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) in establishing new automated weather stations. Ten new stations will be set up in 2014.

Rainfall and crop monitoring data

Projected yield/
rangeland
reduction

Number of
people in need
of early
assistance

Funds needed
by region

Contingent finance
released to scale
up PSNP

Food Procurement in 2013

Buying food at the right time in the right place can save millions of dollars and thousands of lives

WFP's procurement offices secure the food, goods and services needed to support the agency's operations. WFP's policy is to purchase food as close as possible to where it is needed. Buying locally means WFP can save more lives with less money. Additional benefits include reducing WFP's carbon footprint and strengthening local economies.

Food procured for WFP's Ethiopia programmes in 2013 totalled more than 330,000 tons. This food came from 15 countries, with almost half (46 percent) coming from Ethiopia, placing Ethiopia among the top five countries where WFP procured its food in 2013. This amount includes Forward Delivery Contracts for 40,000 tons of food that WFP signed with cooperative unions representing P4P farmers (see page 28), and is expected to be delivered in 2014.

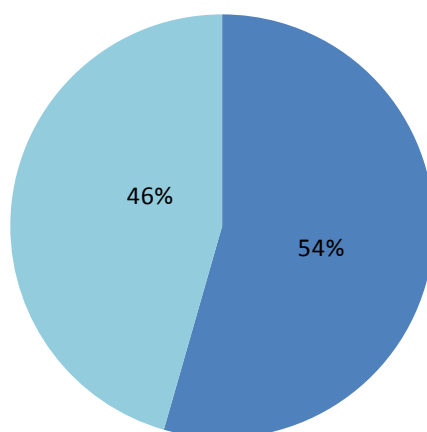
Procuring food locally last year put more than US\$67 million into the pockets of Ethiopian farmers, agricultural workers and food processing businesses.

These foods included beans, maize, sugar, salt and Super Cereal (a blend of corn and soya reinforced with micronutrients, which WFP uses in its school feeding and mother-and-child nutrition programmes). Local procurement also saved WFP almost US\$27 million, which allowed us to buy an additional 44,000 tons of food¹ (see Table below).

Increasing food production and procurement in Ethiopia is part of WFP's broader vision to reach more needy people across the Horn of Africa through a more strategic approach to procurement.

Food Procurement in Ethiopia and from abroad

■ Procured Internationally ■ Procured in Ethiopia



Knowing where to buy what and when

Food purchased in 2013	Average price per ton of food purchased in Ethiopia (US\$)	Import Parity Price ² per ton (US\$)	Quantity Purchased in tons	Savings (US\$)
Red Beans	483.77	1,385.67	15,647	14,112,029
White Maize	341.04	459.13	88,896	10,497,728
Super Cereal	570.50	635.38	35,984	<u>2,334,665</u>
Total Savings in 2013 (US\$)				26,944,421

¹ As per approximations of the Committee on Commodity, Transport and Insurance

² The import parity price (IPP) is the price at the border of an imported good, including international transport costs and tariffs



WFP Procurement & Logistics in Ethiopia, 2013

Quantity of food moved:	558,683 tons
Food distributed within Ethiopia:	390,759 tons
Food received: (purchases & in-kind donations)	427,839 tons
Percentage purchased in Ethiopia:	46%
Food dispatched through transit corridors to Somalia, South Sudan & Yemen:	156, 598 tons
Total warehouse capacity:	254,000 tons

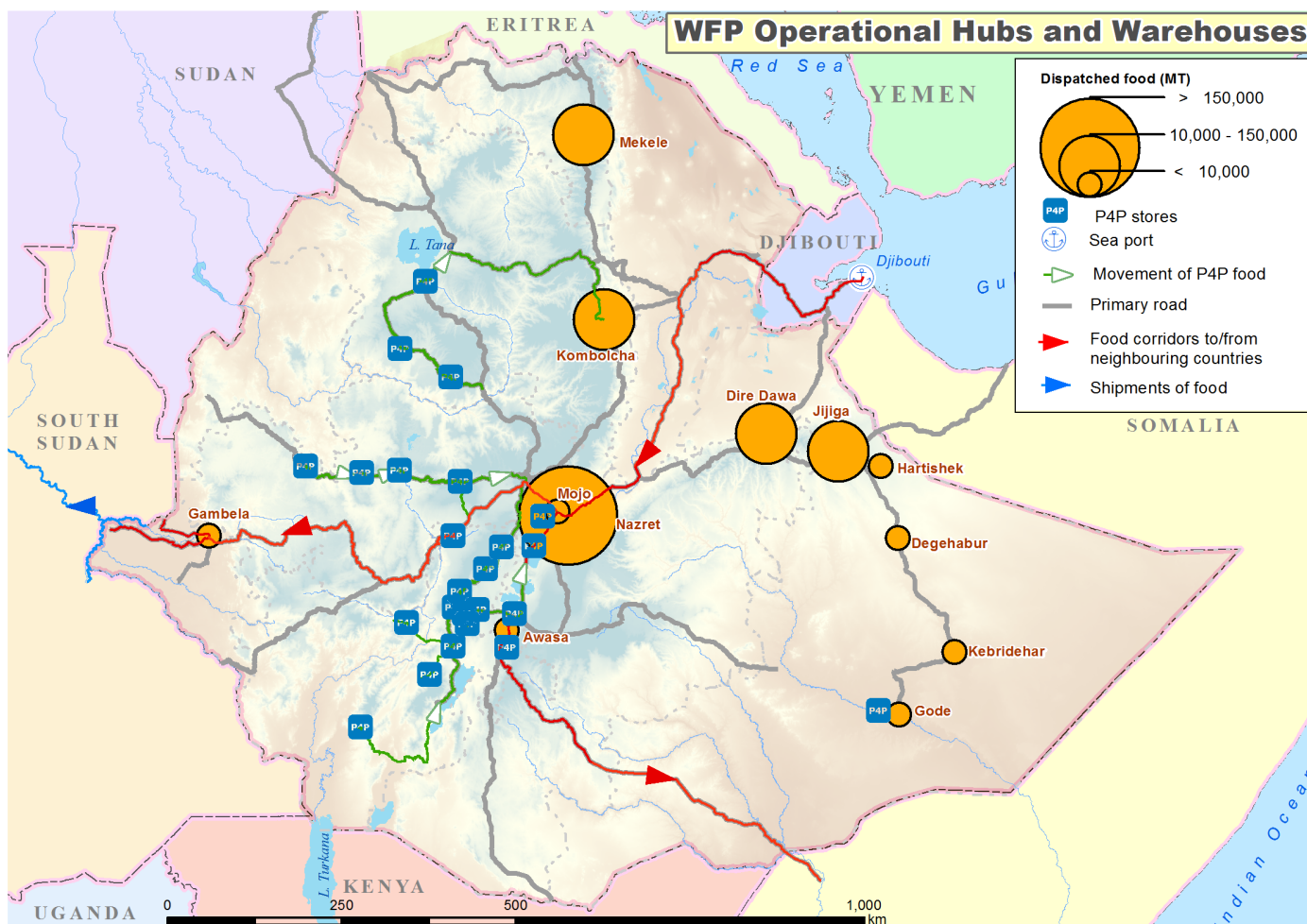
Forward Purchase Facility (see page 12)

Quantity of food moved:	220,000 tons
Countries assisted:	Ethiopia, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia
Average reduction in delivery time:	60 days

...to put things in context, when it is full this warehouse can hold 5,000 tons, enough to provide school meals for more than 350,000 children for one year

Logistics

Making food move



The logistics team manages the Programme's supply chain. This means moving food from Djibouti and cooperative unions located in Ethiopia's highland breadbasket to warehouses, where WFP delivers food to government counterparts in the DRMFS¹. The exception is the Somali region, where WFP assumes responsibility throughout the entire supply chain, and delivers food to nearly 800 distribution points serving nearly 1.2 million people.

Taking the right road

To enable the government to deliver specialised nutritional products to children under 5, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the shortest time possible, WFP Ethiopia's logistics team undertook a comprehensive mapping of all roads in four regions of the country covered by the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme. The exercise mapped roads right down to 1,500 kebeles (villages) where WFP opened new distributions points last year. These village-level distributions will increase TSF's reach and ensure the most vulnerable infants get food as quickly as possible.

The new maps also show the relevant government agency² and the most efficient routes to use based on the quality of roads, travel time and likelihood of flooding. The cost of using each type of route has also been calculated. For example, it costs US\$0.07 per kilometre per ton to transport food by truck along the paved road between Djibouti and Gambela, and US\$15 per kilometre per ton to move it along a sandy trail in the Somali region by donkey (see the latest map of the Somali region below right).

The TSF programme reached nearly one million children and mothers in 2013. WFP also improved the system to ensure regular, uninterrupted and timely deliveries of food to health clinics and other distribution points, increasing the programme's potential reach.

When saving days means saving lives

In emergency contexts reaction time makes a life-saving difference. Based on this simple truth, WFP has created a world-wide, demand-driven Forward Purchase Facility (FPF). Because FPF food is stored in the region, this facility enables WFP to purchase and move food to countries more quickly to avoid pipeline breaks.

WFP's Ethiopia logistics unit manages storage of FPF food for the region that is either bought locally or shipped through Djibouti. In 2013, it was used to dispatch 220,000 tons of food to programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen

¹ The Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFS) is based within the Ministry of Agriculture

² The Ministry of Agriculture's Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Bureau

and South Sudan. FPF food was among the more than 30,000 tons of food transported into South Sudan through Ethiopia by a river boat operation.

FPF's importance cannot be overstated. Regularly delivered rations, for example, are critical for people benefiting from WFP nutrition programmes to remain in good health. Even a one-month pipeline break can wipe out a year's progress. In 2013, FPF's flexibility cut delivery times by an average of two months.

Construction

To cut costs, increase efficiency and, consequently, the number of people WFP can reach, food delivery also needs to focus on improving infrastructure. Linking logistics and construction makes sense, this is why WFP is constructing six warehouses in Jijiga and two in Gode where there are no other suitable commercial warehouses. These warehouses will help reduce post-harvest food losses caused by rodents or insect infestation. The logistics unit also provided our P4P programme with 10 mobile warehouses last year. Moreover, WFP engineers also help others in the humanitarian community. For example Japan's international cooperation agency contracted them to build them a compound in Gode.

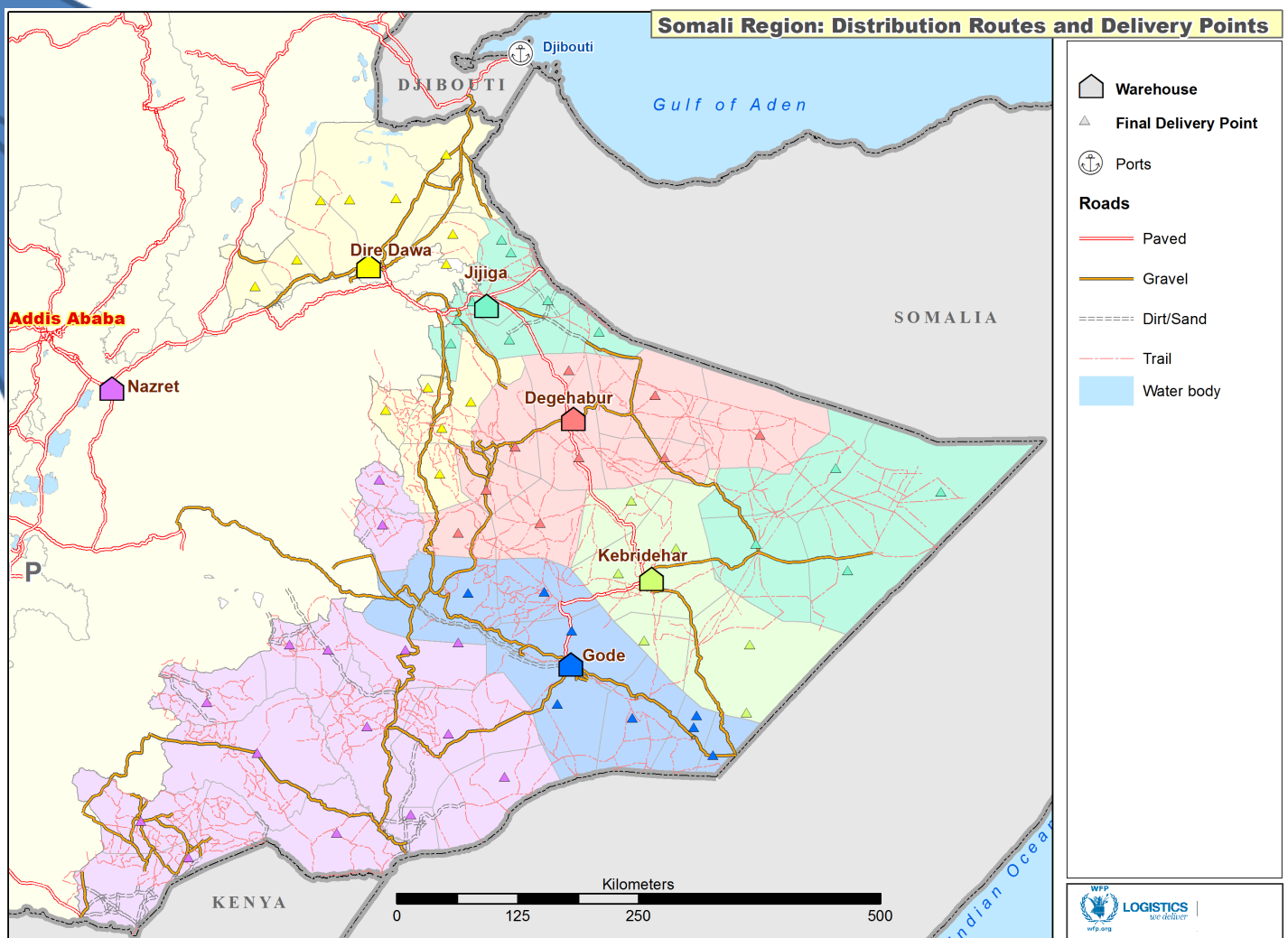
Djibouti Hub

Currently, WFP Ethiopia's biggest construction operation is the Humanitarian Logistics Base in Djibouti, the main gateway for food entering Ethiopia. Scheduled for completion in 2015, the new Djibouti hub will facilitate a predictable supply chain for relief cargo for the humanitarian community working throughout the Horn of Africa.

This project also aims to train unemployed residents to work as heavy lift drivers and store-keepers, as part of WFP's wider efforts to explore links with other businesses around the port. The governments of Canada and Finland have generously contributed US\$19 million and US\$1 million, respectively, to the construction of this hub.

Capacity Building

Over the last two years, WFP has been working with the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture on a number of initiatives to improve food management and reporting. See 'Food Management Improvement Project' on page 30.



WFP delivers food to approximately 798 distribution points in the 9 zones of Somali Region, serving 1.2 million beneficiaries.

Nutrition

The single-most important indicator of a population's resilience



A mother's nutritional status is checked by measuring her mid, upper-arm circumference at one of the 1,505 kebele (village) health posts supplied with specialised nutritional products as part of WFP's 'targeted supplementary feeding' programme. Good nutrition during the 1,000 day window from a child's conception to their 2nd birthday is the most critical period for their life-long physical and mental development. A mother's nutrition during pregnancy and while she is breastfeeding is one of the key determinants.

The Value and Cost of Nutrition

Of Ethiopia's 13 million children, it is estimated that more than 5 million are stunted and 1.3 million are wasted, with under-nutrition playing a part in the deaths of approximately 60,000 children under 5 every year (see definition box opposite). Improving nutrition levels in Ethiopia is not only at the core of WFP's humanitarian mandate but at the heart of all sustainable progress in the country. The 2013 *Cost of Hunger in Ethiopia* study (see 'Special Initiatives', page 30) has shown that ending malnutrition and hunger are economic as well as moral imperatives. Hunger robs an estimated US\$2.9 billion from Ethiopia's economy (approximately 16 percent of GDP) every year.

Children who are undernourished in their first 1,000 days, due to a lack of critical nutrients, are disadvantaged for life and are much more likely to be trapped in a cycle of poverty and undernutrition. Indeed, the level of child nutrition is the best single indicator of a population's resilience and potential for development. As such, food and nutrition security are at the apex of efforts to build resilience to future droughts and poor harvests, and must be one of the first considerations in any development effort in Ethiopia. Children, as well as being the most vulnerable, also hold the greatest potential; a double incentive to put them at the heart of our efforts.

Ethiopia has made significant strides in recent years, especially since the launch of the first National Nutrition Programme (NNP), in 2009. Sustained commitment is essential to tackle undernutrition. In our Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme (opposite) for example, pipeline breaks due to underfunding could wipe out month's of progress for a child. This is one reason why WFP has increased our frequency of food delivery (see page 12).

Continued government-led commitment towards eliminating stunting and addressing undernutrition will be a precondition for the country and its people to grow to their full potential. In 2013, the government launched the second phase of its NNP (2013-2015), at a cost of US\$547 million, which is currently 67 percent funded.

WFP is also working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), along with their respective government counterparts, as part of the REACH initiative (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger). REACH seeks to expand and link several child nutrition interventions into one global approach in the fight against malnutrition.

Targeting children and mothers

The Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme treats moderate to acute malnutrition among children under 5, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Through its Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme and in support of the government of Ethiopia's National Nutrition programme, WFP works with UNICEF, the Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and the Ministry of Health along with NGOs to target, screen and provide specialised food to the most vulnerable children, nursing mothers and pregnant women in the country.

Targeted Supplementary Feeding

In 2013, TSF reached nearly one million malnourished children (6-59 months), pregnant women and nursing mothers in 'Priority 1 Hotspot' districts (woredas). These woredas are identified through seasonal food security assessments, while our beneficiaries are identified through periodic check-ups at kebele (village) health posts. They receive TSF rations of Super Cereal, a blend of corn and soya fortified with micronutrients, which they cook with vegetable oil fortified with vitamins.

Since 2012, WFP has been introducing a new generation of TSF in 44 woredas, or districts (see map). WFP's nutritionists and logisticians have worked to decentralise food distribution right down to kebele, or village, level, making it easier and cheaper for mothers to collect it. The frequency of screenings and distributions has also increased from every three months to monthly.

Besides receiving their rations and having their weight checked, these mothers also receive health, nutrition and family planning advice from local health workers trained by the programme.

Nutrition – Definitions

Good nutrition: a healthy physical condition due to the adequate, balanced consumption of nutrients.

Food security: the availability, access and use of sufficient food by all people at all times for a healthy and active life.

Nutrition security: when a household attains secure access to food coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and knowledgeable care.

Malnutrition: a state in which an individual's physical functioning is impaired to the point where he or she can no longer maintain natural bodily capacities such as growth, pregnancy, breast-feeding, learning, physical work, and resisting and recovering from disease.

Undernutrition: the inability to acquire enough food due to its lack of availability and/or poor absorption as a result of repeated infectious disease. This includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Stunting: short for one's age. A lifelong condition of diminished physical and mental development resulting from children missing out on critical nutrients while in the womb and during their first two years.

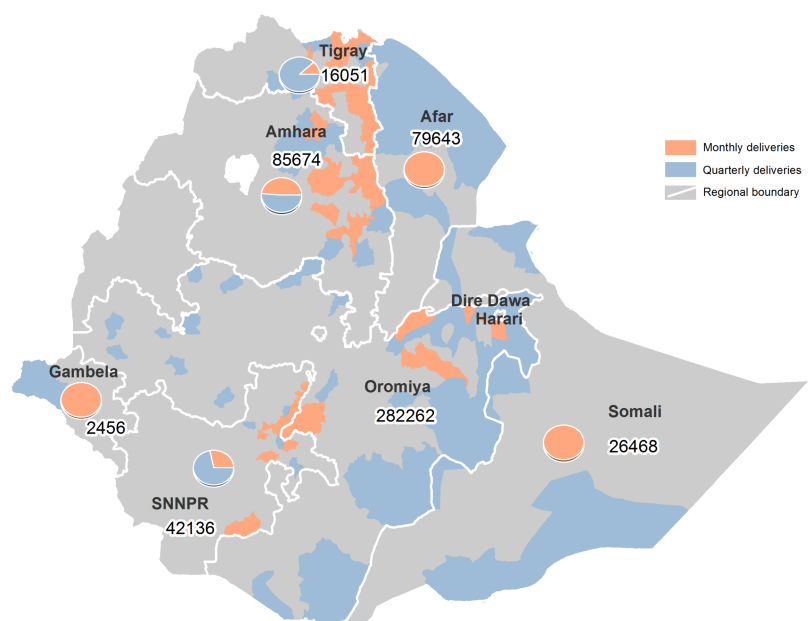
Wasting: reflects severe and rapid weight loss, usually associated with starvation and/or disease. Strongly related to mortality, wasting is often used to assess the severity of emergencies.

Based on definitions from FAO's 'State of Food Insecurity in the World', 2013.

3 Facts about Nutrition in Ethiopia

1. More than 2 out of 5 Ethiopian children, and 3 out of 5 adults are stunted
2. Undernutrition plays a part in the deaths of approximately 60,000 children under 5 every year (51% of the total)
3. The annual costs of undernutrition are estimated at 16.5% of GDP every year (US\$2.9 billion).

Targeted Supplementary Feeding in 2013



School Feeding

WFP's school feeding programme increases school enrolment and reduces gender disparity in primary education in chronically food-insecure areas of Ethiopia.

Children receiving hot meals at school in 2013:
669,000 (349,000 boys + 320,000 girls)

Number of schools covered: 1,186
(out of 29,000 nationwide)

2013 programme expenditure: US\$17 million

Primary school dropout rate
Programme schools - 12 %
National average - 15 %

Increase in enrolment (in 2013)
Programme schools - 5.1 %
Non-programme schools - 4.5 %

Tackling gender disparity
153,000 girls who attended 80% of school days received 8 litres of vegetable oil to bring home to their families

Gender Parity Index (girls: boys)
Programme schools - 0.93:1
Non-programme schools - 0.89:1

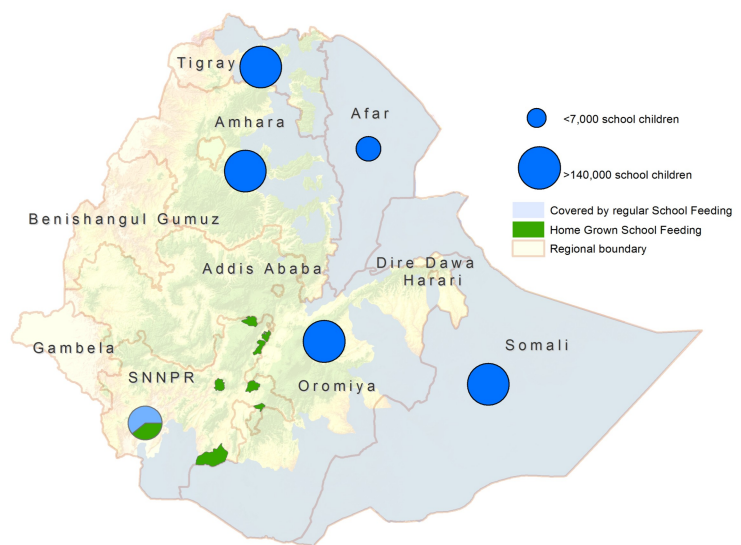
WFP's School Feeding Programme provides a daily hot meal to children from food-insecure families. As well as helping children concentrate on their lessons, the programme aims to encourage parents to send children to school regularly. To address gender disparity, girls in the Somali and Afar regions, and in pastoralist areas of Oromiya and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) receive an eight-litre ration of vegetable oil to bring home to their families if they attend 80 percent of school days per semester.



Home Grown Solutions

In 2013, as part of an innovative pilot programme integrating school feeding, sanitation and deworming to support government initiatives in SNNPR, 40,000 children in 37 schools received hot meals every day made from locally grown food.

School Feeding in 2013



In the picture (left) children line up for a home-grown school meal following morning lessons at Anja Chefa primary school, Awasa. The food on their plates is grown by smallholder farmers in the area. The SNNPR's Sidama Elto farmers cooperative union buys their harvest with a loan secured by using a WFP forward delivery contract as collateral. Last year, Sidama Elto was one of 13 cooperatives to sign new contracts with WFP and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia as part of our P4P programme (see page 28). Awasa's regional Bureau of Education purchases their food and distributes it to the programme schools.

WFP implements this pilot in close collaboration with the agencies Partnership for Child Development, in the UK, and Dutch development agency SNV, along with FAO, which provides the farmers with seed. By purchasing maize and haricot beans locally, Home Grown School Feeding helps promote the social and financial inclusion of rural smallholder farmers. The programme relies on funding from international donors (logos below), as well as a ETB 1 million (US\$52,000) contribution from Awasa's educational bureau, in a clear example of government leadership.

"Home-grown school feeding will play a key role in supporting education — a basis for our country's development," said Ato Million Mathiws, who heads SNNPR's Bureau of Education.

"It is creating market options for smallholder farmers and I call on all stakeholders to contribute to the success of this programme". This funding will be used to extend the school feeding initiative to an additional 26 SNNPR schools in 2014.



WFP in Ethiopia–

	Programme	Funding needed (funding received) (US\$ in millions)	People reached by WFP	Area of operation	Type of Beneficiary
Responding to humanitarian crises and enhancing resilience	National Relief Programme	263 (130.4)	1,892,000	Nationwide	Acute and temporarily food-insecure due to external shocks (as identified by the Government's <i>Humanitarian Requirements Document</i>)
	Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)	128 (61.6)	1,102,000	Somali & Afar regions	Chronically and temporarily food-insecure
	Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF)	19 (13.7)	974,000*	Nationwide	Moderate to acutely malnourished children under 5, pregnant women and nursing mothers
Food Assistance to Refugees		102 (41.3)	385,000	20 camps & 4 sites	Refugees from Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan and Kenya
Country Development Programme	School feeding	29 (14.1)	669,000	Food insecure Areas in 6 regions	Primary school children
	Urban HIV/AIDS	31 (9.6)	92,000	79 major towns & cities nationwide	People living with HIV, their families, orphans and vulnerable children
	MERET	39 (2.7)	124,000	6 regions	Food-insecure households
	P4P (Purchase For Progress)	1.2 (1.2)	60,000	4 regions	Smallholder farmers
Special Operations	UN Humanitarian Air Service	7.4 (5.3)	9,100 passengers	9 airstrips	All beneficiaries of humanitarian aid in Ethiopia
	Construction & Management of WFP logistics base in Djibouti	19.4 (13.6)	N/A	N/A	All beneficiaries of food aid in Ethiopia, across the Horn of Africa and Yemen.
Forward Purchase Facility ⁵	Transporting food along major corridors to Ethiopia & neighbouring countries	N/A	N/A	Horn of Africa region & Yemen	All beneficiaries of food aid in Ethiopia, across the Horn of Africa and Yemen.
	Total	639 (293.5*)	5,064,000 People**	Nation-wide	All

¹WFP's standard food basket includes: 15 kg of cereals, 14 kg of pulses, 450ml of vegetable oil per person per month. This represents 2,100 kcal per person per day.

²DRMFSS stands for the Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), which is based within the Ministry of Agriculture

* Two pilot projects were not included in this table, EthioPEA (see page 30) and a mechanism that centralises the procurement of Super Cereal.

** Beneficiary overlap: 233,736 mother and child beneficiaries under TSF also received assistance through PSNP or the National Relief Programme. This figure has been deducted from the total for all programmes

-Programme Overview 2013

Type of Assistance	Total Procurement of food in tons (including in-kind donations)	Use of WFP's FPF ⁵	Donors to WFP	Government Implementing Partners
WFP food basket ¹ and Cash distributions	128,174	✓	Canada, EU, Germany, Multilateral, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF), UK, USA	DRMFSS ² & Food Security Coordination Directorate
WFP food basket		✓	Canada, Germany	
Super Cereal ³ and vegetable oil		✓	Germany, Multilateral, Norway, UN Humanitarian Response Fund (UNHRF)	Ministry of Health (Child Survival Initiative) & DRMFSS
Cash, WFP food basket, Super Cereal+ ⁴ to all children <5, Plumpy Sup ⁴ for malnourished children<5	26,498		Brazil, Canada, Dubai Cares, EU, Finland, Germany, Japan, Multilateral, Private Donors, Russia, Switzerland, USA	ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)
Super Cereal	9,036		Brazil, Canada, Dubai Cares, Kazakhstan, Multilateral, Private Donors, USA	Ministry of Education & Regional Bureaus of Education
Cash, Vouchers and WFP food basket	1,906		Multilateral, Private Donors, USA	HAPCO (HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Office)
Cereals	1,025		Italy, Multilateral, Switzerland, Multilateral.	Ministry of Agriculture
Connecting smallholder farmers to markets	19,000		Multilateral, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UK,	
Air transport	N/A		Cost recovery, EU, NEP+, UNHRF, USA	N/A
Lower costs of getting food assistance into Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa Region	N/A		Canada, Finland	<i>Government of Djibouti</i>
Reducing food aid delivery by approximately 2 months when pipeline breaks are imminent	220,000	✓	WFP initiative	N/A
All	405,639 tons*		All	All

³'Super Cereal' is a blend of corn and soya reinforced with vitamins that beneficiaries cook with vegetable oil fortified with micronutrients.

⁴'Super Cereal +' also contains milk powder and is typically used for the treatment of malnutrition. Plumpy Sup is a peanut-based ready-to-use supplementary food typically used in emergency settings as it does not need to be cooked

⁵The Forward Purchase Facility allows WFP to purchase and move food between countries to avoid pipeline breaks in programmes which are temporarily underfunded (see page 11).

Urban HIV and AIDS Programme

People living with HIV can enjoy healthy and productive lives. Zero percent mother-to-child transmission is possible. Good nutrition is an essential but often overlooked factor.

WFP's programme to improve access to HIV care, treatment & support in urban areas has been reaching out to people living with HIV in nearly 80 towns and cities across the country. Recognising and addressing the well-proven but often overlooked link between HIV and nutrition is essential in any efforts to treat the disease. With the right nutrition and antiretroviral treatment, people who were once bedridden can become breadwinners. Similarly, zero mother-to-child transmission is possible by following the same regime.

Over the years, WFP's HIV programme has been increasing its reach and sophistication, as well as providing assistance through food distributions. Vouchers were introduced in 2012, and the programme began its first cash distributions last year. By allowing beneficiaries to buy fresh foods, cash and vouchers help to improve the diversity of their diets, and boost local economies. They also cut the travel time and cost of reaching distribution sites.

Our HIV programme also offers nutritional counselling and support to those enrolled, along with training on



Above: Genet Ayele was in bed for four years and weighed as little as 35kg at her lowest point. Now she has built up enough savings to invest in a small beekeeping business with nine other people living with HIV from her town.

Facts & Figures 2013

- ⇒ Prevalence of HIV (urban: rural): 3.5% : 1.3%
- ⇒ 190,600 programme beneficiaries, including...
- ⇒ 3,000 pregnant & nursing mothers receiving treatment to prevent transmission to their babies
- ⇒ 6,500 food-insecure adults participating in small business initiatives
- ⇒ 57,000 Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
- ⇒ 124,000 household members (not necessarily living with HIV)
- ⇒ \$12.5m total funding (\$4.6m used for cash and voucher activities)
- ⇒ Food provided: 1,950 tons

setting up small businesses, so people have more money to spend on nutritious food, thus improving the effectiveness of their treatment.

From bedridden to breadwinner

Genet Ayele, from Bishoftu, Oromiya (photo left) participates in the economic strengthening component of WFP's HIV programme. Bedridden for four years, Genet weighed as little as 35kg at her lowest point. After six months of food assistance and counselling, followed by a business training course, she launched a small beekeeping business with nine others living with HIV, with the help of a small loan.

"Now I only remember I'm HIV positive when I take the drugs. I'm too busy with work to think about it", Genet says. Alemitu Wolde, also from Bishoftu (photo opposite) who stands with her grandson outside their small home-based shop, has a similar story.

Other beneficiaries start personal business projects like goat rearing or making charcoal, injera, clothes and baskets, banking their earnings in village savings and loans associations. Overall, more than 6,500 people in 322 groups across Ethiopia participate in these savings and business projects. Assessments last year showed 70 percent of them now have acceptable food consumption scores.

This programme also targets vulnerable children, including those orphaned by AIDS, as part of a wider government effort to ensure they are protected and remain in school. In 2013 WFP provided food rations to 57,000 of the most vulnerable children via their guardians or grandparents.

Opposite: Alemitu Wolde preferred an individual business activity. Living on a busy street she borrowed money to turn the front of her family's small house into a tiny grocery store. She hopes her grandson Yesera will become a doctor one day.



USAID
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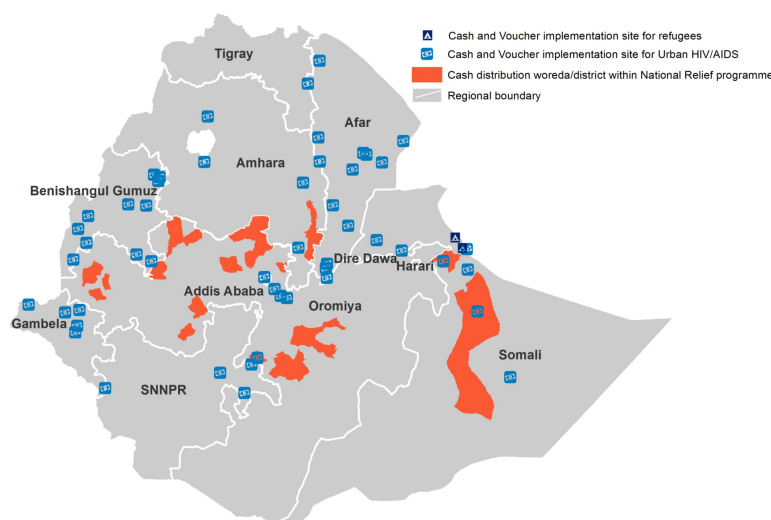


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Cash

Where possible and appropriate, providing beneficiaries with cash instead of food can give them more power to increase their food security

Cash and Voucher implementation in 2013



WFP is continuously assessing how our approaches to addressing hunger can be adapted to food-insecure populations and the environments where they live. For Ethiopia, this meant distributing cash and food vouchers to 346,000 people in 2013, to complement or substitute for traditional food assistance. WFP's cash and vouchers targeted people enrolled in three programmes: National Relief (see page 25); Refugees (p. 24) and Urban HIV/AIDS (p. 20). Deciding whether to use cash instead of food follows detailed assessments to determine whether local markets can handle an injection of currency without it causing inflation.

Other important considerations are the capacity of local government channels to implement cash distributions, and whether the beneficiaries feel enhanced dignity and a sense of empowerment by having greater choice in how they ensure their families' food security. These assessments must be conducted regularly to account for changing dynamics such as seasonal price fluctuations, which affect decisions on the amount of cash transfers or whether traditional food distributions might be more cost-effective.

WFP also needs to consider the dynamics surrounding those receiving the cash. For example, do cash distributions to mothers increase the nutritional benefits for their children, or does it simply increase their exposure to domestic violence? Which household member decides how the cash is used? How safe do beneficiaries feel walking home with their money? Does the cash go straight to a local money lender to pay off debts, leaving the family with no food?

Key Cash Questions

When cash is considered as a potential substitute for food aid, market assessments must be carried out to make sure there is enough food on local markets to prevent price inflation.

The key questions...

...about traders:

Their number and capacity?
Frequency they restock local markets?
Roads to get to market?
Price-fixing between traders?
Level of price volatility?

...to beneficiaries:

What do you buy?
Who in the family decides?
Do you prefer receiving cash or food? Why?
Do you live far from the market?
Do you feel safe after receiving cash at distributions points?

...for WFP:

Are the markets working?
Overall cost efficiency against food distributions?
Most appropriate cash injection to minimize impact on local markets dynamics?
Added medium & long-term food security benefits?

In each region where they took place, WFP's cash distributions were preceded and followed by surveys and discussion groups with beneficiaries to gauge how they felt about this new means of assistance.

To date, post-distribution surveys show the majority of the cash goes towards food, with smaller portions going to school expenses, healthcare and loan repayment. The surveys also revealed beneficiaries enjoy the opportunity to buy the foods they prefer, including vegetables, meat and milk for their children. Because cash distributions in the relief programme take place at the kebele (village-level), beneficiaries do not have to travel as far as for food distributions, which take place at the woreda (district) capital. Cash distributions not only cut costs for beneficiaries but for WFP as well, while boosting local economies and food production.



A young woman in Jijiga refugee camp near the border with Somalia receives 100 Ethiopian birr (approx. US\$5.30) for each member of her family. This replaces 6 kg of wheat grain in their usual monthly ration, which refugees often traded for less than its market value. This is the first time WFP has distributed cash to refugees living in camps.

Refugee Assistance

WFP assists all refugees in Ethiopia living in camps, helping them meet their daily food needs, prevent malnutrition and provide children with meals at camp schools

In partnership with the government, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and nongovernmental organizations, WFP provided food assistance in 2013 to 385,000 refugees (90 percent of Ethiopia's total refugee population) from Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya and Somalia, with US\$92 million of donor funding (see logos below). WFP's assistance came in the form of general food distributions, school feeding and supplementary feeding for those malnourished.

Cash in Camps

In 2013 WFP began distributing cash to Somali refugees living in two camps (see map page 22). It was the first time anywhere in the world that WFP had distributed cash inside refugee camps. Targeting more than 24,000 refugees, the pilot substituted cash for part of the regular food rations in response to assessments showing that refugees were trading part of their rations (especially cereals) for fresh produce and other foods. The refugees had been trading the cereals below their market value and therefore risked being unable to ensure their family's food security until their next WFP distribution.

In the 2013 pilot projects, the refugees received 100 Ethiopian birr (approx. US\$5.30) per family member, in place of six kilos of cereals in their monthly rations. According to local prices it was estimated that this sum would provide refugees with more flexibility and the choice to buy what they most preferred and needed.

Initial assessments following the cash distributions show that food consumption and dietary diversity have significantly improved. As well as eating better, the majority of refugees who received a combination of cash and food appear to have a more nutritious and diversified diet and greater food security, including the camps' poorest residents. In interviews, refugees also said they appreciated the added flexibility and enhanced dignity that cash offers, and feel less pressured to accept the

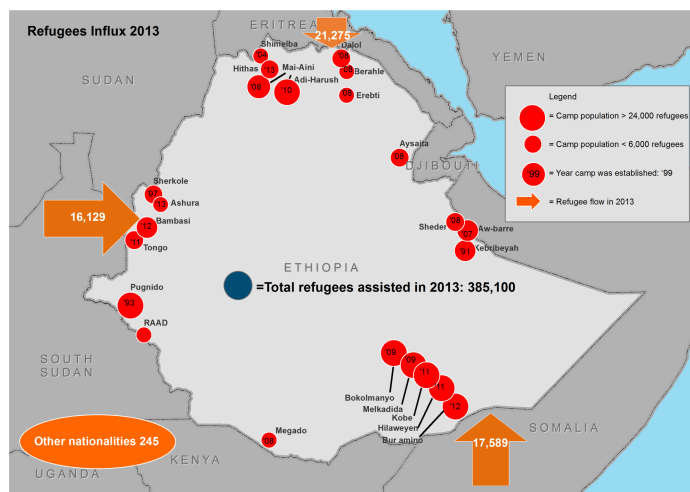
below-market prices proposed by local traders. Market assessments indicate the cash has boosted local economies without inflating prices. Following further assessments in other locations, WFP will distribute cash in additional refugee camps in 2014

South Sudan Influx



On the Ethiopian side of the Akobo river, Nyakhor Biel Wie (33) tries to get dinner ready for herself and her three children before the sun sets. She was seven months pregnant with her fourth when this photo was taken in December, 2013. Just days before she was forced to flee her home in South Sudan due to ethnic fighting.

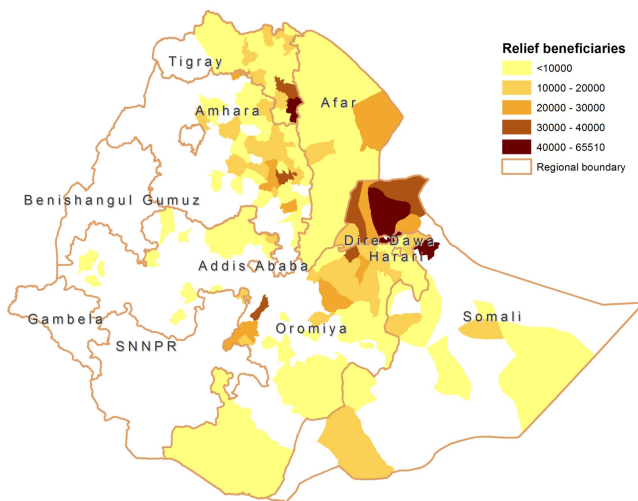
The conflict that broke out in South Sudan in December 2013 has forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee into Ethiopia. WFP is responding with food distributions in refugee camps and entry points and — to counter often alarmingly high malnutrition rates — distributions of highly fortified food supplements to pregnant and nursing women and children under five years. The influx continues as this Annual Report goes to print, with humanitarian officials forecasting the numbers may continue climbing sharply in the months to come.



National Relief Programme

WFP and its partners provide emergency food assistance to people facing acute and frequent food insecurity caused by shocks such as drought and flooding

Relief beneficiaries in 2013



National Relief Programme 2013

Total number of people reached by the government's National Relief Programme: 2.7 million

...of whom were reached directly by WFP: 1.9 million
...of whom received WFP cash distributions: 255,000

Women in Food Management Committees

To promote women's empowerment, WFP encourages women receiving relief assistance to participate in local food management committees, where they provide valuable feedback to officials and WFP field monitors.

Catching people before they fall

Relief from External Shocks

The National Relief Programme provides emergency food assistance to people facing acute and temporary food insecurity caused by shocks that include displacement as a result of inter-communal fighting, livestock diseases and/or natural disasters such as droughts and floods.

The overall humanitarian response, including relief food assistance, is managed and coordinated by the DRMFS, WFP and the Joint Emergency Operation Programme, which is made up of seven international NGOs. These agencies, along with representatives from regional governments and international donors, conduct seasonal humanitarian needs assessments to identify people who most urgently require unconditional assistance. To reduce the risk of people slipping through the net, designated village (kebele) elders and chairpersons, priests, imams and sheikhs can nominate households they know are in need. They are asked to follow guidelines that seek to target particularly vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, female-headed households, the elderly and the disabled.

General and Fortified Foods

General food distributions of WFP relief rations supply 2,100 calories per person per day from cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. In addition, vulnerable groups in areas affected by emergencies receive fortified food, namely a corn-soya blend reinforced with micronutrients, to meet their heightened nutritional needs. Food assistance is provided while a family or community is in need, and withdrawn once their food security improves and needs subside.



Zahra Ahmed Ismail (above) is a mother of seven from the Somali region of Ethiopia. Along with her disabled husband, she usually had enough to feed her family with the crops from their two-hectare farm and the milk and blood provided by their herd of goats. The 2011 drought withered their crops, and her weakened herd contracted shilkin, a tick-borne disease that killed all but two. Facing imminent starvation, the family and most of their community fled to Awbarre town, where they were screened and included in WFP's relief ration distributions. The rations arrived just before Zahra was forced to sell or slaughter her two remaining goats.

Two years later, she now has six goats, enough to provide milk for her children and sell some to neighbours. She also sells vegetables for a small profit. So long as Zahra and others like her are protected by safety nets strong enough to help them avoid selling or losing all their assets when times get tough, WFP believes they can work towards a more food-secure future.

'Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions' to more sustainable livelihoods

WFP's MERET programme has concentrated on integrated watershed management in Ethiopia since the 1980s. Over this period, it has accrued extensive knowledge on how to implement sustainable land management activities using participatory, community-based approaches (see photo).

Meret means 'land' in Amharic. In Ethiopia, land degradation is a major cause of widespread and chronic food insecurity. In a country where the population is largely rural, as much as 50 percent of land is classed as degraded. This is negatively affecting the lives and livelihoods of Ethiopians as well as the country's economic growth. By 2050, the negative impacts of climate change under certain scenarios could cost Ethiopia 10 percent or more of its GDP – and have a huge effect on lives and livelihoods.

It is within this context that the principles and approaches developed by MERET are being adapted for use by the government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) (see opposite). As one of most thorough, participatory, and longest-running large-scale projects targeting land degradation, MERET offers many ideas and lessons on how to promote and practice sustainable land management in Ethiopia.

MERET Facts and Figures

People participating in MERET in 2013	> 124,000
In the last decade:	
# of hectares of farmland rehabilitated	> 127,000
# of hectares of land reforested	> 85,000
# of wells & water points restored	> 7,500

How MERET works

MERET programme participants undertake environmentally-focused public works and receive three kilograms of wheat per day in return. Their work contributes to sustainable land and water management through practices like crop diversification, terracing and rehabilitating wells that have been silted up. This, in turn, builds their protection to floods and drought, while increasing their farms' productivity and their livelihood opportunities. MERET'S real sustainability comes from people's learning of new environmentally friendly farming practices and their realization of the cyclical and self-reinforcing benefits. By involving entire communities, MERET puts local knowledge at the centre of decision-making and reinforces a participatory approach.



Hillside communities in Tigray, northern Ethiopia, have been part of the MERET programme for years. During this time they have perfected the process of terracing to make the most efficient use of the little rain they receive.

Productive Safety Net Programme

Helping the most vulnerable build themselves a brighter future

The government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) aims to help the most vulnerable people build long-term resilience to food shortages. Participants help select public works under a community-based planning approach. Based on seasonal needs, they receive several transfers a year in the form of food, cash, or a combination of both. These allow chronically food-insecure people to weather periods when food is scarce without becoming more indebted or selling their productive assets such as livestock and farm equipment.

PSNP is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) agency, and jointly supported by 10 development partners, including WFP. The programme implements a range of activities, including conserving and rehabilitating land and water resources and developing community infrastructure, including roads, schools and clinics.

WFP also supports the government's Household Asset Building Programme, which provides credit and technical support to participating PSNP households that have drafted business plans to increase and diversify their income.

Looking ahead

In 2013, the PSNP provided support to 6.9 million people in eight regions of Ethiopia: Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Afar, Somali, the Harari region and Dire Dawa administrative state. This figure is 10 percent less than in 2012 and 30 percent less than five years before, because beneficiaries who no longer require assistance have graduated from the programme.

2013 Facts and Figures

People participating in PSNP > 6,900,000
...of which WFP supported directly > 1,102,000

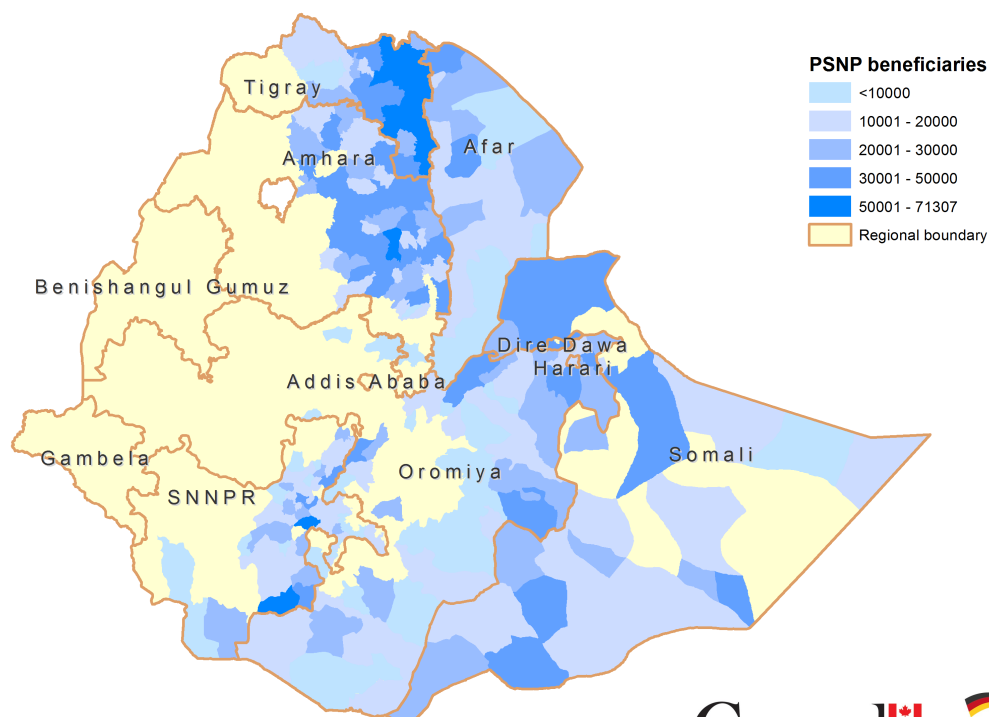
WFP's assistance is focused on the 1.1 million of PSNP's most vulnerable and food-insecure beneficiaries located in the pastoral Afar and Somali regions. Experience and evidence offer clear prescriptions on how to reduce malnutrition, but challenges remain when it comes to delivery and targeting. Pastoralists, in particular, require more and different attention given their transient lifestyle. WFP is addressing this problem by identifying the quickest and most cost-effective routes for delivering assistance, and by increasing food delivery points in these regions, down to the kebele (village) level (see Logistics, page 12). Also their traditional systems of community management mean that food is often shared. That poses challenges to ensure the most vulnerable families we target receive the right assistance.

Other Partnerships in Resilience Building

In 2013 WFP, UNICEF and FAO developed a new, more coordinated resilience strategy aimed to enhance food and nutrition security in a more holistic manner. We will begin implementing it in 2014.

This collaborative effort can also help provide robust evidence to complement government programmes like PSNP. UN agencies believe that building sustainable national systems will increase the resilience of the most vulnerable to abrupt shocks, hunger and malnutrition in Ethiopia.

PSNP beneficiaries in 2013



Purchase for Progress—P4P

Buying from those who need our business most

As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP helps boost local agricultural development by buying some of its food from smallholder farmers and helping to link them to markets and financial services through our Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme.

In Ethiopia, where smallholder farmers produced more than 90 percent of the country's food, WFP's purchasing power also helps cooperative unions secure better access to financial services. Since P4P started here in 2010, WFP has procured more than 46,000 metric tons of food from Ethiopian farmers, injecting more than 285 million Ethiopian Birr (US\$15 million) into the local economy as a result.

WFP's P4P is part of broader strides made by the six-partner Maize Alliance composed of WFP, the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), the Federal Cooperative Agency, Technoserve, ACDI-VOCA, and Sasakawa Global 2000. The ATA was formed by the government in 2012 with the goal of improving Ethiopia's food security by doubling the productivity of five staple crops including maize.

Through the partnership, WFP has agreed to buy 40,000 tons of maize from the 2013/14 harvesting season—more than double the amount purchased in the previous season. To achieve this goal, in 2013 WFP increased its partnerships from 16 to 29 cooperatives. If their rates of repayment are as good as in previous years (98 percent), P4P will inject an additional US\$13 million (250 million Ethiopian Birr) into the Ethiopian economy in 2014.

P4P in 2013

⇒ Smallholder farmers clients:	60,000
⇒ Cooperative unions partners:	1183
⇒ Total funding for P4P:	US\$1.2 m.
⇒ Tons of food purchased from farmers: (contracts signed for 40,000 in 2014)	19,000
⇒ Tripartite Agreements signed (between WFP, Bank of Ethiopia and farmers co-ops):	29
⇒ Amount lent to farmers co-ops by bank:	US\$2 m.
⇒ Rate of repayment:	98%

Financial inclusion enhances food security...

...taking this as a guiding principle, WFP's food assistance strives to expand smallholder farmers' access to basic financial services.

The demand for rural finance can be seen by the impressively high rate of repayment on loans by smallholder farmers who are members of Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives. Key to this success is the close social networks in rural areas, which enable group members to track and follow each other's contributions towards repaying loans.

Their record bolsters WFP's call that the post-2015 development agenda must harness financial inclusion in order to enable and accelerate inclusive economic and human development.



A smallholder farmer, Mabrat Eyiso is part of a WFP-FAO project where farmers receive seeds on a credit basis. Once harvested each farmer must return 25kg of beans as seed, which are disseminated to other non-beneficiary farmers to create a multiplication effect. WFP buys their surplus and distributes it to schools as part of a Home-Grown School Meals pilot that is now reaching more than 39,000 students in 37 primary schools in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR).

UN Humanitarian Air Service

UNHAS Ethiopia in 2013

Airstrips served	9
Humanitarian workers transported	9,100 passengers
Humanitarian agencies assisted	Average 33 per month
Medical Evacuations	80
Security evacuations	0
Number of flights	Approximately 100 per month
Cargo transported	32 tons (humanitarian agencies admin. supplies, computers, emergency medical equipment)
Donors	OCHA, USAID, ECHO, UK Aid, BPRM
Top 10 users	ACF, UNHCR, MSF France, SCF, IMC, IRC, UNICEF, WFP, OXFAM, NRC.



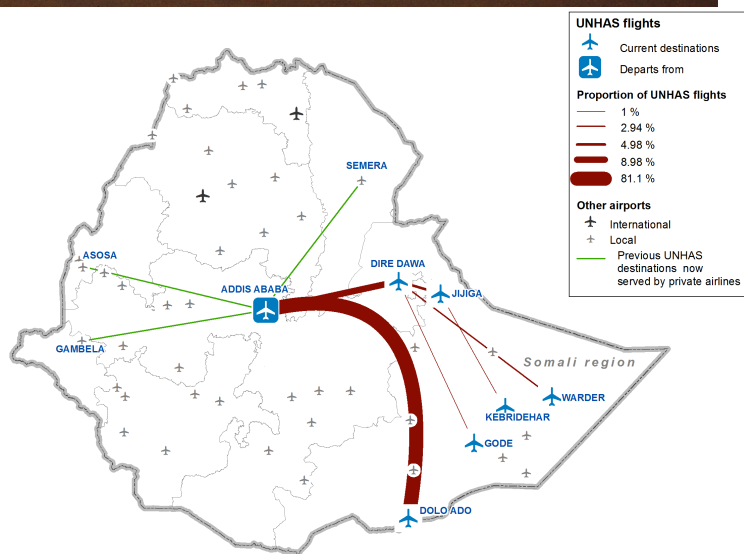
When emergency strikes, often the only way for humanitarian workers to reach people in need in time is by air. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), serves UN agencies and more than 700 humanitarian organisations working in Ethiopia and 13 other countries by flying passengers and light cargo to locations where land transportation is inefficient or unsafe. WFP manages UNHAS on behalf of the entire humanitarian community.

Getting to Dolo Ado

Transport to and from Dolo Ado refugee camps accounted for 80 percent of UNHAS flights in Ethiopia in 2013. By road, Dolo is three days from Addis Ababa during the dry season, while during the rainy season the camps are often completely inaccessible due to flooded roads and washed out bridges. These factors make UNHAS a vital lifeline for the 200,000 Somali refugees in the camps there.

In 2013, UNHAS flew more than 9,000 humanitarian workers from Addis Ababa to Dolo Ado, and nine other remote locations, and performed critical medical evacuations.

The big challenge for UNHAS in Ethiopia is being prepared to scale up in the event of another potential emergency like the drought of 2011. To do this UNHAS needs to be able to contract air operators that can provide the right type of aircraft, meeting all necessary quality and safety standards.



Flying 9,000 of humanitarian workers every year from one dusty airstrip to another in sometimes very tough conditions means that safety checks and respect for regulations are essential to make sure nothing fails. The UN and ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) standards, when rigorously followed, can make air travel safer than driving a car, but reaching and maintaining those standards is not an easy task. To this end, WFP also helps private airlines meet these standards so that air operations can be scaled up in the event of a new emergency (see green routes on the map above).

Special Initiatives

Food Management Improvement Project

WFP supports the Government of Ethiopia through the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP). This project aims to build the federal and central governments' capacities to allocate, manage and report on donated food aid throughout the country. At the federal and regional government levels, FMIP is developing an integrated food allocation and tracking database system – a key component of which will be informing regional and woreda (district) officials about dispatches of food from central DRMFS warehouses by SMS (text message).

Another major FMIP initiative is the development of the Commodity Management Procedure Manual. For the first time, regional and woreda (district) officials will have a comprehensive guide on how to handle and report on government food-aid commodities. The English version of the manual was completed in 2013 after multiple consultations with government representatives across the country, and is now being translated to Amharic. Given the precise nature of the logistics terms used, the FMIP has innovatively formed a government editorial panel to ensure the Amharic edition of the manual remains faithful to the intent of the English. As well as empowering local officials, these developments will lead to more timely and accurate reporting to improve accountability. WFP has provided US\$3 million required for FMIP since 2012.

EthioPEA

The EthioPEA Initiative emerged from the commitment of the Government of Ethiopia, WFP, USAID, PepsiCo Foundation and private manufacturers to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children in Ethiopia, promote the country's agricultural value chain and support local manufacturers' capacity to produce nutritious products.

WFP works with local factories to develop a locally-produced, chickpea-based, Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) to treat malnutrition in children aged from six months to five years. With the goal of developing a marketable product that is available, desirable and accessible to poor households for purchase as well as distribution, EthioPEA will be Ethiopia's first locally sourced and produced RUSF and can offer enormous cost savings in the treatment of malnutrition. At the same time, it will strengthen the capacity of local manufacturers, thereby enhancing the linkage between agriculture and nutrition.

EthioPEA also engages smallholder chickpea farmers, increasing their productivity and the value of their crops by developing a domestic market and expanding the country's chickpea exports.

WFP's Cook Stoves Project in Ethiopia



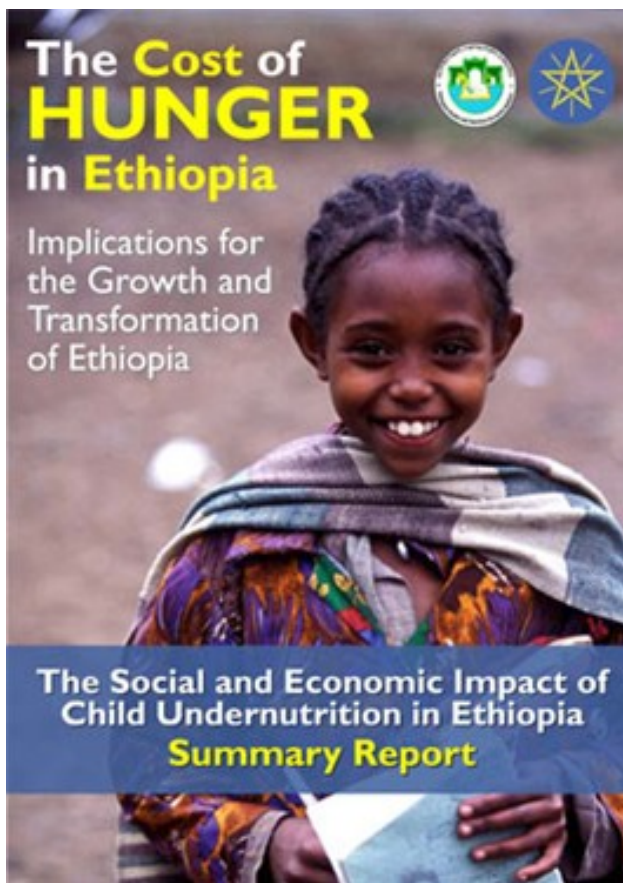
Firewood is by far the most common fuel used for cooking in Ethiopia and demand is outstripping supply with serious, slow-burning, environmental repercussions. Building on and complementing the natural resource management, protection and education activities of WFP's longstanding MERET, Refugee and School Feeding programmes, WFP plans to distribute more than 200,000 improved cook stoves to many of the beneficiaries of these three programmes over the next five years. The stoves reduce the amount of wood required by more than one third, and could potentially lead to 1.2 million tons of CO₂ saved over seven years, generating more than US\$10 million in revenue from carbon credits. This carbon financing will help increase the financial sustainability of the project.

The project, involving the Ministries of Water and Energy, Agriculture, Education, and the Environmental Protection Authority, will also support the government's Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy and the Fuel Wood-Efficient Stoves Investment Plan 2012-2015.

Protection

As part of efforts to make sure that WFP's work contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of the people we serve, WFP's Executive Board adopted a new *humanitarian protection* policy in 2012. In 2013, putting policy into practice, more than 700 of WFP-Ethiopia's staff members (95 percent) received training on how to better protect the rights of the people they assist when designing and implementing food assistance activities.

Focus was put on the 'Do No Harm' principles and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. These training sessions included the development of protection risk analyses in all WFP's offices in Ethiopia, and the mainstreaming of protection issues in all monitoring tools, including those for the cash and voucher project.



The Cost of Hunger in Ethiopia

Ethiopia loses around 16.5 percent of its GDP each year (US\$2.9 billion) to the long-term effects of child malnutrition. This fact emerged from the 2013 *Cost of Hunger in Ethiopia* study, underlining that ending hunger is an economic as well as a moral imperative.

Over the past decade, Ethiopia has taken important strides towards reducing its high levels of hunger and malnutrition. However, the lasting effects of malnutrition still weigh heavily on the Ethiopian economy, costing the country nearly US\$2.9 billion every year in lost worker productivity. This report is part of the continent-wide *Cost of Hunger in Africa* study, which also published reports in Uganda, Egypt and Swaziland in 2013.

The study is being carried out with the support of the African Union Commission, a body that includes the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and WFP.

R4—The Rural Resilience Initiative

Based on the principle that it costs less to manage risks than to provide relief in a crisis, the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative provides vulnerable smallholder farmers with insurance against failed harvests caused by increasingly frequent and intense droughts.

R4 is a strategic partnership between WFP, Oxfam America and Swiss Re. The '4' refers to four risk management

strategies, which, when combined can enable farmers to strengthen their food and income security:

- ⇒ resource management (risk reduction)
- ⇒ insurance (risk transfer)
- ⇒ microcredit (prudent risk taking)
- ⇒ savings (risk reserves)

In 2013, its third year of implementation, R4 reached 20,000 households in 80 villages, mostly in Tigray where due to poor harvests, farmers in 13 villages received payouts totaling more than US\$27,000 (461,000 Ethiopian Birr). Successes this year are based on the work of the Relief Society of Tigray, a local NGO, and Oxfam America, which have led the development of the integrated risk management framework known as HARITA (Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation) since 2010.



United Nations Joint Programmes

Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB)

Leave No Woman Behind is a joint programme run by WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) since 2007. It supports the efforts of the Ethiopian government to achieve Millennium Development Goal 3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women) and Millennium Development Goal 1 (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger).

The programme has four core components: capacity building and social mobilisation, livelihood, literacy and life skills, reproductive health. WFP is responsible for the livelihoods component through which adolescent girls and women receive training in income-generating activities such as poultry and sheep rearing, beekeeping and weaving.

Women from poor households are organised in savings and credit groups to get access to micro-credit. The savings and credit schemes are primarily designed to help poor households access loans and save money. Assessments in 2013 show the programme has increased the participants' assets and incomes and that the ownership of resources has boosted women's self-esteem and is changing gender relationships within households.

The Programme to Enhance Public Service Delivery for Accelerating Development Outcomes in Four Developing Regional States

This flagship programme, jointly run by UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and Ethiopia's Environmental Protection Authority, helps Ethiopia adapt to the effects of climate change by providing technical support for climate change management and recovery at national and local levels. Initiated in 2009 and developed over the past three years, its implementation began in April 2012. WFP's role is to advise on reducing vulnerability to climate-related shocks, including through community-based watershed development.

REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition) Initiative

The REACH Initiative seeks to expand and link several child nutrition interventions into one global approach in the fight against malnutrition. REACH is jointly supported by UNICEF, WHO, FAO and WFP, and shares the same core performance indicators and targets as the Government's National Nutrition Programme:

- ⇒ Reduce the prevalence of stunting from 44.4 percent to 30 percent by 2015
- ⇒ Reduce the prevalence of wasting from 9.7 percent to 3 percent by 2015



- ⇒ Reduce the prevalence of chronic undernutrition in women of reproductive age from 27 percent to 19 percent

The African Adaptation Programme

The African Adaptation Programme is a climate change adaptation programme implemented jointly by WFP, UNDP and UNICEF, under the leadership of Ethiopia's Environmental Protection Authority.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the National Metrology Agency are coordinating agencies for the WFP-supported component. WFP provides technical and financial support, and shares knowledge and best practices of community-based watershed development programmes that reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks.

Partnerships, Platforms & Frameworks

Partners

WFP has successful, long-standing partnerships with a number of government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies and with the private sector in Ethiopia. WFP especially appreciates the vital support of its donors, without which the agency would be unable to implement its programmes.

Key partners from the government of Ethiopia include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), the Natural Resources Management sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Authority. WFP also works with the Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Offices, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and various regional implementing partners.

Key NGO partners include Action Contre la Faim, CARE, Concern, GOAL, HelpAge International, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision International and local NGOs.

National Social Protection Platform

WFP, a number of other UN agencies, NGOs and the World Bank work together to advocate for essential safety nets through the National Social Protection Platform. The Platform, established in 2009, is led by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the DRMFSS. The objective is to inform the national policy process and guide the development of a national social protection strategy framework. In addition to being a key player WFP advocates within the Platform for social safety nets to help break the cycle of hunger in Ethiopia.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an agreement between Ethiopia's government UN agencies that describes the collective UN actions and strategies for the achievement of national development priorities. The UNDAF action plan includes activities, planned outcomes, methods for measuring outcomes, and UN agency responsibilities, all of which are agreed upon with the government.

The current UNDAF document plans for the years 2012-2015. In 2013, WFP was among the lead agencies in the development of the UNDAF action plan. WFP contributed to the action plan guidance note and co-chairs planning teams and working groups.

UN Delivering as One (DaO)

The UN Delivering as One (DaO) initiative is a worldwide effort to provide more coherent, effective and efficient support for reaching development goals in a given country. UN programmes are jointly designed to use agency-specific expertise to better serve host countries.

As part of the government-led DaO initiative in Ethiopia, WFP is involved in two joint programmes: the Leave No Woman Behind/Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund Joint Programme, and the Programme to Enhance Public Service Delivery for Accelerating Development Outcomes in Four Developing Regional States.



Donors and Funding

In 2013, WFP Ethiopia assisted more than five million people and received US\$296.1 million in funding for our operations. This would not have been possible without the generous support of our donors.

Contributions Confirmed in 2013	
Donor	Amount (US\$)
USA	86,591,000
Canada	61,356,000
United Kingdom	45,575,000
Germany	27,544,000
Multilateral	22,272,000
UN (CERF and Common Funds)	16,647,000
Japan	15,000,000
European Commission (ECHO)	9,132,000
Russia	3,000,000
Private Donors	2,916,000
Norway	2,464,000
Finland	1,340,000
Switzerland	1,067,000
Brazil	718,000
Italy	517,000
Kazakhstan	10,000
Total	296,149,000







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