



World Food Programme

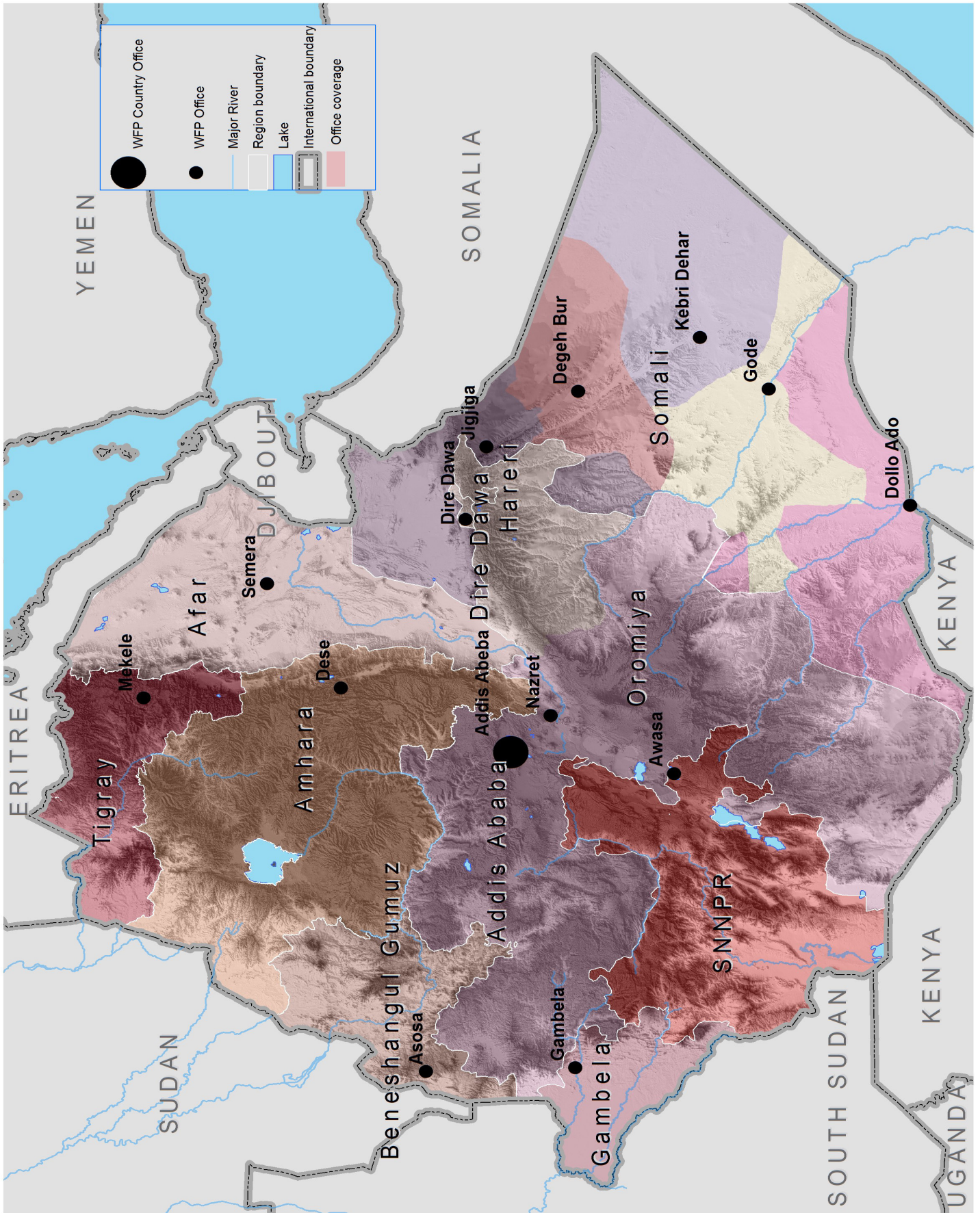


WFP in Ethiopia
2014 Annual Report



World Food Programme

WFP in Ethiopia – Offices & Coverage



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A Message from the Country Director



In 2014, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) 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 cash and vouchers allowing people to buy food in local markets, and purchasing maize and beans from local smallholder farmers.

One of WFP's largest operations, Ethiopia is a very important country for WFP globally in terms of innovation. The first humanitarian insurance policy was launched in Ethiopia 10 years ago and several resilience programmes, related to climate change have also emerged here. The government's Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) has been a strategic partner and ally in making WFP Ethiopia the largest purchaser of local food through its P4P (Purchase for Progress Programme) among all WFP country offices worldwide. In this process, empowering women farmers has been a central objective.

We are proud to say that after a three-year effort, more than 1,000 women joined four newly created women's cooperatives. More than 110 tons of maize and 18 tons of beans were

delivered to WFP from these cooperatives and weather conditions permitting, women farmers are confident that they can boost production even further. The capacity of a self-reliant Ethiopia is growing. In 2014, WFP purchased 34 percent of the food it used in Ethiopia, through its P4P programme and also through the local food procurement process.

In 2014, cash distributions nearly doubled for refugee programmes and our logistics unit dispatched 486,000 metric tons of food for vulnerable Ethiopians but also for operations in the region: Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all 779 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 in 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, and of course to our main partner, the Government of Ethiopia for its strong vision and close partnership around a common objective.

Through 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. And we welcome the opportunity to work with all those who share that vision and the collaborative spirit it requires.

John Aylieff,
WFP Ethiopia Country Director

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

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African proverb, Anon.



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 WFP's Home Grown School Feeding programme, so there is a chance these beans he is sifting will end up in his children's school meals.

Forecasting Hunger

Early Warning Tools for Disaster Risk Management

The first step in helping the most vulnerable people 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.

Food security assessments are implemented by WFP Ethiopia either with partners or on its own. Emergency Food Security Assessments: are carried out to determine the impact of disasters or shocks such as drought, floods, price increase etc. on household food security and livelihoods.

In 2014, WFP participated in two multi-agency assessments in June and November following the seasonal rains. The assessment recommendations were used to design the Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) for food and non-food response. WFP worked to improve the assessments by providing training and technical back up. In addition to the multi-agency seasonal assessments, WFP conducted rapid assessments with FEWS Net in areas that were particularly affected by disasters.

Using Technology

One of the components 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.

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 estimate the yield reduction and thereby calculate the communities at greatest risk and the financial resources needed to scale up the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) to reach them.

The real-time weather data in LEAP comes from satellites and weather stations from the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). 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 the PSNP contingency budget.

WFP also supports the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) in establishing new automated weather stations, Fifty-seven automated

weather stations have already been deployed in food-insecure areas of the country, WFP and NMA have also forged a partnership around the use of GeoNetCast, a tool to access satellite imagery which is improving meteorological data collection, analysis and reporting of the Agency.

Capacity Building

WFP works alongside DRMFS to build up information tools to help identify risks and to initiate mitigation measures. Last year, WFP provided technical and financial support to build three information tools; namely the Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (WDRP), the Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation (WDRM/A) plan, and the Contingency Plan (CP) for all woredas (districts) in the country. Data has been collected for 323 woredas, and risk profiles have been developed for 250 woredas to date. Using this information, 59 woredas also developed disaster risk reduction and contingency plans.

Market Analysis

WFP Ethiopia also monitors a number of key markets to understand food security conditions. The analysis focuses on prices of key food commodities, terms of trade, wages and food availability. In addition, VAM Ethiopia supported relief and refugee operations in analysing the function of markets in areas where WFP had started or planned to start cash assistance.

Food Security Monitoring

WFP sub offices continually conduct monitoring aimed at detecting changes in the food security situation of the population in their respective areas. VAM Ethiopia combines the sub office reports with satellite and other information to prepare regular food security updates. In addition to joint reports with Fews Net, WFP has also produced several food security briefs for the Emergency Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT), for WFP management and for donors. When there is a serious deterioration of food security, this is flagged for discussion with the government and other partners.

Hot spot classification

In 2014, VAM worked with DRMFS, UNICEF, FEWS NET and others on prioritization of assistance across the woredas. This helps to ensure food, particularly supplementary food, is provided first to those most in need. WFP also assisted in training staff from the regions in order to prioritize woredas based on evidence.

Finally, within a partnership with the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the first Comprehensive Food Security Vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) for Ethiopia was completed and published in 2014 based on government comprehensive surveys done in 2010/11.



Food Procurement in 2014

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.

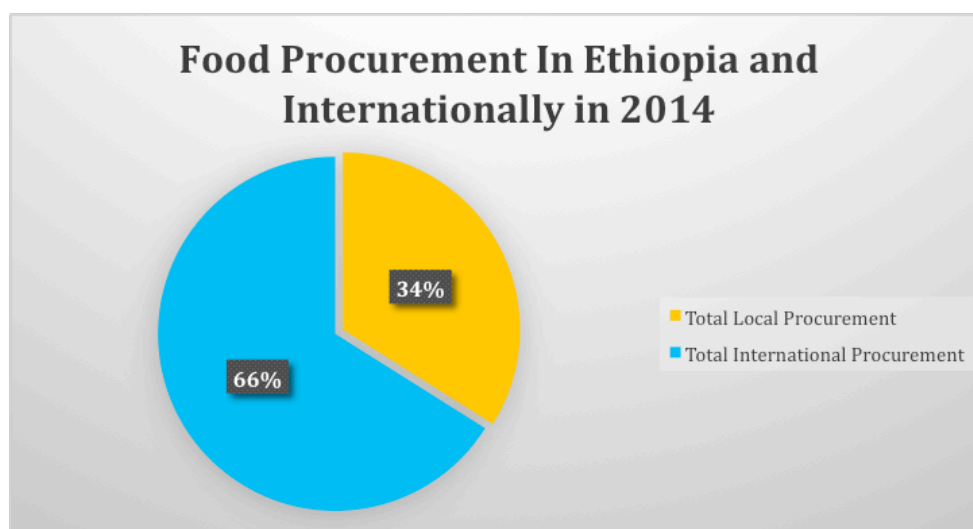
Food procured for WFP's Ethiopia programmes in 2014 totalled more than 364,000 tons. This food came from 18 countries, with about 34% coming from Ethiopia. Forward Delivery Contracts for 30,000 tons of food that WFP signed with cooperative unions representing P4P farmers are also expected to be delivered in 2015.

Procuring food locally last year injected more than US\$42 million into the pockets of Ethiopian

farmers, agricultural workers and food processing businesses.

These foods included pulses, maize, sorghum/millet, split peas, wheat, rice, vegetable oil, sugar, iodized salt, High Energy Biscuits, ready-to-use supplementary foods 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\$24 million, (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.

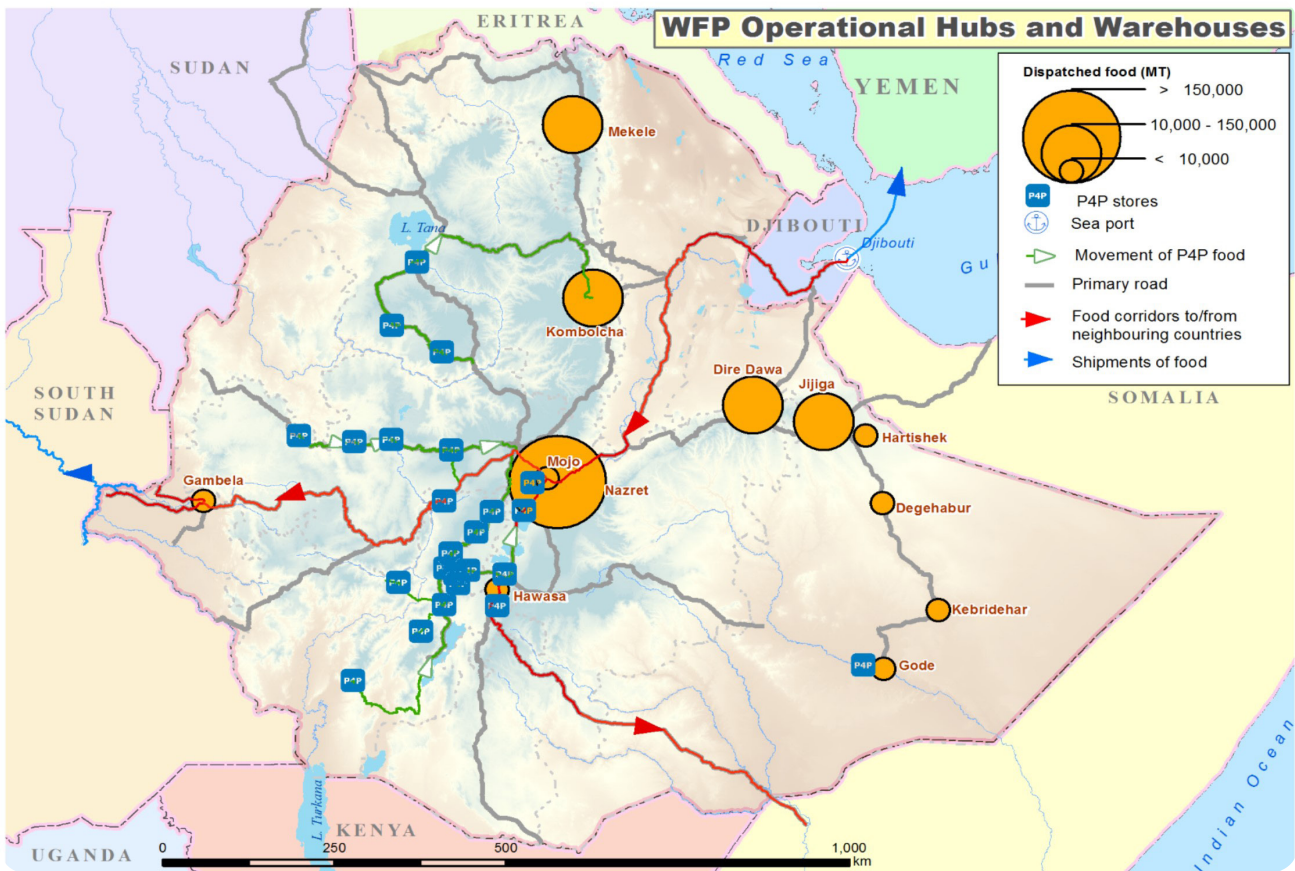


Knowing where to buy what and when

Summary of Estimated Cost Savings From Local Procurement				
Food purchased in 2014	Average price per ton of food purchased in Ethiopia (US\$)	Average Import Parity Price ² per ton (US\$)	Quantity Purchased in tons	Savings
				(US\$)
Red Beans	497.77	1,092.29	16,282.00	9,679,974
White Maize	312.88	510.52	70,217.50	13,877,786
Super Cereal	513.95	604.90	906.28	82,426
Total Savings in 2014 (US\$)				23,640,187

Logistics

MAKING FOOD MOVE



Ethiopia is WFP’s largest operation by tonnage. In 2014 the Logistics unit handled more than 486,000 metric tonnes (mt) for WFP programmes in Ethiopia and in the region. WFP logistics in Ethiopia manages the programme’s supply chain, starting with receiving food at ports or in-country when purchasing locally, and ending with delivery to government counterparts at designated hand-over points. Thereafter WFP maintains a strong oversight and monitoring role during and after food distributions. In the Somali region, WFP assumes responsibility throughout the entire supply chain and delivers food to approximately 300 final food delivery points. WFP is also fully responsible for delivering commodities to refugee camps in Ethiopia with a total of 650,000 refugees.

In 2014, WFP Ethiopia supported a major cross border airdrop and airlift operation for WFP’s relief efforts in South Sudan. Road transport deliveries within Ethiopia increased to deliver food on a monthly basis to 240,000 South

Sudanese refugees.

When Saving Days Means Saving Lives – Global Commodity Management Fund (formerly Forward Purchasing Facility)

In emergency contexts reaction time makes a life-saving difference. Based on this simple truth, WFP has created a worldwide, demand-driven Global Commodity Management Fund (GCMF) which allows WFP operations to purchase and pre-position food stocks close to areas affected by a crisis. Three of the four GCMF locations in the world are in Ethiopia. Because GCMF food is stored in the region, WFP is able to purchase and move food to countries more quickly to avoid pipeline breaks.

WFP’s Ethiopia logistics unit manages storage of GCMF food for the East African region that is either bought locally or shipped through Djibouti. In 2014, it was used to dispatch

200,000 tons of food to programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and South Sudan.

In 2014, GCMF's flexibility cut delivery times by an average of two months.

Construction

To reduce costs, increase efficiency and consequently, the number of people WFP can reach, food delivery also needs to be underpinned by improving infrastructure. Linking logistics and construction makes sense and WFP's engineering team forms a resource unit within the Logistics team. In 2014, WFP Engineering focused on the initiation of several strategic warehouse projects, totalling 15,000 m² of permanent structure storage facilities in Jijiga and Gambella. They also supported the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme with the construction of five 700 m² warehouses. The P4P warehouses will help reduce post-harvest food losses caused by rodents or insect infestation.

In addition, the start of construction of a 81 metre single span bridge at Geeldoh in the Somali Region, funded by DFID, will reduce costs and WFP food transportation times from four to one day for the beneficiaries living across the Wade Shebelle River. The bridge will also provide greater socio-economic benefits to those communities.

Furthermore, WFP Engineering provides support to other WFP units, including rehabilitation and construction of compound facilities.

Djibouti Hub



WFP Ethiopia's biggest construction operation is the Humanitarian Logistics Hub in Djibouti, the main gateway for food entering Ethiopia. Scheduled for completion in 2016, 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 will also 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.

Once completed, the Djibouti Hub will consist of 40,000 tons of silo storage (four bins each with a capacity of 10,000 mt to allow for cargo segregation); 25,000 tons of conventional storage for unitized food items storage; and over 2,500 m² for Non-Food Item (NFI) storage. The Hub will also have a container yard able to handle and store 200 containers at a time. All of these services will be under custom bonded status.

The overarching objective of the Djibouti Hub is to increase the Humanitarian Community's preparedness and response capacity. By providing bulk storage capacity, the silos will also play a critical role in helping to address recurrent operational bottlenecks and related costs. Port congestion and related vessel demurrage charges will be mitigated through a faster discharge thanks to the bulk storage options.

WFP estimates that the Hub will provide average cost savings of \$14.35 per mt, a saving of nearly US\$ 3.5 million on the 234,000 mt of WFP cargo handled in 2014.

Ethiopia has continued to be a vital corridor

Ethiopia Corridor into South Sudan



for the South Sudan level three emergency, transporting close to 40,000mt of food in 2014. For the air operation there were 6 aircraft based in Gambella, Asosa and Jimma flying exclusively into South Sudan. Those locations were chosen because of their proximity to the South Sudan border and the presence of airport facilities to run WFP air operations which comprised 84% of deliveries in the reporting period.

The cooperation of Ethiopian authorities with

the UN Humanitarian Air service (UNHAS) has been unprecedented in order to help hundreds of thousand people in hard-to-reach locations within South Sudan.

Starting from March 2014, road, river and air transport assets were used to reach 44 locations in South Sudan via the Ethiopia corridor.

2014 Dispatch summary from Ethiopia to South Sudan

Mode of Transport	CEREALS	PULSES	OIL	Total	Dispatch % by Mode of Transport
Air	31152.75	1690.05	430.53	33,273.33	84%
River	3963.55	224	177.86	4,365.41	11%
Road	1845.8	247.64	93.41	2,186.85	5%
Total	36962.1	2161.69	701.79	39,825.59	100%
Dispatch % by Commodity Type	93%	5%	2%	100%	

Staging locations in Nazareth, Jimma, Assosa and Gambella were established to receive store, and rebag for onward deliveries to South Sudan.

Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP)



Over the last five years, WFP has been working with the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture on a number of initiatives to improve food management and reporting.

WFP's main partner in Ethiopia is the government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), which transports food assistance to some 1,500 locations every six weeks and is responsible for overall coordination and leadership of Ethiopia's Disaster Risk Management approach. Given the systemic challenge in accounting and reporting on food movements within Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia, through DRMFSS, and WFP launched the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP) in 2010. This project focuses on making the management of the food assistance supply chain more visible, efficient, effective and accountable at federal, regional, zonal and district levels. Since its inception, the project has delivered a number of critical products.

The establishment of a new transport contracting framework has significantly reduced

the number of annual transport tenders issued by DRMFSS, from about three hundred per year to approximately eighteen. An online

Commodity and Allocation Tracking System (CATS), which tracks commodities as they move through the government supply chain, is in the process of implementation. Launched as the official commodity management and reporting tool of DRMFSS after two years

of development work, CATS has been in pilot phase since July 2014.

Another major FMIP product is the Commodity Management Procedure Manual which comes with complementary commodity reporting forms and reports. Translated into Amharic, this manual and its products aim to strengthen commodity management and reporting procedures and provides for the first written instructions on how Relief and Productive Safety Net Programme commodities should be managed. FMIP has also strengthened the Ethiopian humanitarian supply chain by providing an internationally certified supply chain management training program for middle and upper-level logistics managers from organizations involved in the Ethiopian humanitarian supply chain. WFP has Channelled to the FMIP project roughly US \$5.1 million since its inception.

Nutrition

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



and poor belong in some of the lowland and pastoralist areas of the country.

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.

Targeting children and mothers

The Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme treats moderate 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 2014, the TSF addressed the needs of more than 762,000 children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women with 14,000 mt of CSB+ and fortified vegetable oil in priority 1 hotspot woredas (districts) and some priority 2 woredas, identified through the multi-agency food security/early warning assessment results. In the April prioritization, 76 woredas were identified as priority. However, the number of priority 1 woredas increased to 125 in August 2014 due to the delayed start of the kiremt rains

Since 2012, WFP has been introducing a new approach to TSF in 44 woredas, or districts. 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.

The rates of malnutrition in Ethiopia as per the recent DHS 2014 results are stunting 40%, underweight 25% and wasting 9%. During emergencies the rates of acute malnutrition (wasting) increase putting more pressure on the already high level malnutrition requiring emergency response. The TSF is therefore one of the largest programmes in Ethiopia designed to address the needs of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.

School Feeding

Children receiving hot meals at school in 2014: 596,346 (315,162 boys, 281,184 girls)

Number of schools covered:

1170 (Out of 29,000 nationwide)

Primary school dropout rate

Programme schools - 14%

National average - 15.7%

Increase in enrolment (in 2014)

Programme schools - 8%

Non-programme schools - 6%

Tackling gender disparity

159,039 girls who attended 80% of school days received 8 liters of vegetable oil to bring home to their families

Gender parity Index (girls: boys)

Programme schools - 0.95:1

Non-Programme schools - 0.87:1

WFP's School Feeding Programme provides a daily hot meal to children from food-insecure families. As well as helping children concentrate in class, 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 2014, as part of an innovative pilot programme integrating school feeding, sanitation and deworming to support government initiatives in SNNPR, 50,242 children in 80 schools received hot meals every day made from locally grown food. The food is procured by the Regional Bureau of Education through nearby cooperative unions which reduces both food and transport costs.

WFP implements this pilot in close collaboration with the agencies Partnership for Child Development in the UK, and the Dutch development agency SNV, along with FAO, which provides the farmers with seeds. 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, as well as a 1.5 million Ethiopian birr (US\$75,000) contribution from the Regional Education Bureau in Awasa, in a clear example of government leadership.

Inspired by this pilot, the Oromiya Bureau of Education has allocated 2 million ETB (US \$100,000) to start similar model for 12,000 children in the region.

Capacity Development

In Afar and Somali regions, WFP has also provided support to establish school gardens where children and teachers grow tomatoes, carrots, mangoes to complement meals.

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. Recognizing 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 in 2013. 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 setting up small businesses, so people have more money to spend on nutritious food, thus improving the effectiveness of their treatment.

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 19,000 people in 939 groups across Ethiopia participate in these savings and business projects. Assessments last year showed 86 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 2014 WFP provided food rations to 62,348 of the

most vulnerable children via their guardians or grandparents.

In 2011, WFP received its largest contribution from the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), US\$56 million for a five-year programme in Ethiopia. Although WFP had been assisting people living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia since 2003, the PEPFAR contribution enabled a new dimension of assistance, where people are now provided with the ability to address their households' food and nutrition requirements and send their children to school. Below two women reflect on the impact that this generous donation has had on their lives.

Leading a positive life

BISHOFTU -- Thirty-two year-old Almaz has not had an easy life. She had her first child at 14, and when she learned that she was HIV positive eight years ago, her husband did not accept it and refused to be tested himself. As a result Almaz did not take any antiretroviral therapy for several years.

"At some point my husband got so sick and later died, so I had to think about how to take care of the family. I went to Bishoftu hospital and got counselling there and started receiving medicines and food", explained Almaz.



Through the PEPFAR/USAID- funded WFP programme, patients receive food by means of vouchers that they can redeem in shops while they are following their antiretroviral treatment (ART). As with any drug, antiretrovirals are more effective when people are adequately nourished. Food support can play an important role in ensuring that people who lack food benefit fully from their treatment, giving them a brighter future. Malnourished people living with HIV on ART will receive nutritional support for a maximum of six months. Once they have nutritionally recovered and stabilized, the beneficiaries are discharged from the activity.

The second part of the programme consists of small sessions to learn business skills and generating income activities.



“I did not really realize that I could make a business out of selling injera (flatbread)”, said 42-year-old Ayelech, who is also enrolled in the same programme.

“I was waiting for a hopeless life when I was sick, I was waiting for death, I survived thanks to this but it also relieved stress from my daily life especially for helping my children, I can pay for their school fees and expenses,” she said while explaining the benefits of the programme. One of the things the participants are taught is to go into their community to identify affordable businesses and whether there is a market for them.

Every day Ayelech sells 80 pieces of injera at 3 Ethiopian birr per piece, which makes her around US\$12 per day. Every month she is able

to save about US\$7, of which she gives US\$2 to a savings group set up with other members of the programme.

She has also diversified her business, selling goats during the festive season and doing sewing, using a machine that she bought with her savings.

The health office and WFP changed the direction of my life

Today more than 190,000 people are enrolled in the WFP HIV/AIDS assistance programme in eighty towns across Ethiopia. Not only has the food support contributed to improved health but it has also helped school attendance for children and reduced the risk of transmission of the virus from mothers to babies. Food assistance for pregnant women is conditional to a checkup at the clinic every quarter, and delivery must either be in a health facility or at home assisted by a skilled birth attendant. As a result, 100 percent of the babies delivered in Bishoftu health facilities who were born to mothers enrolled for food assistance were HIV negative. Food support also given to orphaned and vulnerable children is conditional on their school attendance.

“The health office and WFP changed the direction of my life. I now live with hope with my four children; sometimes I even forget about my status!” said Almaz, laughing, as her children look at her with admiration.

Today about 700,000 people are living with HIV in Ethiopia. Thanks to the government policy that declared HIV an emergency in 1998 and successive critical strategies for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, Ethiopia is now one of the sub-Saharan countries demonstrating more than a 25 percent decline in new HIV infections.

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

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Refugee Assistance

WFP assists 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, and thanks to US\$90 million of donor funding, WFP provided food assistance to nearly 600,000 refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, Kenya, in 2014. WFP's assistance came in the form of general food distributions, school feeding and supplementary feeding for those malnourished, as well as support through livelihood and environmental rehabilitation activities.

South Sudan and Eritrea Influx

The conflict that broke out in South Sudan in December 2013 led nearly 200,000 people to seek refuge in Ethiopia in the course of the year 2014. Four new camps opened in the Gambella region, where WFP is responding with food distributions in both refugee camps and at



entry points. To counter often alarmingly high malnutrition rates, WFP also distributes highly fortified food supplements to pregnant and nursing women and children under five years. During the rainy season, roads in Gambella were damaged and cut off. WFP managed to

continue its assistance using river boats, while contributing to the repair of the roads.

Towards the end of the year, an unprecedented influx also came from Eritrea, with about 40,000 new arrivals in total in 2014, representing a 50% increase from January.

Biometrics

In order to better control the use of WFP's food resources and to ensure that only the entitled beneficiaries receive the assistance destined to the refugees, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), WFP and UNHCR have agreed to initiate biometric registration of refugees and to use finger print identification at the time of food distributions, in all camps in Ethiopia. Following a study visit to Kakuma, Kenya, in September, the preparatory works and fundraising started in 2014, while implementation is planned for 2015.

Livelihoods

WFP partnered with local and international organizations to conduct livelihood and environmental activities in Assossa, Jijga and Afar. Refugees involved in livelihood activities have increased their income thanks to the sale of their products such as honey, fattened animals, eggs, and revenues from grinding mills. In the Somali Refugee camps for instance, individual households have on average gained US\$ 200 from the sale of their honey production. Households involved in cattle fattening have gained up to US\$520 in one cycle of fattening process. The income increment at household level contributed to the improved food security of the direct beneficiaries.



Cash in Camps

In 2014, WFP expanded its cash programmes to two new camps, Bambasi in Assossa and Assayta in Afar, from the two Somali camps where the pilot started in 2013. The pilot reached nearly 45,000 people in 2014.

Under this programme, the refugees receive 100 Ethiopian birr (approx. US\$5) per family member, in place of six kilos of cereals in their monthly rations. This sum provides refugees with more flexibility and the choice to buy what they prefer and most need. Initial assessments of the cash programme indicate that the selling of the food has significantly reduced in all targeted camps. The level of satisfaction of the refugees is very high, while market assessments indicate that the cash has boosted local economies without inflating prices. Protection indicators show no protection related issues linked with the cash distribution and use. Following further assessments in other locations and based on the recommendations of the final evaluation, WFP is planning to further expand the programme in 2015.

National Relief Programme

WFP and its partners provide emergency food assistance to people facing acute and frequent food insecurity



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.

In 2014 WFP Ethiopia distributed 171,422 MT of food to 2.4 million people.

As part of its relief programme, WFP also provided close to 225,000 people with cash.

The use of cash by WFP in Ethiopia started two years ago and has gradually increased. Deciding whether to use cash instead of food follows detailed assessments to determine whether local markets can respond to an injection of currency without it causing inflation. 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 and in the interest of beneficiaries.

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 is spent on food, with smaller portions going to school expenses, healthcare and loan repayment. The surveys also revealed beneficiaries enjoyed the opportunity to buy vegetables, meat and milk for 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 taking place at the district level.



The overall humanitarian response, including relief food assistance, is managed and coordinated by the Government's DRMFS (Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector), WFP and the Joint Emergency Operation Programme, which is made up of seven international NGOs. These organizations, along with representatives from regional governments and international donors, conduct seasonal humanitarian needs assessments to identify people who most urgently require unconditional assistance.

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.

Cash for relief

"I will buy what is missing at home with the money I receive" said Yerom Terefe, who bought cooking oil, some onions and salt. "The cash programme is like a windfall for me and my family," added Yerom with a big smile.

Like Yerom, over 4,500 people of Jiru Dada village in Dera district of Nonorth Shoa in Oromiya region were affected by drought and flooding in 2014.

Knowing the dire situation in the area, WFP launched a cash pilot programme under its relief component. This was possible thanks to the generous contribution of European Commission for Humanitarian Assistance (ECHO).



Meret Ethiopia

Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to or sustainable livelihoods

MERET is a model for sustainable natural resource management. Through Meret, which means land in Amharic, chronically food insecure communities, particularly women, participate in environmental rehabilitation and income-generating activities. Food security in Ethiopia is largely linked to rainfall patterns, land degradation, population density and infrastructure development. In a country where the population is largely rural, as much as 50 percent of land is classed as degraded.

WFP's MERET programme has concentrated on integrated watershed management in Ethiopia for more than 30 years. Over this period it has accrued extensive knowledge on how to implement sustainable land management activities using participatory, community-based approaches and these have laid the foundation for many of the government flagship programmes.

How MERET works

Participants in the programme undertake environmentally-focused public works and receive 3 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 silted up. This, in turn, builds their resilience to floods and drought, while increasing their farms' productivity.

At the UN summit on Climate Change in Copenhagen, Durban and Cancun, MERET was heralded as a model for resilience against food insecurity that should be replicated across environmentally degraded agro-ecological areas of Africa. Meret has demonstrated to the

world that with proper planning and technical support, communities can improve their environment and livelihoods. In 2012, nearly 70% of MERET houses reported significantly increased income as a result of improved farm productivity through land rehabilitation interventions. Households who were previously on humanitarian relief are able to cater for their families on their own.



WAY FORWARD – MERET AS CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

MERET has been described by Ethiopian government officials as a “Center of Excellence”, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, MERET's principles will be slowly integrated into a new framework where WFP will be an important stakeholder as technical advisor. The new scheme within the Ministry of Agriculture will be looking at sustainable land management in food insecure and pastoralist areas.

Productive Safety Net Programme PSNP

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. The programme implements a range of public works activities identified by the community, including conserving and rehabilitating land and water resources and developing community infrastructure, including roads, schools and clinics. Based on seasonal needs, participants receive several transfers a year in the form of food, cash, or a combination of both in return for their work.

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 11 development partners, including WFP.



Looking Ahead

In 2014, the PSNP provided support to 6 million people in eight regions of Ethiopia: Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Afar, Somali, the Harari region and Dire Dawa administrative state.

WFP was asked by the DRMFSS to support PSNP implementation for 1.1 million of the most vulnerable and food-insecure beneficiaries located in the pastoral Afar and Somali regions. In addition to direct support, WFP is also conducting capacity building training to regional, zonal and woreda (district) staff on programme implementation. The challenge ahead is to better integrate nutrition into PSNP activities.

Working for change in Northern Ethiopia

MEGLELA - For years, farmers and herders in this drought-prone pocket of northern Ethiopia would migrate regularly in search of water and pasture for their herds of goats, sheep and cows. But today, agro-pastoralists like 58-year-old Duba Oundunumo, are staying where they are and reaping the benefits of environmental and development activities that have greened the landscape and put food on their plates.

"We are working for change," said Duba, who is the village chief of Meglela, a community of 8,000 located roughly 190 kilometres from Semera, the capital of Ethiopia's northern Afar region. "And for the work we do, we get food in return, thanks to WFP."

The change came four years ago, as the Ethiopian government rolled out a series of public works projects around Meglela, ranging from building ponds and roads, to terracing

degraded mountain ridges and reforesting bare swathes of land under its Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). In 2014, WFP provided food assistance to roughly 1.1 million Ethiopians engaged in PSNP activities across the country - including those in Meglela.

"Along with infrastructure construction, communities here are also engaged in small-scale irrigation, planting trees, clearing weeds and river diversion for irrigation purposes," explained WFP's Assistant Field Monitor Teklemuz Gebregziabher, who monitors the public works projects. "The programme is intended to protect household assets."

Restoring lands and livelihoods

Sebana-Damale is another village in Afar where the PSNP project has brought a tangible change to one of Ethiopia's most punishing regions. The village is located in Berhale district, home to the lowest and hottest region on earth, the Denakil Depression. Getting here is a scorching trip down a rough road that cuts through rocky mountains and crosses river beds that often run dry.

But today, the PSNP programme is restoring lands and livelihoods, and bringing hope to a community where many members can now afford to send their children to school.

"We are destined to be cattle herders," village chief Duba says, "but we don't believe our children should follow our paths."

Amina Aliyou, a farmer and mother of five, is also participating in the programme, working five hours a day in a community project to divert the local Mille River for irrigation. In return, she receives 15 kg of maize and wheat from WFP.

"Living here can be challenging - especially when it comes to managing flooding of the river that crosses our land," said 40-year-old Amina.

"I am contributing my time and energy to change the environment."

Participants in the community projects receive six-month rations of WFP food in return for their work - which ensures they don't sell off their precious assets when times get tough.

The launch of the PSNP in 2005 represented



a pivotal departure from the cycle of annual emergency food aid appeals. And that is why the Sebana-Damale village is striving to support itself by engaging in various public works and free itself from food assistance. "We were merely pastoralists earlier and only used to cattle herding and getting food assistance," said Abdusemmed Mohammed, the head of the Berhale district Pastoral and Agricultural Development Office. "We are now transforming into being agro-pastoralists."

Purchase for Progress – P4P

Buying from those who need our business most

As the world's largest humanitarian agency, WFP helps boost local agriculture 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 2014, WFP Ethiopia supported 100,000 smallholder farmers, more than in any other country, buying 33,000 metric tons of maize, nearly double the 2013 purchases, enough to provide food assistance to 2.5 million vulnerable Ethiopians through the relief programme.

Half a billion ETB in the pockets of farmers

Farmers are primarily organized in Cooperative Unions (CUs), which act as 'suppliers' of food to WFP. From the beginning of P4P in 2010 until the end of 2014, P4P has purchased over 80,000 tons of food from Ethiopian smallholder

farmers, injecting half a billion Ethiopian Birr (ETB) (US\$ 25 million) into the pockets of Ethiopian smallholder farmers.

The Ethiopia P4P programme buys largely from Cooperative Unions (CUs), umbrella organizations of primary cooperatives (PCs) which have smallholder farmers as members. Cooperative Unions assisted through P4P have benefited from a range of capacity development activities, such as participation in post-harvest management training, receipt of post-harvest handling equipment, access to banking loans and improved food storage facilities.

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. In 2014, using P4P Forward Delivery Contracts (FDCs) as collateral,





WFP handed over five pre-fabricated warehouses to cooperative unions in SNNPR, one of Ethiopia's largest grain producing areas

Cooperative Unions managed to access over ETB 110 million (US\$ 5 million) in loans from the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), Abay Bank and other private banks. Capital was used for timely aggregation, processing and delivery on P4P contracts.

P4P is part of the Maize Alliance composed by the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), the Federal Cooperative Agency (FCA), the Regional Cooperative Promotion Agencies of Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR regions, ACIDI-VOCA/USAID AGP-Amde, Sasakawa Global 2000 and TechnoServe. Maize Alliance partners work together to create and sustain critical enabling environments to assure development of the maize value chain.

P4P in 2014

- » Smallholder farmers clients: +100,000
- » Cooperative Unions partners: 27
- » Volume of maize purchased from P4P farmers: +33,000 tons
- » Amount lent by banks to P4P farmers CUs: US\$5.5 million
- » Rate of repayment on loans: 100%.

In 2014, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) and the German Cooperation (BMZ) sponsored P4P capacity development activities in Ethiopia. The United Kingdom sponsored all P4P food purchases in 2014.

UN Humanitarian Air Service in Ethiopia

Since the Horn of Africa crisis in 2011, requests for humanitarian workers to access vulnerable populations in need of assistance drastically increased. Due to long distances as well as security concerns on the ground in some areas, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remains the best way to access people in need in some parts of Ethiopia.

Critical air support to South Sudan crisis response

In 2014, UNHAS provided critical air support to WFP's South Sudan crisis response. Six aircraft operated from three new airbase locations in Western Ethiopia and dispatched over 34,000 metric tons of food in almost 500 rotations into South Sudan by airdrop and airlift.

UNHAS is the only safe and fast way to travel between Addis Abeba and Dolo Ado. In 2014 UNHAS served more than 30 humanitarian agencies and NGOs allowing humanitarian workers to assist over 200,000 Somali refugees in camps around Dolo Ado.



Key highlights

UNHAS transported over 8,800 passengers serving seven destinations in the country. It performed more than 100 medical evacuations. In response to the increased number of South Sudanese refugees arriving in Ethiopia, UNHAS provided a dedicated helicopter service for UNHCR to reach all the camps close to Gambella.

During 2014, UNHAS organized several special flights to and from Gambella to facilitate donors and humanitarian agencies heads to visit refugee camps in the area.



UNHAS Ethiopia in 2014

Airstrips served	7
Humanitarian workers transported	8,800 passengers
Humanitarian agencies assisted	Average 32 per month
Medical Evacuations	101
Number of flights	Approximately 100 per month
Cargo transported	45 tons (humanitarian agencies' administrative supplies, computers, emergency medical equipment)
Donors	OCHA, USAID, ECHO, BPRM
Top 10 users	ACF, ARRA, IMC, IRC, MSF-H, MSF-S
	NRC, SC, UNHCR, WFP.

Partnerships, platforms and special initiatives

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 Ministry of Agriculture
- The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS),
- Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA)
- The Natural Resources Management sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Authority.
- 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.
- Central Statistical Agency (CSA)



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

National Social Protection Platform

WFP, a number of other UN agencies, Donors, 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 and implementation of a national social protection strategy and programmes. In addition to being a key player, WFP advocates within the Platform for social safety nets and access to basic social services (for example, through school Feeding) 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 and UN agencies that describes the collective UN actions and strategies for the achievement of national development priorities and aligns to Ethiopia's 5 year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). 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 has an implementation plan that covers the years 2012-2016. It was extended to June 2016 to align fully both substantively and cyclically with the national development plan (GTP) and the Ethiopian fiscal calendar. The UN has started

work on this new UNDAF which will run from July 2016 to June 2020 and WFP is actively engaged in its design.

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.

Ethiopia is a voluntary Delivering As One (DAO) country and WFP programmes in Ethiopia elaborate WFP's contribution to the UNDAF 2012-2016. The UNDAF has three UN Flagship Joint Programmes including the Developing Regional States (DRS JP) the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE JP) and the Joint Programme on Improving Maternal and Newborn Health and Survival (MNH JP).

WFP Ethiopia's involvement in Joint Programmes is hinged on areas of comparative advantage and focus on supporting the Government's efforts to eliminate acute food insecurity, child malnutrition, provide support to disaster risk management and human development with a greater emphasis on capacity development and handover, including stimulating local food markets. WFP is involved in two joint programmes: the Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE JP) and the Programme to Enhance Public Service Delivery for Accelerating Development Outcomes in Four Developing Regional States. (DRS JP)

Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) Joint Programme

The RWEE was launched at Global level in 2012 as a 5-year programme to be implemented in Ethiopia and six other countries with a planned budget of US\$35 million. It brings together the UN Rome-based Agencies including WFP, IFAD, FAO and UN WOMEN.

The Ethiopia Joint Programme, co-led by IFAD and UN WOMEN was launched in November

2014 having been merged with the existing UN Flagship GEWE JP. Close to US\$2 million has been mobilized and implementation will begin in 2015 focusing on the two regions of Afar and Oromia targeting 6,000 rural women.

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

Developing Regional States (DRS) Joint Programme

DRS is a flagship Joint Programme supporting the GTP to bring the four developing states of Gambella, Afar, Somali and Benishangul Gumuz in par with the rest of the country through three key pillars areas of Basic Social Services, Sustainable Environment and Livelihoods and the Good Governance.

WFP's programmes in the DRS regions include School Feeding (Afar and Somali regions) that contributes to the Basic Social Service components of the DRS and the MERET (Somali region) which contributes to the livelihoods components.

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

EthioPEA



The EthioPEA Initiative emerged from the commitment of the Government of Ethiopia, WFP, USAID and PepsiCo to improve the nutritional status of malnourished children in Ethiopia. As well as to 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 6 to 59 months. This project is funded by the PepsiCo Foundation, the philanthropic arm of PepsiCo. With the goal of developing a marketable product that is available, desirable and accessible to poor households for purchase as well as distribution, the product 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 of high-quality commodities 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 long-term 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 cooking 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 carbon dioxide 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 and support livelihoods of the beneficiary households as well as stimulate local economies. In 2014, 24,000 Fuel Efficient Stoves were distributed to 12,000 households in the Amhara region.

The project, involving the Ministries of Water and Energy, Agriculture, Education, Environment and Forestry and other partners including GIZ and KfW, will also support the government's Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy and the Fuel Wood-Efficient



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 Rural Resilience Initiative – R4

The UN World food programme (WFP) and Oxfam America launched the R4 rural resilience initiative in 2011 to enable vulnerable rural households to increase their food and income security in the face of increasing climate risks.

R4 builds on the initial success of the Horn of Africa Risk Transfer for Adaptation (HARITA) initiative, pioneered in Tigray region by Oxfam America, the Relief Society of Tigray and Swiss re.

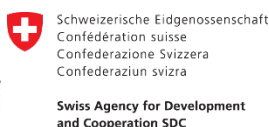
In 2014, R4 reached over 24,000 smallholder farmers in Tigray and Amhara regions through a combination of four risk

management strategies: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). R4 is implemented in partnership with Oxfam America, REST, Organization for Rehabilitation and Development for Amhara (ORDA), Swiss Re, IRI (Colombia university), and two private insurance companies. WFP, in cooperation with these partners, plans to maintain the target of more than 24,000 small holder farmers for 2015.



2014 Donors

Project	Activity	Funding received 2014 US\$ millions	Donors
Responding to humanitarian crises and enhancing resilience	National Relief Programme	113.3	United States, United Kingdom, Germany, European Commission, Ethiopia(RFM), Multilateral (WFP)
	Targeted Supplementary Programme (TSF)	20.3	United Kingdom, Canada, USA, ECHO, UN, Multilateral (WFP)
	Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)	17.3	Canada
Food Assistance to Refugees		156.7	United States, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, UN, ECHO, Japan, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Multilateral (WFP)
Country Programme	Food for Education	2.9	United States, Private donors, Multilateral (WFP)
	Urban HIV/AIDS	13.1	United States
	MERET+VAM and FMIP	1.1	Switzerland
Special Operations	UN Humanitarian Air Service	5.4	United States, UN, ECHO
	Construction of Geeldoh bridge	4.2	United Kingdom
Total		334.3	







Annual Report of World Food Programme Ethiopia 2014

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