

Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Document

2016
ETHIOPIA
Humanitarian Requirements Document

Photo credit: Zelalem Letybelu



TOTAL POPULATION OF ETHIOPIA

92.3*_M



PEOPLE TARGETED

10.2_M



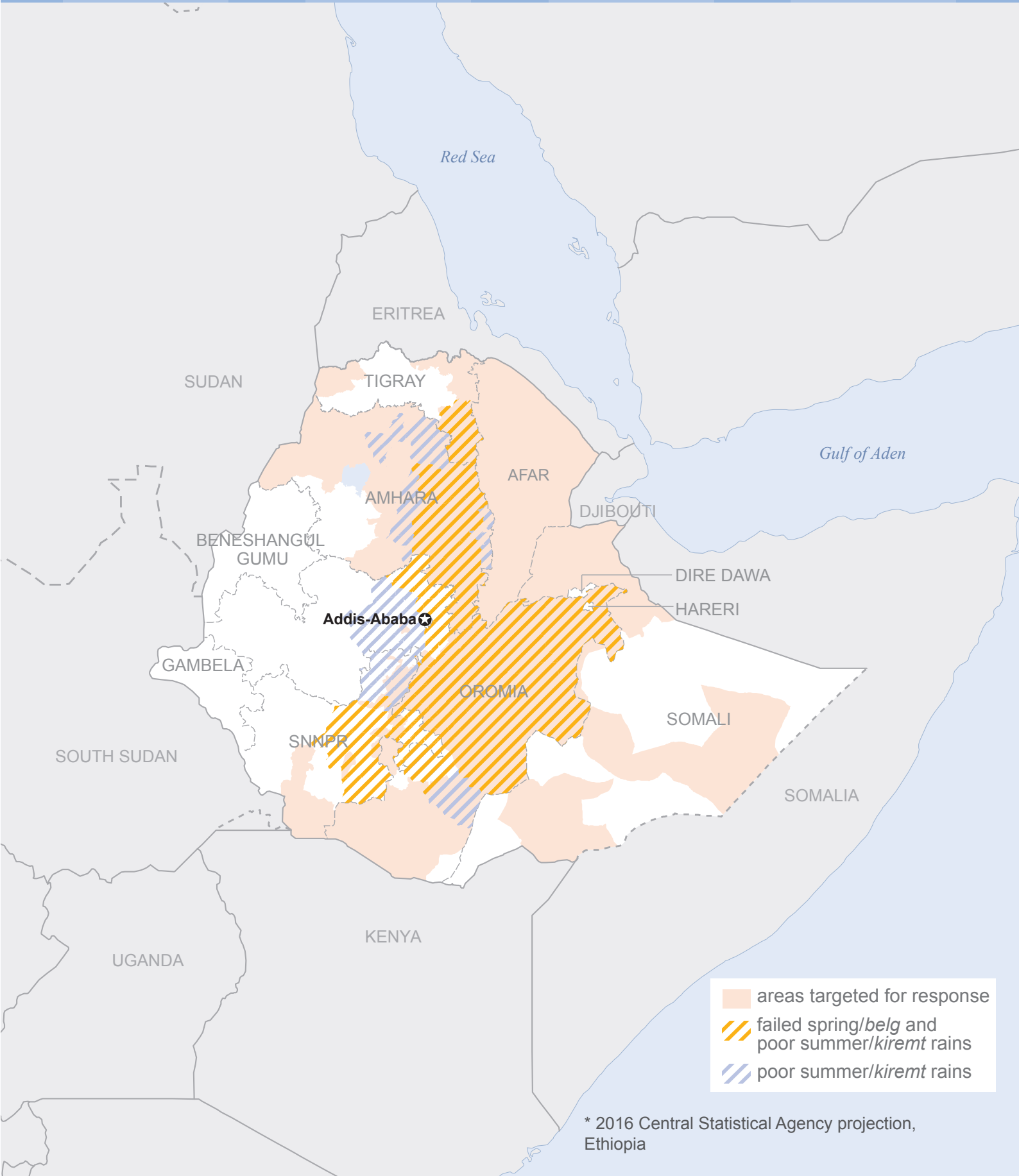
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1.4Billion



HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

66



* 2016 Central Statistical Agency projection, Ethiopia

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ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre La Faim
AfDB	African Development Bank
<i>Belg</i>	Short rainy season from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)
Birr	Ethiopian currency
CMAC	Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB	Corn-soya blend
CWA	Consolidated WASH Account
Deyr	Short rainy season from October to December (in Somali Region)
DfID	UK – Department for International Development
DRM ATF	DRM Agriculture Taskforce
DRM-SPIF	Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group
ECHO	European Commission – Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EHCT	Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team
ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
<i>Gu</i>	Main rainy season from March to June (in Somali region)
HW	Health Workers
HEW	Health Extension Workers
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
ICP	Incident Command Post
IDA	International Development Association
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<i>Kiremt/Meher</i>	Long and heavy rainy season/post- <i>kiremt</i> harvest
MAC	Multi Agency Coordination
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

MT	Metric Tones
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
NDRMCC	National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
CPC	Climate Prediction Center
Region	Highest Administration Structure
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
OWNP	One WASH National Programme
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
RMF	Response Monitoring Framework
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples region
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Program
TSF	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDA	Women Development Army
WFP	World Food Program
WSWG	Water Sector Working Group

FOREWORD BY

THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

During the past few decades, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has significantly strengthened its National Disaster Risk Management approach. Many lessons have been learned and systems strengthened, to ensure risk is reduced and crisis response is effective. The Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) will also serve as a tool to translate the DRM Policy, which was launched in 2013. Starting from recognition of the potential for DRM in Ethiopia and the strengths of established systems and practices, the DRM-SPIF maps the required program components of a comprehensive DRM system for Ethiopia. It presents clear investment options for partners desirous of supporting DRM efforts and designs mechanism for efficient and harmonized resource allocation and utilization.

More recently, the Government has taken further steps to strengthen national disaster risk management, including transforming the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) to a full blown Commission, the National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC). The NDRMCC will ensure a more streamlined Disaster Risk Reduction and disaster response approach across all Government sectors.

In response to the current drought, the Government has provided over US\$200 million of emergency support in 2015. Furthermore, the Government of Ethiopia has committed a first instalment of US\$97 million to support food distribution in early 2016.

The Government is continuing its efforts to address the full scale of needs; donors and partners must now scale-up to give Ethiopia the humanitarian support and attention it deserves.

In 2016, as humanitarian needs spike, international support at least in the short term, must tilt towards more humanitarian assistance. This is critical, to ensure that Ethiopia's development gains of the past decade are preserved.

H.E. Mr. Mitiku Kassa,
National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission,
Commissioner

FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR ETHIOPIA

Drought, worsened by El Niño effects is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of over ten million Ethiopians.

With the support of Government, families have been building their resilience, but this has been stretched by the *belg* failure and by the erratic *meher* rains this year.

The international humanitarian community supported the Government in developing the Humanitarian Requirements Document for 2016. This is an ambitious but achievable plan that focuses on saving lives, but also on protecting and restoring livelihoods. The aim is to help people recover quickly from shock, and to prevent further deterioration.

The HRD for 2016 calls for a multi-sectoral response including food, health, nutrition, sanitation, water and education. However, it is critical that food assistance moves at scale and quickly.

The HRD for the first time reflects the costed activities of international non-governmental organisations. If properly resourced, the HRD for 2016 will be the basis for a well- coordinated and prioritised humanitarian response that saves many lives and livelihoods. The HRD also commits us to stronger monitoring, which we hope will help us prioritise our support to those most in need and areas most affected.

We are now looking to the donors to deliver the resources needed for this response.

Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Save lives and reduce morbidity related to drought

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Protect and restore livelihoods

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Prepare for and respond to other humanitarian shocks, including natural disasters, conflict and displacement

PEOPLE TARGETED (HRD)



10.2M

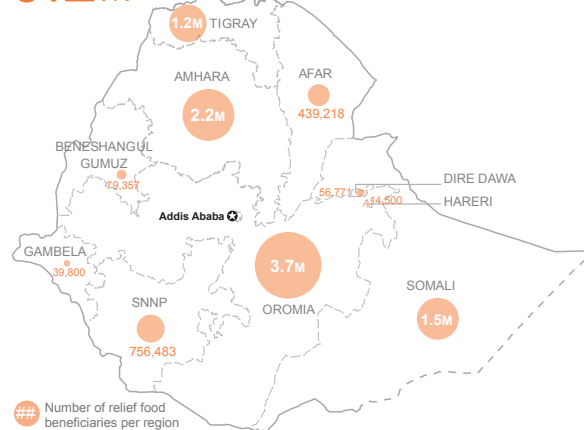
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



\$1.4 Billion

PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE

10.2M



The *meher*/ post-summer assessment and 2016 projections indicate the following priority needs:

- 0.4M Severely Acute Malnourished
- 1.7M Moderately Acute Malnourished
- 2.0M Without safe drinking Water
- 0.8M Displaced due to shocks

Key Humanitarian Issues

- Lives are at risk due to a lack of food and water, and the risk of disease outbreaks;
- Livelihoods have been destroyed due to live-stock death or poor health, or remain precarious due to limited access to seeds and other agricultural inputs for the coming year;
- Flooding and other drought or conflict-related displacement will lead to critical needs for food, shelter and non-food items.

SECTOR SUMMARIES

SECTOR	# PEOPLE TARGETED	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS US\$	AVAILABLE RESOURCE US\$	NET REQUIREMENTS US\$
General Ration: MT				
Gross: 1.5M MT				
Cereals: 1.2M MT	10.2M*	1.2Billion*	158.2M	1.0Billion
Blended Food: 202,843 MT				
Pulses: 121,443 MT				
Oil: 36,433 MT				
Net MT: 1.0M				
FOOD SUB TOTAL		1.2Billion	158.2M	1.0Billion
Health and Nutrition	2.1M & 3.6M	129.1M		
WASH	5.8M	73.4M		
Agriculture	2M	46.3M		
Education	1.3M	16.7M		
Protection	0.8M	11.9M		
Emergency Shelter/NFI	2.5M	8.2M		
NON FOOD TOTAL		212.2M		
TOTAL	10.2M	1.4Billion	158.2M	1.2Billion

* Government and donor carry-over and pipeline pledges to 2016 are US\$158,271,229. Therefore, net food requirements are US\$1,022,092,384. This brings HRD net overall requirements to US\$1,286,536,103 as of 7 December 2015.

OVERVIEW OF

THE CRISIS

Ethiopia is experiencing one of the worst droughts in decades. The two main rainy seasons – that supply over 80 per cent of Ethiopia’s agricultural yield and employ 85 per cent of the workforce – were not successful in 2015.

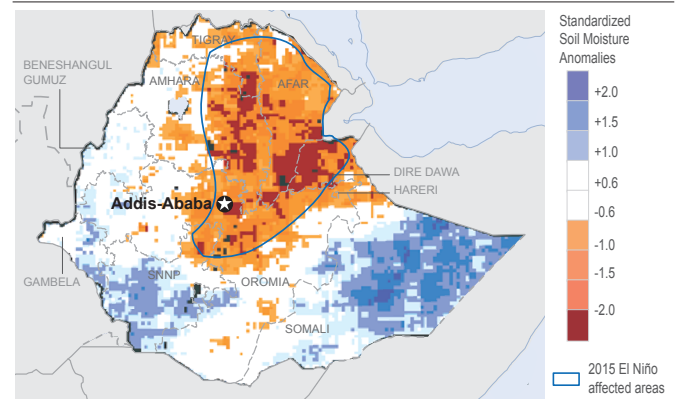
In June, the Government declared the failure of the spring *belg* rains. This affected smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the north eastern rangelands of Afar and the northern Somali regions. A Government-led multi-agency assessment on the impact of agricultural yield and livestock concluded that 4.5 million people were in need of emergency food assistance in August. Subsequently, the summer rains were weak and erratic due to El Niño, which negatively affected *meher* dependent farmers and tipped pastoralists into severe food insecurity in late July. The Government led a pre-harvest, rapid multi-agency assessment in early October that concluded the number of people requiring emergency food assistance had increased to 8.2 million, following which an addendum to the 2015 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) was released.

The bulk of the needs presented in this HRD for 2016 were established through a subsequent robust, Government-led multi-agency *meher* assessment, which took place over three weeks in October/November. Close to 200 Government, UN, NGO and donor representatives visited affected communities across Ethiopia’s nine regions. The assessment teams met and interviewed local authorities, community leaders, and men and women affected by the crisis.

The *meher* assessment concluded that the expected harvest was far below expectations, with some regions experiencing between 50 to 90 per cent crop loss. The lack of rainfall and subsequent drought have caused a massive spike in humanitarian needs, which are expected to continue through much of 2016.

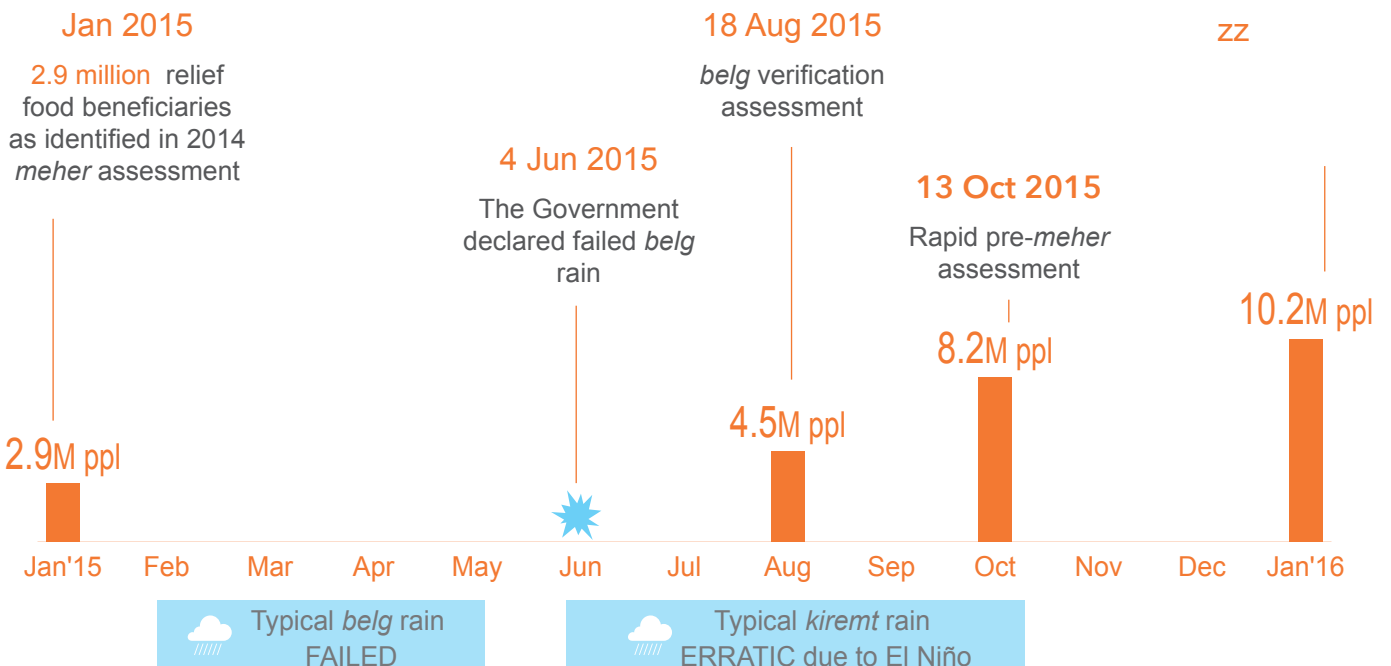
Further informing the needs presented in this HRD are sector projections for 2016, which have been established through joint Government and Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) analysis of ‘analogue’ El Niño impacted years.

AUGUST 2015 NEGATIVE SOIL MOISTURE



August is usually the peak of the summer rains. The most affected areas are experiencing the least soil moisture in over 30 years.

CRISIS TIMELINE

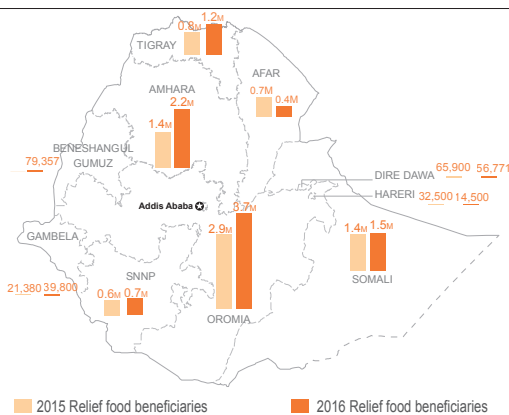


HUMANITARIAN

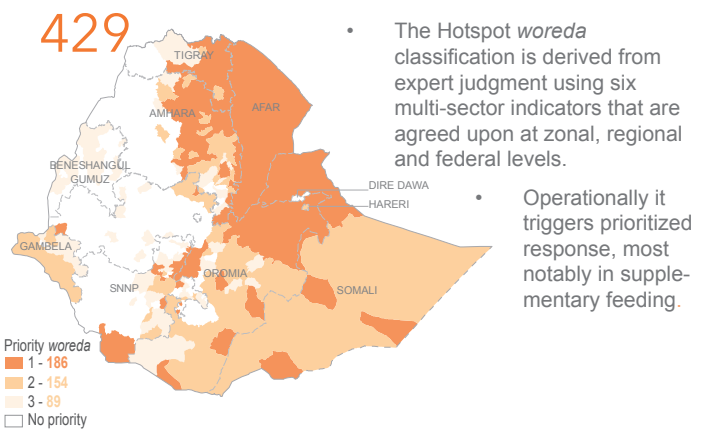
NEEDS

Climatic shocks greatly affecting successive harvests and high food price inflation have combined to drive food insecurity and malnutrition significantly higher. At the household level, the poorest wealth quintile in affected areas are of particular concern, able to cover on average only one third of their minimum daily caloric needs from their own means. Coping mechanisms are stretched to their limits, household debts are rising sharply and dietary diversity has narrowed significantly, with affected populations consuming a diet consisting predominantly of cereals.

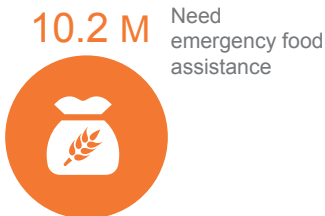
NOVEMBER 2015 VS 2016 PEOPLE NEEDING HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE



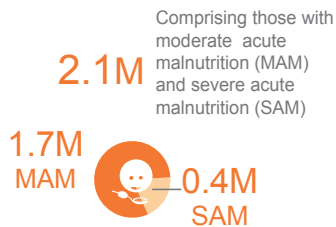
HOTSPOT WOREDAS (AS OF DECEMBER 2015)



FOOD



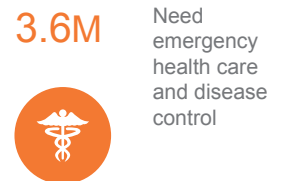
NUTRITION



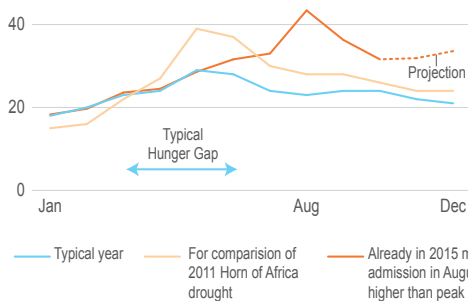
AGRICULTURE



HEALTH



SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION TREND

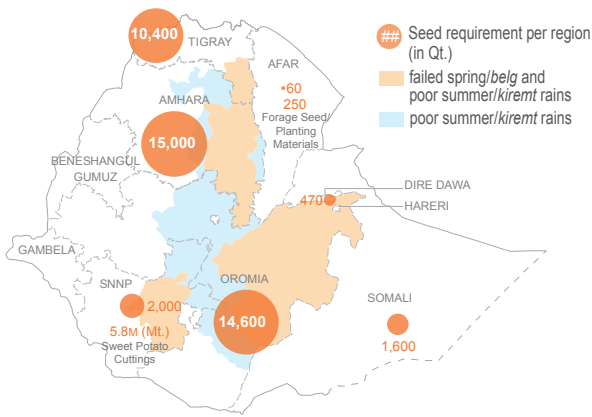


Given the greatly reduced harvest, admissions are expected to increase much earlier than usual. SAM projections of 0.4M are dependent on the success of the food and TSF response.- If there are delays, the figure will be much higher.

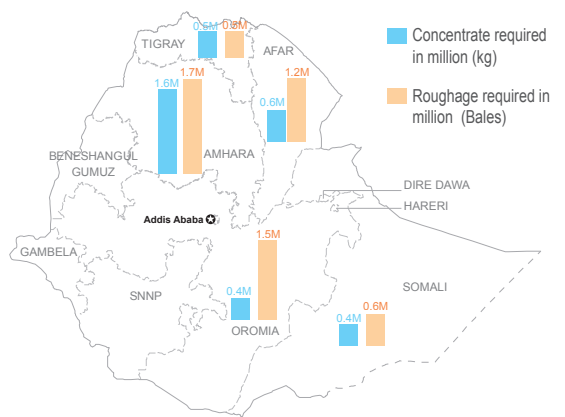
MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION CASES

Region	PEOPLE TARGETED	
	Children* & Pregnant and lactating women	% children & Pregnant and lactating women
*Children (6 - 59 months)		
AFAR	136,000	59% 41%
AMHARA	340,000	59% 41%
GAMBELLA	17,000	59% 41%
OROMIA	561,000	59% 41%
SNNP	204,000	59% 41%
SOMALI	238,000	59% 41%
TIGRAY	204,000	59% 41%
TOTAL	1.7M	59% 41%

SEED REQUIREMENT PER REGION - 2016 PROJECTION



ANIMAL FEED REQUIREMENT PER REGION - 2016 PROJECTION



EDUCATION

1.3M Need Education in Emergency (EiE) school supplies

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

0.8M Projected to be in need of emergency shelter and non-food item supplies.

PROTECTION

2.5M Need protection against sexual and other forms of violence; and victims in need of physical and psychological treatment.

WASH

5.8M Need access to clean drinking water and basic latrine facilities.

2016 PROJECTED DISPLACEMENT - IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

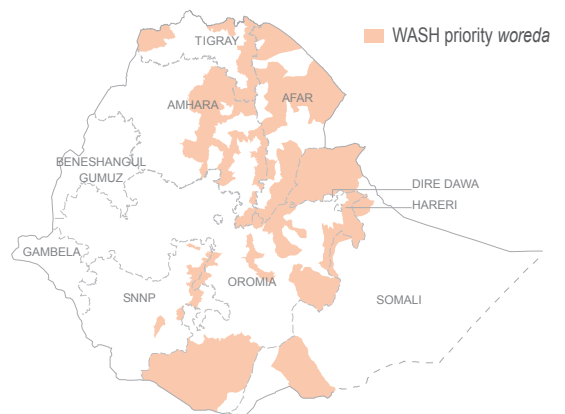
821,400 Flooding

425,000

286,400 Drought

110,000 Communal conflict

2016 WASH PRIORITY WOREDAS



RESPONSE

STRATEGY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Government and the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team have prepared this evidence-based plan on the basis of the *meher* and projections for 2016. To ensure appropriate inter-sector coordination, it has been built around three pillars, which have formed the basis for related sector-specific operational plans, which will be presented in the second part of the HRD.

1 Save lives and reduce morbidity related to drought



Activities will focus on priority (1,2 & 3) *woredas*. Ensuring access to safe drinking water underpins all efforts – without which there could be large-scale population movement. The Government has requested monthly food distribution. Regular screening will ensure that the most vulnerable are reached with treatment and supplementary food. The potential for disease outbreaks is of particular concern – and hence the need to increase immunization coverage. In coping with these factors, school absenteeism and child labour increase, families marry young girls off at earlier ages and send their children to much longer distances to fetch water. Women face risks of different forms of violence, including when eroded livelihoods forces them into survival sex.

2 Protect and restore livelihoods



Activities will focus on priority (1,2,3) *woredas* to ensure that at risk livelihoods can be protected, and to take advantage of the 2016 rains. Supporting livestock survival, including plough oxen, through the provision of fodder, access to drinking water and vaccination will be key. For families most affected by drought, timely access to seeds and fertilizer will be prioritized to enable them to take advantage of the 2016 rains.

3 Prepare for and respond to other humanitarian shocks – natural disasters, conflict and displacement



This objective relates to drought and flood affected areas. El Niño will likely be followed by La Niña related flooding. Drought will force more people to move in search for water and pasture. This could exacerbate communal conflict and increase displacement in parts of the country. The Government flood contingency plan expects 210,600 people to be affected by flooding and at least 105,300 people at risk of displacement.

Cross-Cutting: Government service provision strengthened at point of delivery

This cross-cutting theme reaches across the whole Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). Almost all humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia is provided through the Government, with technical and material support for systems provided at multiple levels. Whilst there are obvious concerns that the crisis may impact some of Ethiopia's impressive development gains, there is also hope that if well-funded, the implementation of the HRD will lead to longer-term development outcomes, in particular through the support that will be provided to front-end service providers.



Photo credit: Kelay Belihu

Development Agent: Through the Agents, the Government provides agricultural services to farmers, including better seeds, livestock care, and newer technologies



Photo credit: Tigist Alemu

Health Extension Workers: Through these workers, the Government provides essential curative care in rural areas, where health care is limited.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

There has been great progress in improving the quality of cross-sector needs analysis underpinning the HRD for 2016. Needs projections have already been introduced earlier in the plan, based on analysis of past El-Niño events in Ethiopia.

A number of unpredictable variables remain beyond the control of Government and other humanitarian responders that will affect needs, and the ability of partners to address them over the coming year, most notably the weather.

The following planning assumptions have been agreed as a basis for the HRD:

- i) **The spring 2016 *belg* rains will not fail; meaning that at least 10 per cent of those targeted for emergency food aid will be self-sufficient from the end of July.** Historically, the *belg* rains have been good after an El Niño year, though the intensity of the current event has led meteorologists to remain cautious in their predictions. However, noting livestock loss, it will take pastoralists and farmers several seasons to fully recover from the current drought. The HRD will be revised as part of a Mid-Year Review exercise after completion of a Government-led *belg* harvest assessment in April – May 2016. Contingency planning for possible *belg* failure will be considered early in 2016.
- ii) **There will be increased flooding compared with recent years due to the effects of El Niño.** As outlined above, the Government has identified locations where increased flooding is very likely. The effects will be somewhat mitigated due to the construction of the dams and other Government interventions.
- iii) **Continued three month lead times for the procurement and delivery of food and other assistance.** Any new funding contribution will take this time to materialize as assistance in the hands of beneficiaries.
- iv) **The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) will provide monthly food and cash transfers to 7.9 million**

beneficiaries as planned for the first six months of the year.

- v) **Aid recipients will share assistance provided.** History has shown that communities will ensure that the most-needy in their midst will have access to available aid. This is particularly important in areas where there may be beneficiaries of both PSNP and HRD relief distributions, which will not be provided simultaneously. This could be an issue of concern as people in need may compromise on calorie consumption.
- vi) **Continuing food price inflation.** WFP market analysis indicates that staple food prices on average have risen between 11 and 18 per cent. Localized inflation and variances in ‘terms of trade’ will be closely monitored, in particular in areas where cash transfers are being considered instead of food aid.
- vii) **Continuing ‘unseasonal’ migration and displacement.** Pastoralist community heads of households leaving in search of pasture for livestock. High potential for displacement of whole communities due to lack of available drinking water.

PRIORITIZATION

The prioritization of activities (and of the overall approach) has been considered in three main dimensions throughout this plan:

Most Lifesaving: Responses that can have an immediate, large impact in a cost-effective manner (whilst still addressing the needs of the most-vulnerable groups– e.g. the elderly – that often comes at a higher cost).

Time Critical: i.e. Ensuring the timely procurement and distribution of seeds to areas benefiting from the different rainy seasons across the country

Critically Enabling: i.e. Drinking water interventions, without which the rest of the multi-sector response would not be possible.

Each sector (cluster) operational plan includes a short list of agreed, prioritized activities – categorized as either ‘high’ or ‘critical’ priority – the associated costing has also been prioritized accordingly.

Geographical prioritization in most sectors is driven primarily by the Government’s ‘Hotspot *woreda* Classification’, which will be periodically updated throughout the year. Further ad-hoc operational prioritization of multi-sector response gaps in affected areas will be handled via the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group and Inter-Cluster/sector Coordination Groups.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will work with Government to develop and share regular updates for donors and partners throughout the year on evolving operational and funding priorities, taking into account the dynamics of the crisis, funding allocations and gaps, and the response of the Government (beyond the HRD).

OPERATIONAL

CAPACITY

Currently, there are over 66 humanitarian organizations operational in Ethiopia and supporting the Government-led response

This includes 10 UN agencies, 43 INGOs, ICRC, IFRC, the Ethiopian Red Cross and IOM. At least 13 national NGOs are conducting and supporting humanitarian operations. These include faith and community based organizations, who have the multiplier effect of ensuring assistance reaches those in the remotest areas.

COORDINATION

The overall coordination is led by the Ethiopian Government's National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC*). NDRMCC leads federal and regional level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) across Ethiopia and hosts a series of specialised task forces that work in tandem with the clusters/sectors, including food and agriculture.

As the crisis evolves, the Government is strengthening the DRMTWGs across Ethiopia, with OCHA's support. Different UN, NGOs and the Ethiopian Red Cross are active participants, including at the regional and sub-regional levels.

Humanitarian partners are committed to a do no harm approach and to a nuanced consideration of gender that takes into account the different vulnerabilities that women, men, boys and girls face in accessing humanitarian assistance. Programmes must always include female community members, beyond the female headed household indicator, which can be misleading. Many women are temporarily heading their households as the male heads of units move in search of livelihood and pasture.

DEVELOPMENT AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CONTEXT:

Over the last decade, Ethiopia has had remarkable economic growth, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaging 10.9 per cent in 2004-2014. The country's growth has been stable and rapid. Poverty has been substantially reduced from 44 per cent in 2000 to 30 per cent in 2011, according to the national poverty line. But according to the UNDP Human Development Index 67 per cent of the population still live in severe multi-dimensional poverty.

In 2013, Ethiopia adopted a national policy and strategy on disaster risk management (DRM). It includes general directions and major implementation strategies, including on a decentralized DRM system, early warning

*Formerly Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)

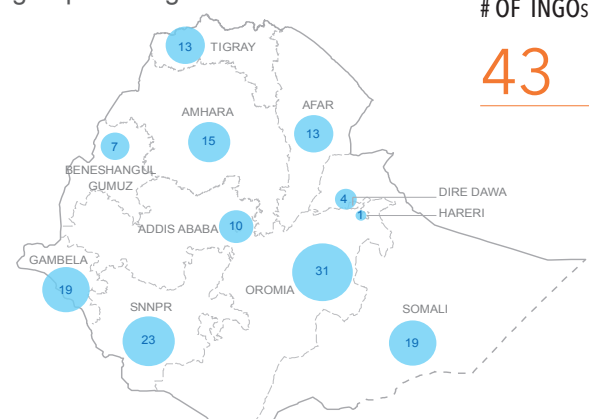
and risk assessment, information management, capacity building, and on integration of disaster risk reduction into development plans.

The Government has also established an Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration, which provides a short-term buffer stock of emergency response commodities and items on loan to agencies engaged in relief activities (be it Government, UN or NGOs) until they can mobilize replacement resources through other mechanisms.

The Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC), at the strategy and technical levels, led by NDRMCC comprising representatives from the respective Sector Task Forces and humanitarian partners coordinates and provides guidance to facilitate effective response at all levels. The Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), aimed at preventing, mitigating and forecasting disaster risk to enable effective response, is a tool to facilitate an effective implementation of the National DRM Policy. A DRM-SPIF Steering Committee and Task Forces were established to support in operationalizing the DRM Policy and the DRM-SPIF including development of guidelines and operational documents.

CASH AS A RESPONSE MODALITY

The nature of the drought crisis means that food availability in local markets is variable and in some areas limited. Cash as a modality of response will be considered by WFP, in areas where markets are functioning well. Availability of food in the pipeline, may be used as a basis for determining whether to prioritise food or cash transfers. A cross-sector cash coordination group is being established.



RESPONSE

MONITORING

In order to ensure ongoing coordination, operational management and collective prioritization, appropriate management to ensure regular collective analysis of key indicators to enable well-informed coordination of the response over the coming year.

THE FRAMEWORK

The Response Monitoring Framework (RMF) will track achievements against the HRD strategic objectives. The RMF will be developed and agreed by the Government and HCT to track progress against targets for delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations. The RMF defines what will be monitored, how and when, identifies responsibilities for monitoring and analysis, and provides a clear schedule for the release of reports, including Periodic Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and humanitarian dashboards. While providing an evidence base to the Government and HCT to make decisions on strengthening humanitarian response, addressing shortcomings, and adjusting the HRD as required, the monitoring framework will also strengthen the humanitarian community's accountability towards the affected populations and local partners.

SCOPE

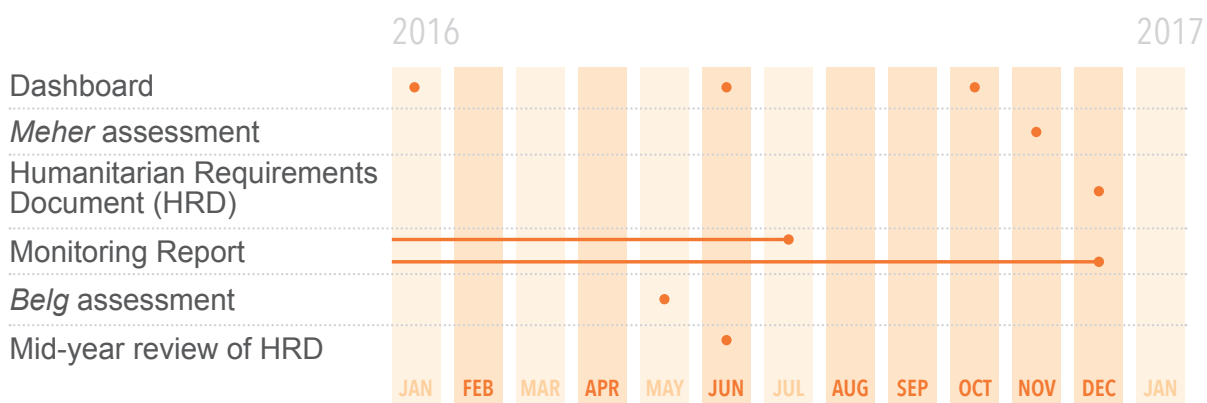
The framework will cover the period from January 2016 to December 2016. The RMF will be based on the three strategic objectives set out in the HRD. These will be monitored in-line with the existing coordination mechanisms between the Government and the HCT. Central to the RMF is the cluster/sector system, where clusters/sectors will be largely responsible for monitoring and reporting on progress. The RMF will focus on

monitoring the collective humanitarian response but at the same time will count on the clusters/sectors and individual agencies to report on their activities. The RMF will take advantage of the annual assessments (*belg* and *meher*), and use them to monitor and review progress based on primary data collection. These assessments together with the PMR will be used to prepare for the 2016 *belg* and *meher* assessments and the Mid-Year Assessment of the HRD.

REPORTING

Two PMRs will be produced, one in July and the other in December at the end of the implementation cycle. The PMR will present progress made on Strategic Objectives, challenges faced in reaching the set targets, changes in the context, if any, an analysis of funding, and recommendations for the way forward. Each cluster/sector will also elaborate on achievements towards cluster/sector Objectives, any changes in the context, challenges faced, and recommendations to address gaps in the response. The humanitarian dashboard will be used to present information on the response highlighting key responses, needs and gaps. It will also be used to measure progress on the beneficiaries reached against the target and in so doing set a platform for reviewing progress.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE TIMELINE





Food



Nutrition



Agriculture



WASH



Health



Education



Emergency Shelter



Protection



PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

FOOD



PEOPLE TARGETED BY HRD 2016



10.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



1.1 Billion

OF PARTNERS



16

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1,2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Improved food consumption for targeted households and / or individuals.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Humanitarian food needs caused by emergency shocks prepared and responded to.

Context

Relief food assistance is the critical coping mechanism until the next harvests, mid-2016 for *belg* producing areas and late 2016 for *meher* producing areas.

The 2015 *meher* assessment has concluded that 10.2 million people will require food assistance in 2016.

For the relief response covering 10.2 million people in the first 6 months of 2016, NDRMCC and WFP will mobilize to cover 7.6 million people, while the CRS-led Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) will cover the needs of 2.6 million people.

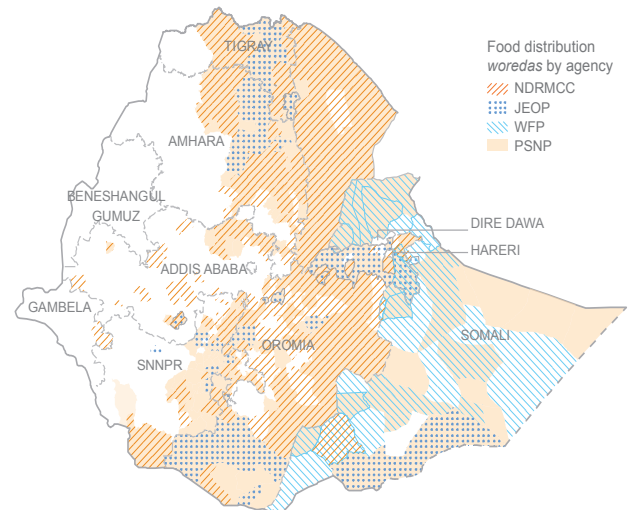
It is essential to see food assistance, supplementary and therapeutic feeding and WASH as a package of interventions. Evidence shows that failure to distribute food and operate supplementary feeding both undermines the effectiveness of nutrition interventions and directly causes significant increases in severe acute malnutrition.

Targeting

The HRD will focus on immediate and transitory needs that have arisen as a result of a particular shock such as drought, flooding or conflict (e.g., water, food, shelter, health). The PSNP and HRD are complementary and do not overlap in terms of beneficiary households and offer a continuum of support to the most vulnerable households. This being said, for both vulnerable segments of the population will be prioritized including people displaced by drought as well as women- and child-headed households.

In the event that resources are not sufficient, prioritization of the most-affected *woredas* and households will be carried out by the Food Cluster/sector, led

NDRMCC, JEOP, PSNP AND WFP



by the NDRMCC and assisted by *woreda* authorities. The category of the *woreda* in the hotspot ranking, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition and the level of household food insecurity will inform this prioritization. Data supporting this exercise will originate from health and nutrition screening carried out by *woreda* authorities, the results of the *meher* assessment and the WFP Community and Household Surveys.

Main Partners

NDRMCC; WFP; JEOP (JEOP is a consortium led by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and includes CARE, Save the Children International (Save the Children), World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), Food for the Hungry Ethiopia (FHE) and the Relief Society of Tigray (REST). CRS works through its local implementing partners - Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Coordination office of Harar (ECC-SDCOH) and Meki (ECC-SDCOM). Both Save the Children and FHE partly implement through the Organization for Relief and Development in Amhara (ORDA).

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

The humanitarian response in 2016 will



be led by the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC), who, together with WFP, will assist a projected 7.6 million people in close to 200 *woredas*. The Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP) will provide support to 2.6 million people in 76 priority *woredas*.

CRS, representing the JEOP consortium, and WFP participate in a monthly NDRMCC-led Prioritization Committee

Meeting, which is the forum for reviewing the national pipeline and recommending allocations to address the emergency food needs of the country. In addition, CRS and WFP co-lead the Food Cluster/sector structure. CRS, NDRMCC and WFP also participate in monthly Food Aid Management Task Force meetings which meet to discuss operational challenges (e.g., transport and port operations).

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	Emergency Food Assistance (NDRMCC /WFP)	7.6M	US\$ 827.6M
Critical	Emergency Food Assistance (JEOP)	2.6M	US\$ 275.8M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		10.2M	1.1Billion

NUTRITION



PEOPLE TARGETED

 2.1M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 115.4M

OF PARTNERS

 31

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 435,000 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children under 5 identified and treated.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 1,000,000 moderate acute malnourished (MAM) girls and boys of 6 to 59 months and 700,000 moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women treated and rehabilitated.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 Appropriate caring and feeding practices for children, pregnant and lactating women in emergencies promoted.

Context

The Ethiopia Mini-DHS-2014 revealed that, overall nine per cent of Ethiopian children are wasted and three per cent are severely wasted, with wide regional variability. Malnutrition as a child impacts the workforce and productivity of the population as adult. In Ethiopia 67 per cent of the adult population suffer from stunting as children. Stunted children achieve 1.1 years less in school education and 16 per cent of all repetitions in primary school are associated with stunting.

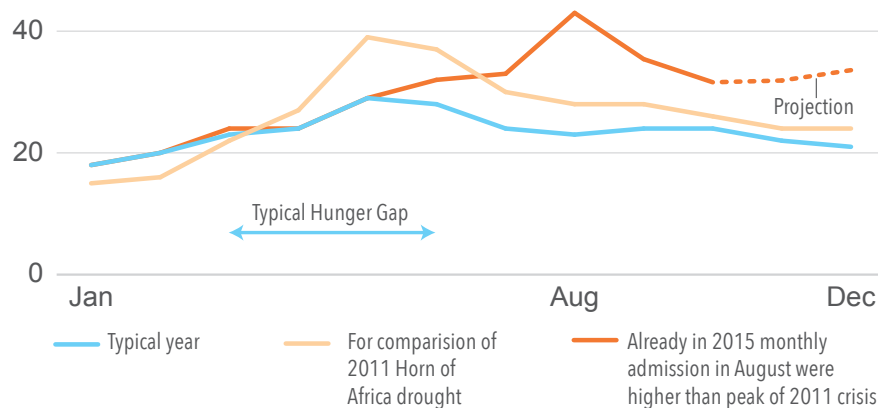
The drought-induced increase in household food insecurity will result in record levels of acute malnutrition. In 2015 rates of children's SAM admissions have been on the rise, with August numbers being the highest ever reported in the past years – even compared with the Horn of Africa crisis in 2011.

With this admission trend it is expected that by the end of 2015, the total reported SAM cases will exceed 350,000 across the country.

Targeting

The priority caseload for the cluster/sector

TRENDS IN SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION



will be the 435,000 severely malnourished children across the country. 1,000,000 moderately malnourished children of 6

to 59 months and 700,000 pregnant and lactating women. The priority for MAM response will be in all priority 1 *woredas* and some priority 2 and 3 *woredas*.

The number of women and children targeted is based on the current caseload of actual admission (260,000 as of September 2015) and on analyses of previous analog El Niño years.

Main Partners

ACF, ADRA, AMREF, CARE, Child Fund, Concern, CordAid, DRC, NDRMCC, EPHI, FAO, FEWSNET, FH-E, FMOH, GOAL, IMC, Islamic Relief, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, MSF, Oxfam, Plan International, Red Cross, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Vision, ZOA.

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

The Government and partners have agreed to focus on key food, nutrition, health and WASH interventions in priority *woredas* to ensure maximum impact and to prevent a further deterioration of the nutritional situation. For example, for TSF

programming, the Food cluster/sector will be responsible for the overall procurement of supplies, while the Nutrition cluster/



sector is responsible for screening and analyzing overall nutrition trends.

The Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) together with the Emergency Health and Nutrition Taskforce /command post will lead and coordinate the overall implementation at all level, through establishing strong links with existing task forces to ensure comprehensive response.















A community based approach to the implementation will continue in 2016. The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) continues to be appropriate as 90 per cent of SAM cases are outpatients with good appetite and no complications. Conduct timely

nutrition surveys/surveillance in crisis-affected *woredas* – nutritional bi-annual assessments, ad hoc rapid assessments throughout the year.

Treatment for unaccompanied minors and child friendly spaces are critical for this cluster/sector objectives to be reached, as many SAM cases are displaced children.

The FMOH has established a Health and Nutrition Incident Command Post (ICP) in response to the current drought emergency. It monitors the situation, the ongoing response, challenges and mobilizes required support from the Government as well as partners. The Command Post meets twice a week and

MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION CASES - MEHER ASSESSMENT

*Children (6 - 59 months)	PEOPLE TARGETED	
	Children* & Pregnant and lactating women	% children & Pregnant and lactating women
 AFAR	136,000	
 AMHARA	340,000	
 GAMBELLA	17,000	
 OROMIA	561,000	
 SNNP	204,000	
 SOMALI	238,000	
 TIGRAY	204,000	
TOTAL	1.7M	59% 41%



works closely with the NDRMCC and the DRM task force. It also chairs bi-monthly Emergency Health and Nutrition task force meeting of key partners from UN and NGOs. The ICP has established a similar system in Somali (Sitti zone) and Afar regions.

The nutrition response is primarily implemented by the Government employed Health Extension Workers (HEWs) with support from humanitarian actors. The HEWs are found at the *kebele* level (smallest administrative units)

providing basic preventive and curative health services including prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

The NGOs listed above also play crucial role in supporting the nutrition response in the priority *woredas*. They support the Regional Health Bureaus including with technical support and logistics in transportation of supplies procured by UNICEF from region or zones to lower level health facilities.

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	SAM treatment	435,000	33.6M
Critical	MAM treatment	1,700,000	56.3M (costed with WFP)
Critical	Malnutrition screening (Vitamin A supplementation and deworming)	11,800,000 children under 5; 1,400,000 pregnant and lactating women	3M
High	Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) – Emergency	142 <i>woredas</i> ; 1,278 HWs; 6,234 HEW; 21,029 WDAs; 666,807 children 0-23; 325,209 PLW (to be adjusted based on hotspot)	0.75M
High	Ad-hoc nutrition surveys	10 per cent of priority 1 <i>woredas</i>	1.29M
High	Supply warehousing (due to increased amount)	National	0.3M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			95.5M

AGRICULTURE



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Livelihoods protected and restored through the provision of emergency livestock and seed interventions.

Context

In Ethiopia, 80 – 85 per cent of the population are practicing rain-fed agriculture. After a decade of impressive increases in annual agriculture production and productivity, the 2015 cropping season has been poor. The failed *belg* rains not only resulted in a failed *belg* harvest but also prevented smallholder farmers in the *belg* and *kiremt* rainfall areas from planting longer maturing crops such as maize and sorghum.

The arrival of the 2015 El Niño episode in the summer months resulted in below normal *kiremt* rains and the main *meher* or summer cropping season was poor across much of the eastern half of Ethiopia. The *kiremt* rains in Afar and northern Somali regions also failed causing drought conditions and livestock loss in the north-eastern rangelands.

Drought in the eastern highland farming areas led to loss of crops and livestock in large areas of south and south-eastern Tigray, eastern Amhara and central and eastern Oromia and parts of SNNP regions. The forecast poor performance of the *meher* production season has already resulted in rising food prices and declining terms of trade as farmers and pastoralists in the drought affected areas have sold their livestock for progressively lower prices. Opportunities for seasonal

on-farm labour are also reduced and this is reflected in deteriorating seasonal daily labour rates.

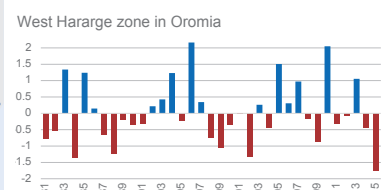
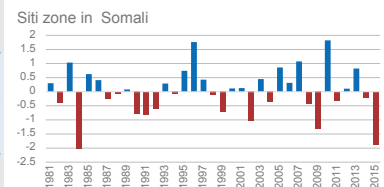
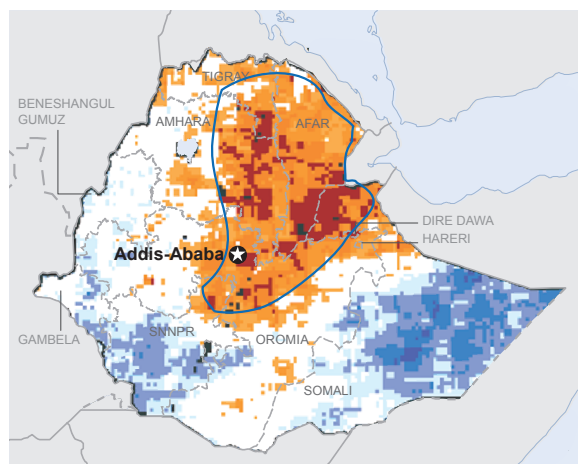
With increasing food prices and declining livestock prices, household food insecurity is expected to worsen. Smallholders and pastoralists are already reporting rising levels of indebtedness, while other households have reported that they have already been forced to sell livestock and eat seeds that they would normally have planted in 2016.

Targeting

The scale of the 2015 El Niño is unprecedented in recent history and it is recognized that it is not possible to protect all livelihood assets – drought affected livestock or provide all the seed and cash – that farmers ideally require. For this reason, it will be necessary to target the most drought-affected areas i.e. those areas where crops and livestock are most affected and at risk and where food prices and household purchasing power most threaten household food security. Identified priority groups therefore include drought-affected pastoralists in the northern rangelands of Afar and northern Somali regions that have lost more significant percentage of their livestock.

- Drought-affected pastoralists in the

NEGATIVE SOIL MOISTURE LEVELS



* Includes development, humanitarian, donors and Government partners at federal and regional levels.



northern rangelands of Afar and northern Somali region that have lost more significant percentage of their livestock;

- Smallholder farmers in *belg* and *belg/meher* that have lost a significant per cent of their harvest;
- Those *woredas* in which more than 40 per cent of the population is drought affected and have lost either significant percentage of their livestock or their forecast crop production in 2015.

Main Partners

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, FAO, ACF, Action Aid, ATA, Brooke Ethiopia, CARE, CA, Concern, COOPI, Cordaid, CHF, CISP, CRS, CST, DCA, EGTE, FHE, FEWSNET, GAA, GIZ, GOAL, Intermon Oxfam, IRC, Mercy Corps, MoT, NCA, NMA, NRC, Oxfam America, PIE, PIN, REST, SCI, SDC, SHA, SoS Sahel, Tufts University, VSF Germany, VSF Suisse, WVE & ZoA..

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

The 2015 El Niño episode has had a major impact on agriculture sector performance in Ethiopia in both highland and lowland pastoralist zones. This requires a robust agriculture response that will help protect livestock and ensure that smallholder farmers have appropriate, quality seeds to ensure they can plant their land during the *belg* and *kirmet* seasons of 2016. Other priority interventions that have been identified include cash transfers – to help pay off debts – and using the bi-products of commercial farming including sugar estates and agro-processing industries to provide supplementary feed to drought-affected livestock.

The Federal Disaster Risk Management - Agriculture Task Force (DRM-ATF) will lead and coordinate the El Niño agriculture sector response in close coordination with appropriate line ministries and development and humanitarian partners. The DRM ATF and its regional branches will also monitor and eventually evaluate livelihood responses. For these reasons, all development and humanitarian partners supporting this cluster/sector are required to be active in both the federal and appropriate regional DRM ATF where they are operational.



PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Pastoralist zones – Afar and northern Somali regions			
Category 1	Provision of emergency livestock feed for core breeding animals to the next rains	0.1M	4.6M
	Provision of fast growing forage planting materials	0.1M	0.1M
	Provision of emergency seeds	0.1M	0.1M
	Animal health support	0.4M	0.6M
	Slaughter destocking – for nutritional support to children and safe carcass disposal	1.1M	3.4M
Category 2	Emergency vaccination for livestock after the return of the rains	(beneficiaries counted in animal health above)	2.2M
	Restocking with sheep and goats *	-	-
	De-silting through cash-for-work of livestock drinking ponds	0.1M	2.9M
Belg and belg/kiremt smallholder farming zones – Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions			
Category 1	Provision of emergency seeds	2.2M	3.3M
	Provision of emergency livestock feed for core dairy cattle and plough oxen	0.4M	12.5M
	Animal health support and vaccination after the return of the rains	1.5M	4.7M
	Commercial/ slaughter destocking – for nutritional support to children and safe carcass disposal	2.9	9.5M
Category 2	De-silting through cash-for-work of livestock drinking ponds	0.1M	2.4M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		2M	46.3M

*An assessment to be made after 1 season of good rains to determine the viability and appropriateness

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1,2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Emergency water supplies for human and livestock consumption provided in a sustainable manner.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Safe access to water and sanitation to drought and flood affected communities facilitated.

Context

Approximately 57 per cent of Ethiopia's population has access to improved water sources, with coverage higher in urban areas (92 per cent) compared to rural areas (45 per cent). Community-led total sanitation and hygiene interventions have reduced open defecation from 92 per cent in 1990 to 29 per cent in 2015.

Despite this tremendous progress, the water supply and sanitation coverage is not equitably distributed. Access to water and sanitation in the highland regions often exceeds 80 per cent and access in the lowland regions is often below 5 per cent. To address these differences the Government of Ethiopia and its development partners developed a US\$ 2.4 billion Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) entitled the ONE WASH National Programme (OWNP) 2013-2018. The OWP includes both a Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) established in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED), which supplies development WASH financing to 382 *woredas*. The coordination of the OWP

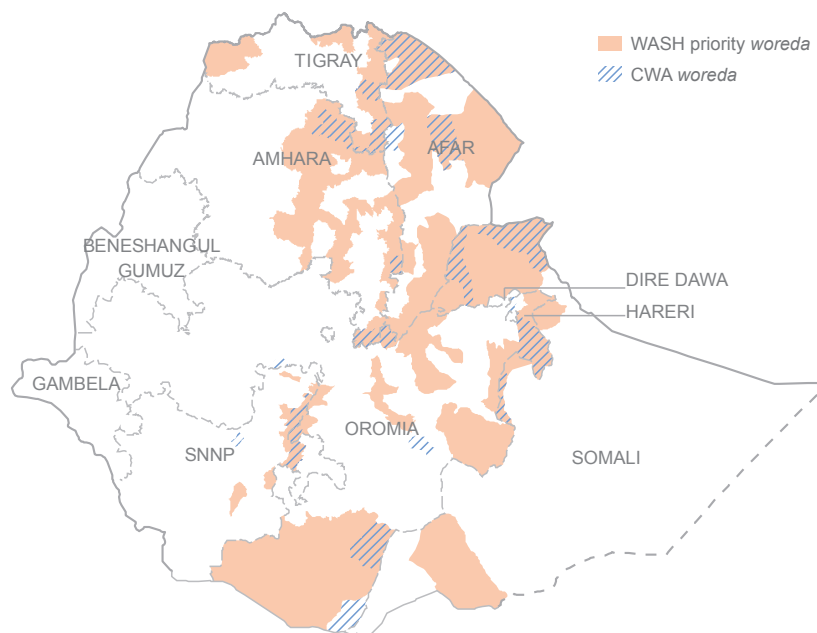
is undertaken by the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG), which includes development and humanitarian WASH actors. The WASH ETF and the OWP coordination mechanism is active in the majority of the regions but could be strengthened through an improved real time monitoring system, under the umbrella of the WSWG where linkages between development and humanitarian sector players is being fostered.

According to the *meher* 2015 seasonal needs assessment, 6.5 million people (49.4 per cent women and girls) were affected by drought. The impact of poor water access on the nutritional status of children, breastfeeding mothers and on water borne diseases is considered urgent and critical. An additional 104,450 people are projected to be affected by flooding, which will require water purification and related sanitation and hygiene services.

Targeting

Approximately 45 million people across Ethiopia (43 per cent of the national

2016 WASH PRIORITY WOREDAS / CONSOLIDATED WASH ACCOUNT (CWA)





population) currently lack access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Of these, about 5.8 million are estimated to be in critical need of safe, adequate and appropriate WASH services. Failed *belg* and low and erratic *kiremt* rains in 2015 resulted in drought, while unseasonal heavy rains caused localized flooding.

To enable the triggering of the development financing, some regions have requested for the use of CWA funds for urgent humanitarian response. Immediate humanitarian response is still needed in 180 drought and flood-affected *woredas*, which are not receiving CWA investments.

Humanitarian responses will be targeted in geographical locations where:

- A. Levels of water supply are less than 5 litres per person per day;
- B. Water trucking distance of more than 20kms;
- C. Levels of malnutrition are severe;
- D. Increased cases of water/vector borne diseases;
- E. Reduced livestock productivity or increased animal death.

Main Partners

Federal Ministries of Water and Health; Regional Water and Health Bureaus; ONEWASH/CWA development partners (UNICEF, DFID, IDA, AFDB, JICA, USAID, GoF); INGOs: Oxfam, Save the Children, CARE, IRC, NRC, DRC, GOAL, ACF, IMC, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and PIN; Private sector WASH Service providers

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity and the Ministry of Health will continue to lead and coordinate the response at federal and sub-national levels working in close collaboration with the Emergency WASH Task Force (ETF) and the WSWG. Biweekly/weekly meetings at the federal and regional level will enable information sharing through the 4Ws matrix. Inter-cluster/sector information exchange with the health and nutrition emergency task forces will be reinforced at the Government command post and federal/regional coordination body level.

Cluster/sector partners will ensure that interventions undertaken are in line with the Government of Ethiopia's National Emergency Response Plan. To ensure the longer term impact, cluster/sector partners including UNICEF, are dedicating resources to communication and advocacy campaigns that aim to show families how to improve daily sanitation and hygiene practices.

Strategy: Two-pronged - Focus on rehabilitating existing boreholes/water points rather than digging new ones, where we have infrastructure.

In hard to reach areas, and in complex geological formations (parts of Afar, Amhara [e.g. Waghimra], Tigray, Somali, and Oromia lowlands) drilling and construction of emergency boreholes would be the most cost effective response. Water trucking, according to the National Water Trucking Guidelines developed by the cluster/sector, is a last resort. Water trucking will be triggered as a "bridging measure" as drilling and rehabilitation is being undertaken. The cost of water trucking for two months for 2,000 people would be enough to establish a new water scheme for the same population.

Water provision – quantity and quality – will be according to National Water Quality standards, the minimum is 15 litres



per person per day. For water trucking the threshold is 5 litres per person per day. Water treatment chemicals will be prioritized in areas where ponds and surface water (unsafe) is available.

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	Establish real time monitoring SMS data collection system in all emergency affected <i>woredas</i>	7.5M	0.93M
	Upgrade existing water schemes (borehole/spring/pond/hand dug well etc) with storage and distribution systems for human and livestock consumption in hotspot 1 <i>woredas</i>	3.2M	24.5M
	Distribute household water treatment chemicals	0.6M	6.2M
	Water trucking to communities with no water source within a 20km radius	0.5M	2.5M
	Establishment of Emergency Water Treatment systems	0.2M	3.0M
	Soap distribution with hygiene promotion (Communication for Development)	3.5M**	2.5M
	Provision of emergency latrines and safe disposal of solid waste material	0.2M**	4.7M
High	Emergency drilling of deep boreholes/ distribution systems	0.9M	18.4M
	Optimization of non-functioning water schemes using appropriate technologies (solar pumping etc)	0.3M	5.4M
	Rehabilitation of communal/health/ school latrines in emergency affected areas	0.4M**	1.3M
	Provision of water supply in emergency affected schools and health facilities	0.4M**	3.5M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		5,849,964	73,171,000

** These figures are considered part of those benefiting from water supply interventions

HEALTH



PEOPLE TARGETED

 3.6M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 33.6M

OF PARTNERS

 22

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Life-saving health services to highly food insecure and displaced people in emergency affected areas provided.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Epidemic disease outbreaks in high risk areas detected and responded to.

Context

Currently, life-saving medical services are actively engaged in response, including critical public health, nutrition and water services. Access to emergency health services is needed for the approximately 435,000 children projected to be severely acute malnourished, 1.7 million moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers and the projected 820,000 displaced for the year 2016. National systems are currently reacting to needs of communities affected by the drought. The *meher* 2015 assessment indicated that health emergency preparedness and response including the availability of drugs and medical supplies is relatively limited to address the current and anticipated degree of the problem.

Estimates for 2016 show that poor water availability, lack of sanitation coupled with decreased food availability and displacement will significantly increase the risks of increased mortality and morbidity, including from malnutrition, and due to outbreaks of communicable diseases, including measles, meningitis, malaria, dengue fever, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infection.

It is estimated that 20 per cent of the expected 435,000 severely malnourished children will develop medical complications that need intensive lifesaving medical treatments in hospital-based therapeutic feeding centers. Malnutrition amongst pregnant women increases the risk of abortion, fetal death and bleeding, contributing to increased maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. A minimum initial reproductive health service package is required. Stresses from displacement are also linked with increasing psychosocial and mental health effects. Overburdened national health systems will face increasing difficulties to address emergency health needs.

The Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) and partners have already taken important

steps to address the on-going outbreaks of scabies, measles and dengue fever including a three year national vaccination campaign against meningitis A. However new threats are appearing such as Meningitis C in Gambella and increased incidence in watery diarrhea, malaria, dengue and other communicable diseases in drought and/or flood affected areas.

Targeting

The “at risk” population, are those affected by drought, and those at risk of flooding and displacement. The targeted beneficiaries include those at high risk of malnutrition and disease outbreaks. Highly vulnerable individuals include all women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women, all new born babies, children under-5, the elderly and people with disabilities.

The geographic areas of concern include the hotspot priority 1 and 2 *woredas* within Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Somali, SNNP, Gambella, Oromia and Dire Dawa City Administration; and areas of population displacement (Afar, Gambella, Hareri, Oromia, Somali and SNNP).

The affected population will be regularly monitored in 2016. The health sector will strengthen regular surveillance and monitoring and expand emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and community-level alert systems. Health and nutrition surveillance systems will supplement each other to increase coverage, screening, and surveillance and alert mechanisms.



Type	Location	PEOPLE IN NEED	
		Number affected	Number at risk
SCABIES	AMHARA, TIGRAY AND OROMIA	235,000	3.6M
MENINGITIS	GAMBELLA, SNNP AND OROMIA	9	1.5M
MEASLES	AFAR, AMHARA, BENISHANGUL, GAMBELLA, SNNP, OROMIA, SOMALI AND TIGRAY	31,000	6.8M
DENGUE FEVER	DIRE DAWA AND SOMALI	1,200	1.5M
AWD	AFAR, AMHARA, BENISHANGUL, GAMBELLA, SNNP, OROMIA AND TIGRAY	15	0.1M

Main Partners

UN agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, NGO partners: ACF, Care, Concern, CDC, CRS, ERCS, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Islamic relief, MSF-Spain, MSF-Holland, Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), OXFAM, Save the Children, World Vision, WAHA (Women and Health Alliance)

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

The FMoH together with the Emergency Health and Nutrition Taskforce will lead and coordinate the overall implementation. Similar coordination mechanisms are expected to function at all administrative levels. The Ministry of Health will continue to lead and coordinate the response at Federal and sub-national levels. The Ministry of Health leads the combined Health and Nutrition Task Force, and are also members of the WASH sector focusing on hygiene and sanitation, supporting interoperability of sector activities. Decentralized health and nutrition sector coordination will be strengthened in acutely affected areas through the regional, zonal and *woreda* coordination fora. All activities will be based on regular assessment of public health risks, needs of affected populations and *woreda*'s capacities to prevent, control and/or respond to adverse health events.

Coordinated health action based on health sector collaboration will support agency and NGO engagement with the Government and the Ministry of Health in order to identify and fill priority gaps, leverage on development gains, and to avoid overlap in response efforts. Health sector partners will support the MoH in mitigation action and contingency planning and preparedness for acute events and outbreaks.

WASH and Nutrition Linkages: Water availability and coordination between health interventions and WASH are critical to address the current scabies outbreak. To the extent possible, the Health, Nutrition, WASH and NFI sectors will align programming and provide integrated package of assistance to the same priority *woredas* to ensure maximum impact. Nutrition sector partners are scaling-up emergency nutrition services, including monitoring for severe acute malnutrition, provision of acute-care, supplemental feeding, counseling and follow-up. WASH sector partners are coordinating interventions to match outbreak control activities. Activities for delivery of in-patient medical management of Severe Acute Malnutrition with Medical Complications (MSAM/MC) is included in the nutrition sector component of this HRD.

Sustainability of the response: Cluster/sector partners will support national authorities and local communities capacity through: 1) training of health workers at all levels; 2) strengthening of



referral mechanisms and expanding of Inpatients therapeutic feeding centres (TFC) capacity; 3) increasing sentinel sites, sensitivity, completeness and timing for reporting, investigating and responding to disease outbreaks; and 4) restocking and refitting of damaged health facilities. Cluster/sector partners

including UNICEF, are launching community level campaigns to advocate for improved sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and other health practices. The health sector will engage with the logistics support agencies in the country to support humanitarian goods distribution.

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	Emergency and essential health care services including RH for displaced population	3.6M	17.0M
Critical	Communicable disease outbreak investigation, response and control (Medical supplies, medications, and lab supplies)	3.6M	11.6M
Critical	Public Health Surveillance and emergency nutrition screening	3.6M	2.1M
Critical	Mobile Health and Nutrition team deployment in pastoralist communities- to deliver essential primary health care services and to support surveillance.	3.5M	1.2M
Critical	Temporary Health Professional deployment as surge capacity to support most affected regions	3.2M	0.9M
High	Community engagement and Social mobilization	3.6M	0.8M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		3.6M	33.6M

EDUCATION



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 A safe and protective environment provided to school-aged children and adolescents affected by shocks.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 The return of children to school is promoted through the provision of school meals.

Context

The education system is heavily impacted when flooding destroys schools (in regions like Afar and Somali) and droughts force families to abandon their homes in search of food, water and protection. According to the *meher* assessment, shortage of water and pastures resulted in the estimated death of hundreds of thousands of livestock particularly in parts of Afar and Somali regions. The loss of assets and livelihoods has compromised the capacity of parents and care givers to send their children to school covering costs of clothing, school materials, and food.

The recent *meher* assessment indicate that 2,104,913 (1,117,407 boys and 987,507 girls) primary school students (47 per cent girls) have been affected by drought and in some areas by flood (Shabelle zone, Somali region) and conflict (West Hararge zone, Oromia). Schools in drought-affected regions have closed due to pastoralists moving with their children in search of water and pasture. Moreover, in almost all affected schools,

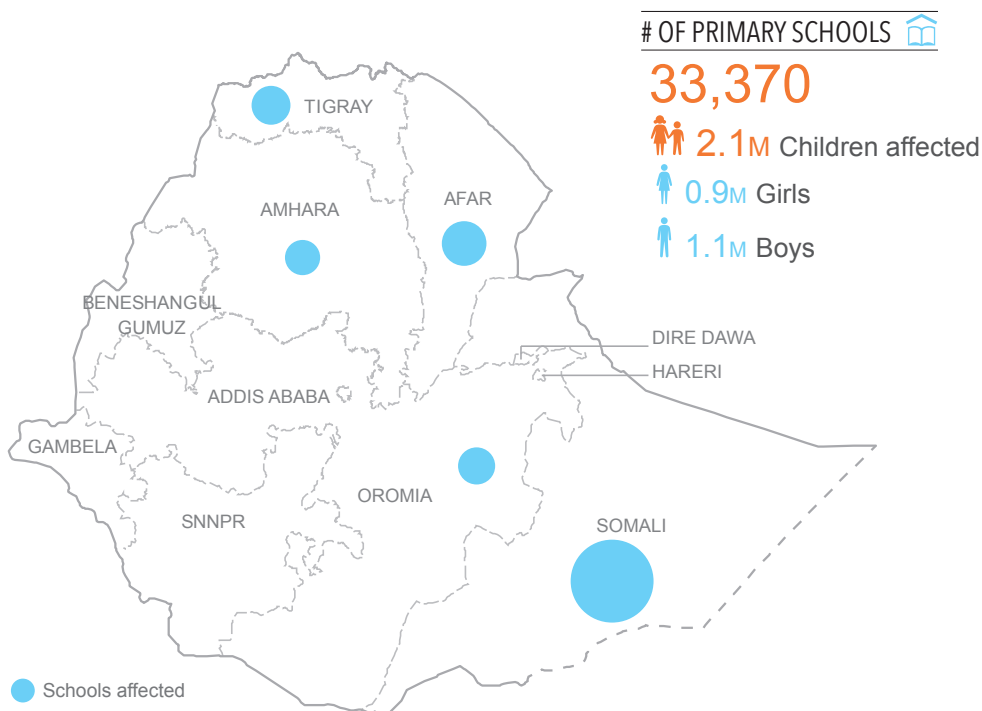
high absenteeism has been observed as children walk long distances to assist parents in fetching water; inadequate feeding limit the capacity of children to stay in class and impact the level of their attention in class. As a result, the above number includes children who are absent from school; and others who are at high risk of dropping-out; and of being exposed to protection issues related to child labor, trafficking and exploitation.

Government supported by WFP and Save the Children are planning to increase school feeding programmes in 2016.

Targeting

According to the *meher* assessment and the Ministry of Education reports, an estimated 1,287,444 school-aged children and adolescents are currently unable to access quality education opportunities as a result of drought. This number is expected to rise to over 2.5 million during the HRD period.

The most affected regions are Afar, Amhara, Gambela, Oromia, SNNP,





Somali and Tigray which correspond to *woredas* most affected by drought. In regions, like Gambella with high refugee caseload, cluster/sector partners will place special emphasis in these areas to ensure that educational services are not disrupted and conflict sensitive education programming is implemented.

Main Partners

Government: Federal Ministry of Education, Regional Education Bureaus and *woreda* Education Offices

International NGOs and UN agencies: Save the Children International; Plan International; World Vision, ZOA, Relief/Hope/Recovery, UNICEF and WFP.

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

















The Ministry of Education will continue to lead and coordinate the response at

federal and sub-national levels.

WASH and Nutrition Linkages: Learning spaces must be a safe haven for children and adolescents displaced and in need. They should ideally include gender sensitive sanitation facilities. School feeding programmes should incentivize families in need to send their children to school, while improving the overall nutritional situation.

Youth: The cluster/sector partners will devote dedicated attention to youth issues, particularly school drop-outs, who are likely to be more vulnerable to a life of abuse and crime. Young men and women are also more susceptible to embarking on the often perilous migration journey mainly within the region and to the Middle East risking trafficking and abuse. To protect children from abuse and exploitation the education sector will ensure children continue their education in safe and protective school environment through the following priority interventions.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED, AGGREGATED BY REGION/AREA, SEX AND AGE (MEHER ASSESSMENT)

Region	PEOPLE TARGETED	
	Total children	% boys & girls
 AFAR	46,404	
 AMHARA	511,800	
 DIRE DAWA	4,590	
 GAMBELLA	23,300	
 OROMIA	293,900	
 SNNP	87,800	
 SOMALI	31,000	
 TIGRAY	176,300	
TOTAL	1.3M	54% 46%



PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	Organize back to School Campaigns for 1,287,444 school children affected by drought emergency	7 Regions	0.1M
Critical	Establish 188 Temporary Learning Spaces	188	0.22M
Critical	Provide WASH facilities for 188 Temporary learning Spaces	188	1.1M
Critical	school meal for 1,287,444 children learning in 3779 schools		
	• Provide meals	1.2M	8.7M
	• TOT for School feeding programme management training	3779	0.2M
	• Utensils for 3779 schools (cookeres)		2.7M
	• Transportation	3779	2.2M
Critical	Provide Education in Emergencies Supplies for 1,287,444	1.2M	1.2M
High	Organize Psychosocial Support training for 1,907 teachers in order to identify and support children distressed by the emergency shocks	1907	0.2M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS			16.7M



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

PEOPLE TARGETED



0.8M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



8.2M

OF PARTNERS



13

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Access to locally appropriate emergency shelter and non-food items for drought, flood and other natural disaster affected people with a focus on the most vulnerable, improved.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Population movement tracking, registration and profiling management strengthened, to improve the delivery of immediate humanitarian services, including shelter and non-food items (NFI).

Context

Large scale drought and the incoming unseasonal floods are affecting large areas hosting Internally Displaced People (IDPs) pastoralists, migrant returnees and crop dependant populations. New waves of internal displacements have already begun while protracted IDPs are at risk of secondary displacement making them highly vulnerable. Host families and communities have no absorption capacity, leading to competition for limited resources.

According to IOM's, over 131,400 individuals in Afar, Oromia and Somali were displaced by drought, floods, communal conflict over scarce resources between August and October 2015. 61,201 (47 per cent) are women and girls. With an estimated projection of 9.6 million people to be affected in drought and flood prone areas, the cluster/sector will prioritise a total of 821,472 most vulnerable -because of resource based competition (110,000), drought (286,472) and flooding (425,000) will critically require lifesaving ES/NFI assistance.

Targeting

Prioritized areas will be identified by Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), severity levels, vulnerability criteria, and at risk factors. Special emphasis will be placed on existing IDP caseloads will be given special focus.

Given the cyclical and thus predictable nature of floods in the country, communities and partners will be encouraged to focus on disaster risk reduction and management strategies in flood prone and drought affected areas.

Main Partners

NDRMCC, IOM, UNICEF, UNOCHA, IRC, ICRC, ERCS, GOAL, Save the Children, NRC, OXFAM, CISP, COOPI

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

Led by the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission, international agencies have supported the pre-positioning of emergency shelter and non-food items in strategic warehouses (which will need to be replenished), including in Addis Ababa, Adama, Dire Dawa, Gambella, Harar, Hawassa, Jijiga, Kombolcha and Nekemt. The Government has developed a communication plan for communities in flood-risk areas. Messaging includes relocation of at-risk communities, timely harvesting of crops, and appropriate water catchment practices.

Cluster/sector partners will track population movement, mobility induced needs, of existing and newly displaced populations, to enable more targeted programming and response to emerging needs. This will be done through the Displacement Tracking Matrix, which include identification of protection risk factors such as GBV, child protection and trafficking in person. The ES/NFI Cluster/sector will hold regular meetings on a monthly basis as well as ad-hoc meetings as necessary to plan and respond efficiently.

Population movement tracking will be implemented monthly and will inform Government and humanitarian partners priority needs identification. With cluster/sector partners registration, profiling, intention surveys and flow monitoring will be strengthened.

The cluster/sector will develop people-centred design, with community participation, to ensure appropriateness and equity, and to reduce tensions between IDPs and host communities. This will go hand in hand with monitoring of activities, distributions and coverage placing emphasis on the specific needs of women, men, boys, girls, elderly and disabled. Complaint mechanisms will be set-up by the cluster/sector to ensure accountability to affected populations.

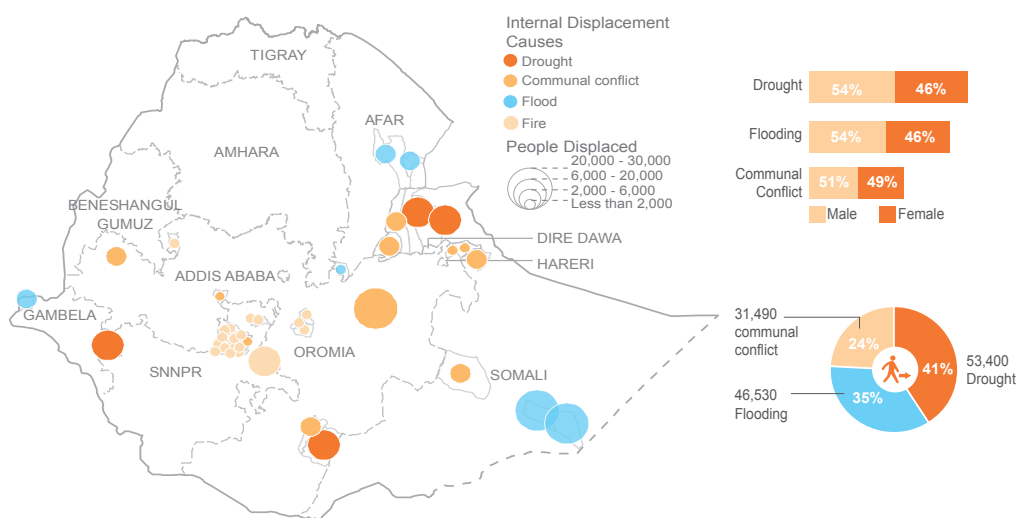
In all settings, emphasis will be placed on



sustainability, including local economies through sourcing of locally available materials, and with cash and vouchers to be used wherever appropriate.

The cluster/sector will strengthen coordination at national and sub-national levels, to improve harmonization, technical guidance, information management, and response monitoring and evaluation.

2015 INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT



PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
Critical	ES/NFI assistance for most vulnerable disaster affected population and most vulnerable host communities	0.8M	7.4M
High	Displacement Tracking Matrix, Profiling, and Coordination	2.0M	0.9M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		0.8M	8.3M

PROTECTION



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.5M*

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

11.9M**

OF PARTNERS

23

IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 1, 2 AND 3

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

1 Vulnerable groups are protected from life threatening protection risks including gender based violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation and other life threatening forms of violence in hotspot priority one *woredas* (142) affected by the drought.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Vulnerable children are protected against life threatening protection risks including abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence in hotspot priority one *woredas* (142) affected by the drought.

Context

The *meher* assessment demonstrated how the current drought has increased child protection concerns, including increased rates of child labour and migration (in search of water and pasture and into urban areas). Children in assessed areas are showing distressed behaviour due to food shortages, increase in child marriage and family separation. The drought is forcing children, especially girls and women, to walk longer distances to fetch water, exposing them further to sexual and gender based violence. Food scarcity and deprivation have increased school absenteeism. The latest data from the Ministry Education indicates that more than 2 million children are affected by the drought.

For girls and women, the decrease in livelihood has forced greater numbers to engage in domestic servitude that further exposes them to different forms of sexual and gender based violence. The multiple responsibilities of women and girls for household chores in the face of limited resources predispose them to anxiety and psychological stress that require urgent assistance. Water scarcity has compromised women of reproductive age's hygiene, especially during menstrual period.

For many women, boys, girls, elderly and disabled, they require special assistance to collect food rations; to transport non-food items, to access health care.

The Regional Bureaus of Woman and Children's Affairs are conducting in depth protection assessments that will further inform programming. However, initial results highlight the need to focus on strengthening community protection systems and mechanisms including prevention interventions, and the urgent need for psychosocial support particularly among children within displaced communities. Some additional measures include the use of floodlighting and lockable shelter kits. It is also important to establish family tracing programs,

train humanitarian and Government staff on protection, and establish monitoring systems to identify and respond to vulnerable groups.

Targeting

Internally displaced people, children on the move and those at risk of trafficking, elderly, unaccompanied and separated children and orphaned girls and boys, out-of-school children, girls at risk of harmful traditional practices, pregnant and lactating women, single female and child-headed households (including households temporarily headed by women and/or girls), women and girls at-risk of GBV and survivors of GBV in disaster-affected areas in priority one *woredas*. With special focus on drought, flood and conflict affected areas.

Main Partners

Government - MoWCA, MoH, MoJ, MoLSA, NDRMCC and their respective sub national offices/bureaus; UN agencies - UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and UNHCR; NGOs - Save The Children, IMC, PAPDA, Plan International, Oxfam, IRC, Religious organizations working on humanitarian issue, NRC, WVI, DRC, SoS, ZOA, Right To Play, RaDO

Implementation and Coordination arrangements

Coordination—1) Protection Cluster/sector Coordination at national level and in priority drought- affected regions 2) CP/GBV Coordination at national and sub-national level through sub cluster/sector led by MOWCA and BOWCA/BoLSA

Service delivery – Provision of minimum package of protection services in priority one *woredas* to be provided by the Regional Bureaus of Women and Children and Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs complemented by NGOs present in the area. Based on Global Protection Child Protection Minimum Standard in

* Children - 1M
Women and girls - 1.3M
Men and boys - 0.2M

** Child protection - 5.5M
Gender-based violence - 5.2M
General protection - 1.2M



Humanitarian Action and UNICEF Core Commitment for Children, minimum package include strengthening community child protection structures and systems to provide minimum services; provide case management services to respond to child protection cases (including GBV); carry out prevention interventions through community mobilization (child marriage, unsafe migration); and provide psychosocial support to affected children and care givers.

PRIORITY	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARIES	REQUIREMENTS US\$
CHILD PROTECTION IN EMERGENCY (CP)			
Critical	Prevent and respond to the most urgent protection needs of the most affected vulnerable boys and girls through strengthened community based child protection systems (life saving intervention)	0.1M	2.1M
	Prevent and respond to psychological distress among the most vulnerable affected children (life saving intervention)	0.1M	1.2M
High	CP coordination at federal, regional and zonal level sub cluster/sectors, including CPRAs, development of M&E framework, adaptation/translation of standards and documentation	0.9M	0.45M
	Capacity building for MOWCA, BOWCAs on family separation, prevention of violence, abuse and unsafe migration, case management and psychosocial support and deployment of technical assistance	0.1M	0.35M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS - CP IN EMERGENCY			5.5M
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCY (GBV)			
Critical	Providing life-saving services for survivors of sexual violence through positioning of rape treatment kits in health facilities and dignity kits for vulnerable women in reproductive age located in drought-affected priority one <i>woredas</i>	0.1M	2.1M
	Establish/strengthen referral pathways in drought-affected communities to link survivors of SGBV among multi-sectoral service providers such as health, psychosocial support, and legal for comprehensive life-saving GBV response services	0.1M	1.2M
	Provide psychosocial support through Women Friendly Spaces for vulnerable women and girls in the drought affected communities that suffer anxiety and psychological stress due to the effect of drought on families and livelihoods	1.2M	1.4M



	Support GBV coordination at national and subnational level including GBV IMS and Monitoring and Evaluation	0.1M	0.2M
	Provide capacity building trainings for frontline service providers in Government institutions and other staff from humanitarian organizations to provide survivor-centred multi-sectoral response	-	0.3M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS - GBV IN EMERGENCY		1.5M	5.2M
Critical	Protection Coordination and Information Management Capacity at national level and in areas most affected by displacement		0.7M
	Protection Mainstreaming: capacity building of clusters at national level and at field level, service providers, relevant Government entities and protection NGOs,		0.5M
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS - PROTECTION IN EMERGENCY			1.2M
GRAND TOTAL			11.9M

PART III: ANNEXES

**Regional Needs Snapshots: Meher Assessment Results
2015 Government of Ethiopia and Donor contribution**

Afar Regional Meher Assessment Summary (as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline data

Population:	1.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	pastoralism (90%) and agro pastoralism (10%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>sugum</i> (March - April), <i>Karma</i> (July - September)

Seasonal performance

- The *karma* rains were late, erratic and inadequate for the fourth consecutive rainy seasons this year. The region received 2 to 5 days of rain (average rainy days in a normal year ranges from 20 to 60 days).

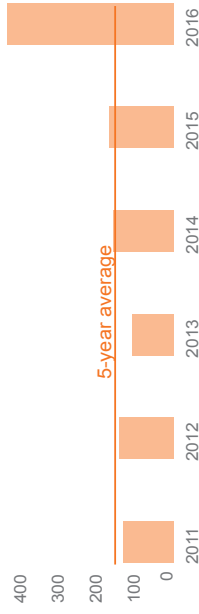
Impact

- Missed cropping seasons in some areas, and total failure of planted crops in others. Irrigation-based crop cultivation totally failed as well, as a result of reduced river water volume and flood water coming from the Tigray highlands
- Very low supply of staple crops, including maize to local markets
- Very high supply of livestock to local markets (drought stress sale), but the demand is very low due to poor livestock body conditions. No milk yield from livestock in all assessed *woredas*
- 1.8 million livestock face acute feed shortages, affecting at least 118,172 households
- 246,200 people do not have access to safe drinking water. Some 137,000 people are completely dependent on water trucking to meet their water needs. 66 boreholes in visited *woredas* need repair

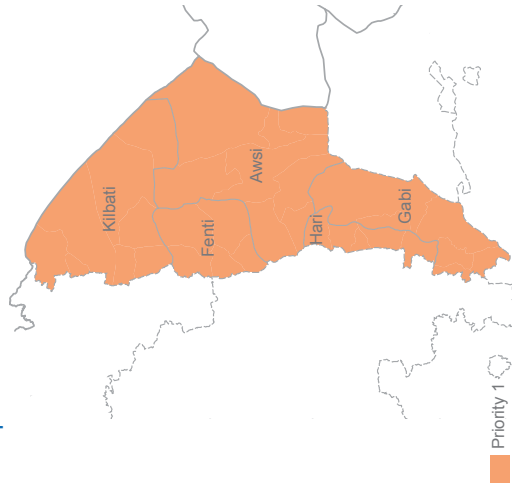
Coping mechanism

- Excessive and unseasonal livestock migration within the region and neighbouring areas in search of water and pasture
- Out-migration of able-bodied people in search of casual labour opportunities
- Increased sale of firewood and charcoal
- Clan-based resource sharing systems

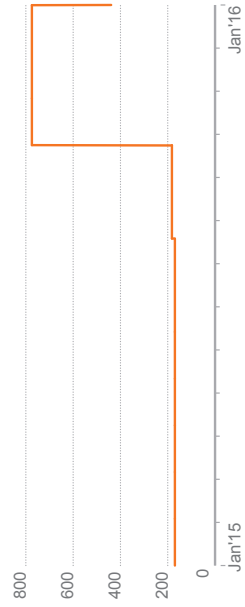
Food insecure population trend (in thousands)²



Hotspot woredas as of December 2015¹



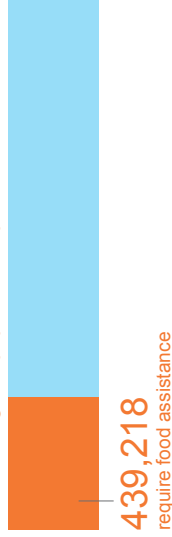
Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in millions)²



Current response

- The Government, federal and regional, distributing relief food, water (using 22 trucks) and livestock feed. The regional government alone has so far allocated ETB120 million (~US\$ 2.4 billion)
- Regional authorities have distributed TSF supplies to 45,000 MAM cases in all 17 hotspot *woredas*
- Tendaho sugar factory provided 700 hectares of land to the Afar Region Disaster Preparedness Bureau to be used for an animal fodder bank
- UNICEF provided at least US\$ 330,000 to the Regional Water Bureau for WASH interventions

25% of region's population require food assistance



Key recommendation

- Timely food assistance to the 439,218 food insecure people identified by the assessment team
- Seed support for 8,600 agro-pastoralist households
- Livestock feed and health services for 1,181,717 small ruminants, 354,515 cattle and 236,343 camels
- Water trucking support and rehabilitation of dysfunctional water schemes
- Long terms:** diversify community livelihood and income sources, especially in Zone 1 and Zone 2

Amhara Regional Meher Assessment Summary (as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline data

Population:	20.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	100% agrarian (mixed cropping and livestock)
Rainfall Calendar:	belg (March-May) and kiremt (June-September)



Seasonal performance

- On the heels of a failed *belg* season, the *kiremt* rains were late, erratic and ceased early, impacting the *meher* harvest
- Inadequate rains reduced water availability, especially in the eastern part of the region

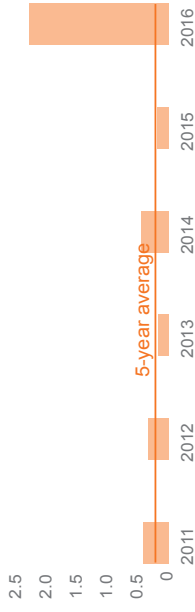
Impact

- 13% *meher* harvest yield reduction compared to 2014
- 12.5 million livestock are facing water and feed
- Cereal prices are stable for now, but prices of pulses increased, while livestock price decreased as a result of emaciation
- 1.5 million people face acute water shortages, people travel up to 6 hours to the nearest water point; increase in WaSH-related disease outbreaks, including scabies

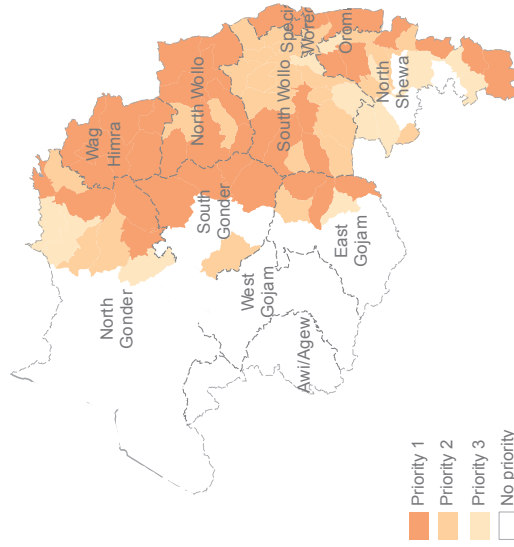
Coping mechanism

- Excessive livestock sale - livestock supply to markets tripled, but demand is low
- More and more family members migrating in search of labor opportunities, especially the men, to support their families back home
- Reduction of meals in quantity and quality
- Increased purchase of cheaper and usually less nutritious crops

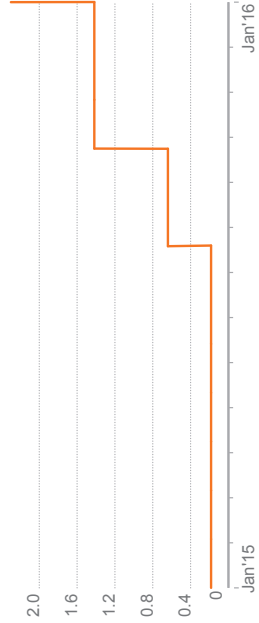
Food insecure population trend (in millions)²



Hotspot woredas as of December 2015¹



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in millions)³



Current response

- The Government allocated ETB 238 million (~US\$ 4.76 billion) for multi-sector response in 15 hotspot *woredas*, including food and seed distribution, water trucking and construction/maintenance of 34 water schemes
- Food aid distributed to 1.4 million beneficiaries
- The Regional Water Bureau deployed 2 water trucks, of 35 trucks required
- ACF's CMAM project benefits 89,798 people (project will end on 31 December)
- GOAL's CMAM project is benefiting 4,500 people (project will end in March 2016)

11% of region's population require food assistance



Key recommendation

- Emergency food aid and nutrition intervention in the 85 identified *woredas*
- Multi-sector (Health, WaSH, NFI) response to the scabies and dysentery outbreaks
- Provision of livestock feed and drugs; Commercial destocking for non breeding livestock
- Preventing school dropout and absenteeism through school feeding and WaSH interventions

Benishangul Gumuz Regional Meher Assessment Summary (as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline data

Population:	1.0 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agriculture (100%)
Rainfall Calendar:	meher (June-September)



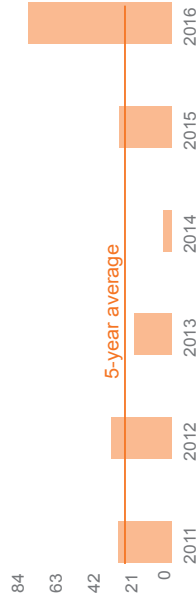
Seasonal performance

- The *kiremt* rains started on time and performed well in most areas. However, the rains were poor and erratic in pocket areas of Assosa, Kemeshi and Meketel zones. A three-month (June-August) dry spell in affected areas damaged planted crops, including maize, sesame and haricot bean
- Unseasonal heavy rains in some areas damaged planted crops (maize, sesame, teff, coffee)

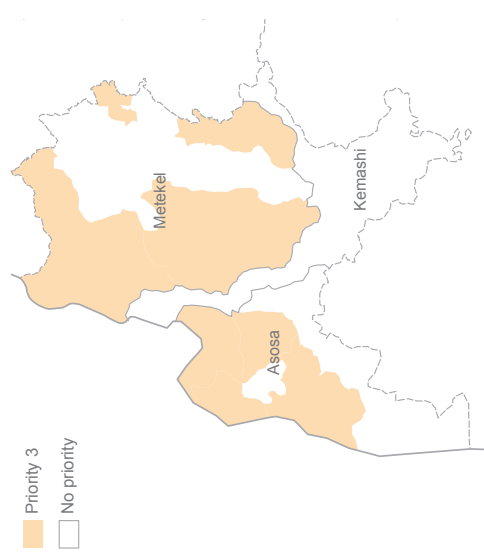
Impact

- Planted area this year (746,992.2ha) is **10.7%** larger compared to the same time in 2014. Apart from the pocket areas that received poor rains, a bumper harvest is expected
- The long dry spell in affected areas reduced the *meher*
- 443** severely malnourished children under five years and **1,000** moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers, in areas confirmed measles outbreaks Assosa zone has the highest SAM prevalence
- Increasing number of malaria cases reported compared to the same time last year
- Unseasonal increase in cereal prices in some areas of Assosa zone
- As the dry season intensifies, livestock in some parts of Assosa zone will face severe water and pasture shortages, impacting their body condition and price

Food insecure population trend (in thousands)²



Hotspot woredas as of December 2015¹



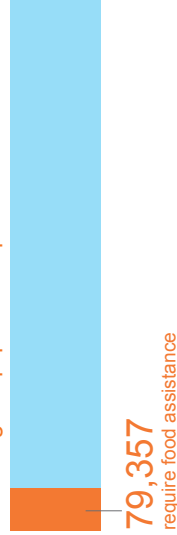
Coping mechanism

- Out-migration of school children and able-bodied men in search of casual labour opportunities, including gold mining and commercial farms. This increases school dropout rates, child protection risks, and leaves households temporarily headed by women at risk of gender-based violence
- Traditional hunting and gathering of wild food, leaves and roots
- Remittances from family members outside and inside the country

Current response

- Relief food distributed to 28,858 beneficiaries in two rounds
- The nutrition screening and provision of supplementary food strengthened as per the national protocol

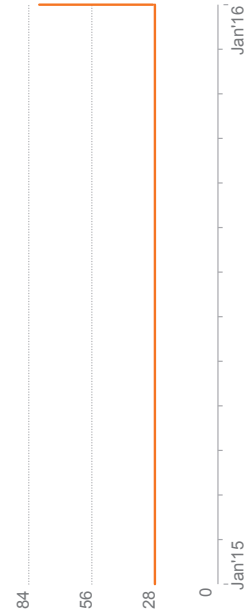
8% of region's population require food assistance



Key recommendation

- Timely food assistance to the 79,357 food-insecure people identified by the meher assessment team
- Strengthen food security monitoring in the drought-affected areas
- Ensure consistent supply of water treatment chemicals in drought and excessive rain-affected areas at public facility and household levels

Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in thousands)²



Gambella Regional Meher Assessment Summary

(as of 2 December 2015)

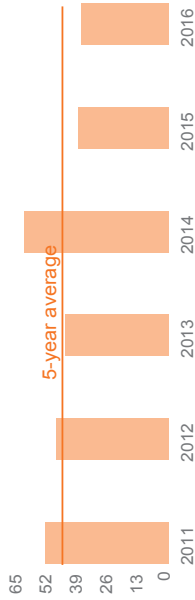
Baseline data

Population:	0.4 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	mixed agriculture (100%)
Rainfall Calendar:	belg (March-May) and meher (June - Sept.)

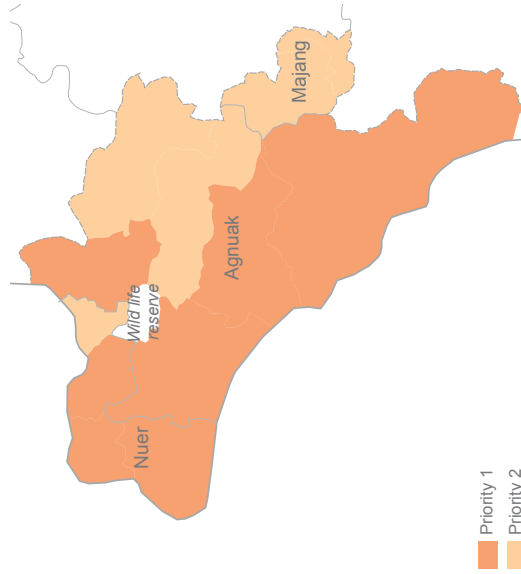
Seasonal performance

- The *kiremt* rains started on time this year. Heavy rains at the beginning of the season in June and towards the end of the season (since 15 September) caused flash floods, damaging maize crops (280.5ha of crop in Mengeshi *woreda* alone) and impacting the quality of coffee production
- A mid-season dry spell (15 July to 15 September) impacted agricultural activities. Farmers in Dimma *woreda* in Mejiang zone missed the planting season for sorghum one of the major staple foods

Food insecure population trend (in thousands)²



Hotspot *woredas* as of December 2015¹



Impact

- **49%** harvest yield loss from the production plan (2.5 million quintals) for the year
- **1,325** cattle (974 cows and oxen, 183 shoats) and 168 chickens died due to animal skin disease in Agnuak and Nuer zones
- Price of maize is increasing (current price is **115%** higher compared to same time last year)

- **47,502** people do not have access to safe drinking water and are at risk for water-related diseases

- Of **1,106** assessed water points, **278** (28%) water schemes are not functioning, 45 water schemes due to the dry spell/drought

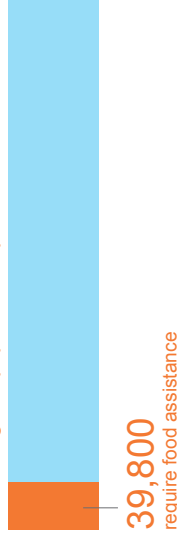
Coping mechanism

- Households are consuming cheaper and less nutritious food (sweet potato and cassava)
- Out-migration of school children and able-bodied men in search of casual labour opportunities, increasing school dropout and protection concerns
- Increased livestock sale, depleting household assets. Increased sale of firewood and charcoal
- Increasing involvement of fishing and fish sale
- Traditional hunting and gathering of wild food, leaves and roots
- Remittances from family members outside and inside the country

Current response

- Nutrition response (SAM and MAM) by ACF in four *woredas*; and by ZOA for 2,116 HH Akobo IDP returnees
- Food, emergency shelter and non-food items distributed for internally displaced people by Federal and regional authorities, the Ethiopian Red Cross and ICRC, IRC, IOM

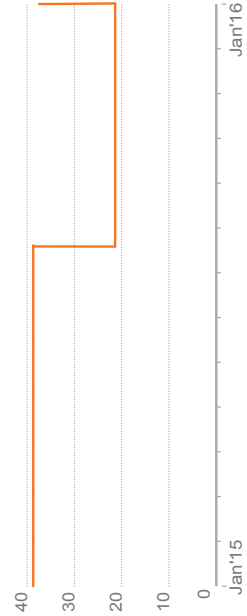
9% of region's population require food assistance



Key recommendation

- Timely food assistance to the 39,800 food insecure people identified by the *meher* assessment team
- Timely food assistance to the former Akobo IDPs (2,111HH) now returned to their area of origin (they were not able to cultivate this season)
- Water scheme maintenance and ensure consistent supply water treatment chemicals in drought-affected areas at public facility and household levels
- Livestock emergency intervention, including drugs

Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in thousands)³



SNNP Regional Meher Assessment Summary

(as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline data

Population:	18.7 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	cropper (88%), agro-pastoralism (4%) and pastoralism (8%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>belg</i> (March-May) and <i>kiremt</i> (June-September)

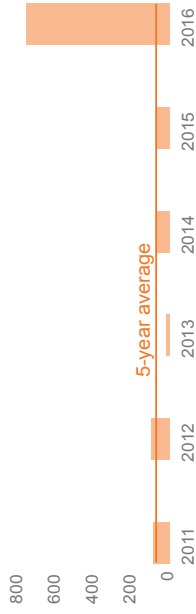
Seasonal performance

- Failure of the spring *belg* rains followed by erratic and poorly performing *kiremt* rains affected crop and animal production and consequently food security. An additional decline in community and household food security is expected during the first half of 2016 in most lowlands and dry midlands along the rift valley
- Although the *kiremt* rains were late by four to six weeks and uneven and below normal in performance, relatively better rainfall was received in the drought-affected areas since the second week of October. Unseasonal rainfalls continued to be reported until mid-November

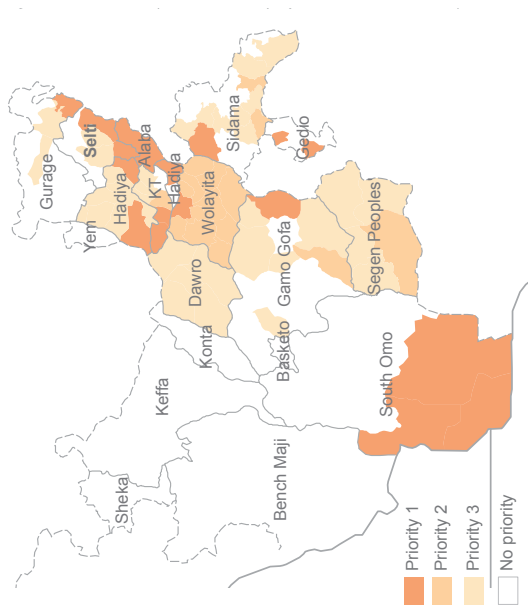
Impact

- **40-60%** crop damage in drought affected
- Declined coffee production in Gedeo and Sidama zones. Crop diseases also contributed to the reduction in coffee production
- In September, some 34 *woredas* reported a **50%** increase in the number of children treated in therapeutic feeding program sites in relation to August
- **25-35%** increase in staple food price compared to same period last year; and **50%** reduction in livestock prices
- Some **552,000** people are at risk of Malaria, **85,500** at risk of measles and more than **292,000** at risk of meningitis

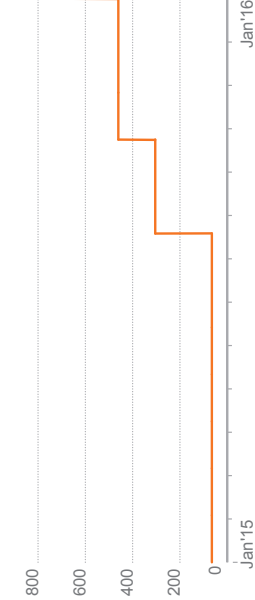
Food insecure population trend (in thousands)²



Hotspot *woredas* as of December 2015¹



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in thousands)²



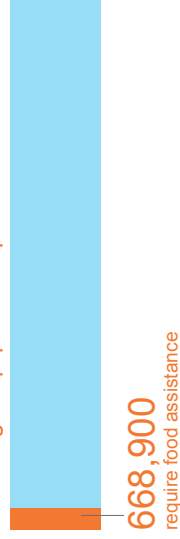
Coping mechanism

- Excessive sale of livestock, is depleting household assets
- Untimely migration of livestock, including milking cows to dry period grazing areas
- Out-migration of school children and able-bodied people to towns in search of casual labour opportunities
- Higher absenteeism of students, school closure and partial functioning of schools in most affected areas
- Increased sale of firewood and charcoal

Current response

- Due to operational constraints late and irregular relief food distribution to *belg* needy people
- Due to operational constraints inadequate and late TSF food delivery to moderately malnourished people in hotspot *woredas*
- SCI, GOAL, ACF and Concern involved in capacity building and logistics support on CMAM programs
- Regional Water Bureau (RWB) and IMC provide clean water in Mareko *woreda* (water trucking)
- RWB, UNICEF, PIN, IRC maintaining damaged water schemes and providing water treatment chemicals

4% of region's population require food assistance



Key recommendation

- Distribution of relief food for 756,483 people in the 56 identified *woredas*
- Provision of targeted supplementary food for all children discharged from therapeutic feeding programme sites
- Preventing school dropout and absenteeism through school feeding and WASH interventions

Somali Regional Meher Assessment Summary

(as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline data

Population:	5.5 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agro-pastoralist (30%), pastoralism (60%), sedentary (10%)
Rainfall Calendar:	gu (April - June) and deyr (November - December)

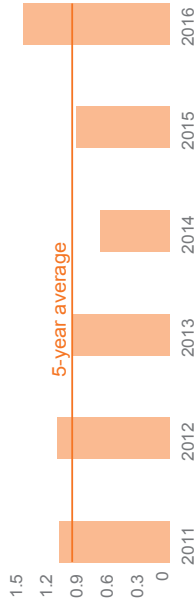
Seasonal performance

- *Gu* and *karan* rains failed in Fafan and Siti zones, leading to the most severe drought in decades. The impact of the drought will continue to be felt through the October-February dry season
- *Deyr* rains started on time and were in adequate amount in most deyr-receiving areas. The rains were poor in few *woredas* in Afder, Jarar, Nogob and Shabelle zones
- As a result of run-off waters from the surrounding highlands, the Wabishabelle River broke its banks on 22 October, flooding communities in East Imy *woreda*, and later in Mustahil and Kelafo *woredas*. The floods affected some 101,580 people in Shabelle zone alone, and damaged livelihoods

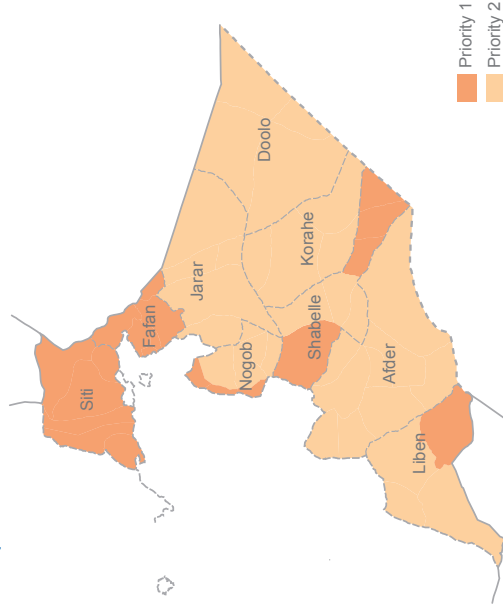
Impact

- 1.5 million people need food assistance, 375,000 people in Siti zone alone
- Drought-induced internal displacements amount to some 124,082 people across 27 IDP sites in Siti zone
- Spikes in prices of wheat, sorghum and milk due to low production, impacting the nutrition status of affected people
- Spikes in severe acute malnutrition between July (3,551 cases) and October (5,658 cases). Siti zone recorded the highest rate with 1,401 SAM cases in October
- At least 173,716 people do not have access to safe drinking water in Siti (83,800 people), Fafan (54,750 people) and Shabelle (35,160 people) zones

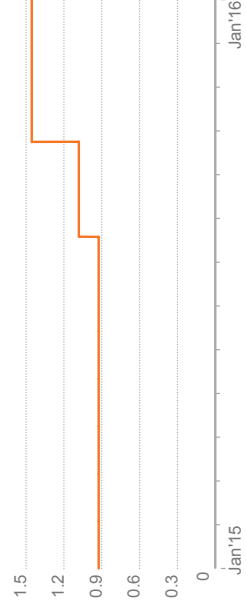
Food insecure population trend (in millions)²



Hotspot *woredas* as of December 2015¹



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in millions)³



Coping mechanism

- Excessive and unseasonal human and livestock migration within the region and neighbouring areas in search of water and pasture, including to IDP camps in Siti zone
- Out-migration of able-bodied people in search of casual labour opportunities
- Increased sale of firewood and charcoal

Current response

- The Regional Health Bureau, with UNICEF support, supporting 20 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) in drought and flood-affected areas
- Save the Children (SCI) - Gode implementing nutrition projects directly benefiting 25,375 children under-5 and 5,699 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers; and indirectly benefiting 64,000 people
- Flood response ongoing, including SCI distributing 1,000 households in Mustahil and Kelafo; and UNICEF establishing learning spaces in selected IDP sites in Siti zone, benefiting 5000 children
- PSNP beneficiaries in Afder, Liban and Shabelle are 226,115 (until December 2015)

27% of region's population require food assistance



1.5M require food assistance

Key recommendation

- Timely food assistance to the 1.5 million food insecure people identified by the assessment team
- Timely and comprehensive nutrition intervention
- Emergency water intervention; and development and rehabilitation of sustainable water sources in chronically water insecure areas

Tigray Regional Meher Assessment Summary

(as of 2 December 2015)

Baseline Data

Population:	5.1 million (CSA 2016)
Livelihood:	agriculture (100%)
Rainfall Calendar:	<i>belg</i> (January-May), <i>azmera</i> (April to end of May), and <i>tsedia</i> (June-September)

Seasonal performance

- Failed *belg* rains followed by poor *kiremt* rains have significantly reduced crop yield in the lowlands and midlands of the region
- In some lowland areas, planted *meher* crops totally failed due to delayed and inadequate *kiremt* rains
- Most farmers practiced dry planting and replanted more than 59,000 hectares of land in most Eastern, Central, Southern and South-eastern zones

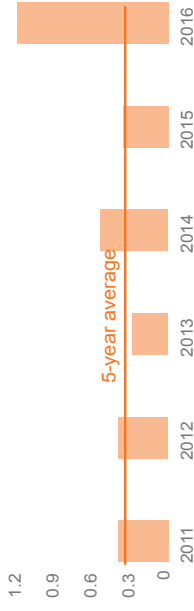
Impact

- 56% *meher* harvest yield reduction compared to 2015
- Fewer casual labour opportunities
- 2.2 million livestock are facing acute feed shortages
- Market supply in the region is normal
- 669,479 people face acute water shortages

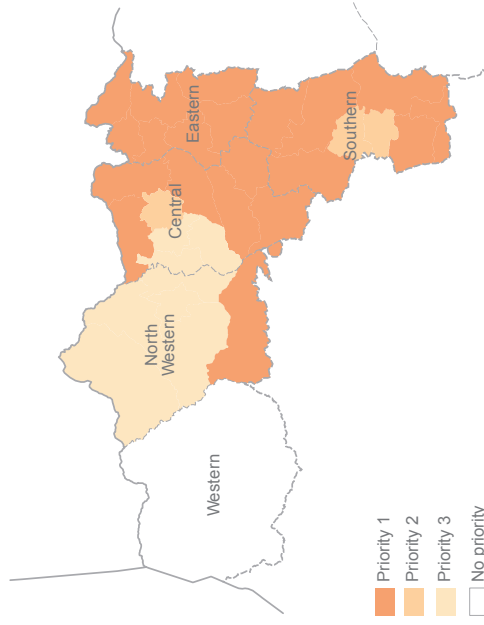
Coping mechanism

- Increased dropout and absenteeism of students to supplement household income source
- Excessive sell of livestock, including milk cows, which is depleting household assets
- Sale of cash crop such as teff and pulse to purchase cheaper and usually less nutritious crops (cereals)
- Sale of charcoal and firewood
- Reduction in daily meals (in quantity and quality)
- Increased use of wild food (cactus fruits) and borrowing food and/or cash from better-off families
- Increased labor migration in-country and abroad (Arab countries)

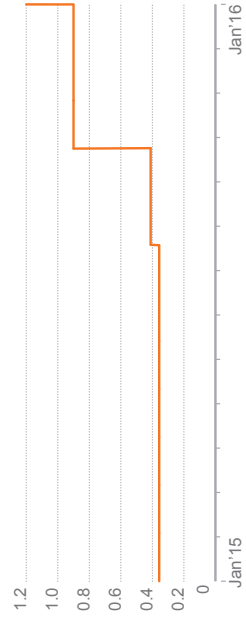
Food insecure population trend (in millions)²



Hotspot woredas as of December 2015¹



Relief food beneficiaries per month (2015 Jan. - 2016 Jan.) (in millions)³



Current response

- The Government allocated ETB 88 million (~US\$ 4.2 million) for multi-sector response: 7,000qt of chickpeas and pulses purchased and distributed; 19,000qt of livestock feed distributed and 1.8 million livestock treated; 12 water trucks deployed; 136 ponds constructed; 114 water pumps procured and distributed
- GIZ donated ETB 10 million (~US\$ 200 million) for livestock feed
- WFP providing TSF supplies in 5 hotspot priority one woredas out of 6, benefiting 13,784 (6,630 Pregnant and lactating women and 7,154 children < 5) people
- UNICEF providing nutritional supplies (plumy nut, F 75, F 100, Amoxicillin,) for 2, 200 children under-5
- Raya Beer Factory provided 200qt of by-products for livestock feed
- With HRF funding, Concern World Wide is implementing nutrition interventions, benefiting 7,150 people

24% of region's population require food assistance

1.2M require food assistance

Key recommendation

- Emergency relief food aid response, including TSF and nutritional supplies (F 75, F 100 and essential medicaments for treating SAM cases)
- Multi-sector response to scabies and diarrhea by improving WaSH and health services
- Preventing increased school absenteeism and drop out through school feeding and WaSH interventions.
- Commercial livestock destocking — and advocacy with communities to increase slaughter of livestock for children during the Christmas fasting period

2015 GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA AND DONOR CONTRIBUTION

HRD Funding Status Sector Table

Sectors	Revised Requirements	Carry over from 2014	Contribution in US\$	Gap	% Coverage of the total Requirement
Food	470,213,297		335,712,187	134,501,110	71%
TSF	26,300,000	7,000,000	17,819,013	1,480,987	94%
Health and Nutrition	49,935,153	10,189,620	49,710,181	(9,964,648)	120%
Health	12,435,153		5,049,462	7,385,691	41%
Nutrition	37,500,000	10,189,620	44,660,719	(17,350,339)	146%
WASH	22,026,625	1,649,673	11,289,507	9,087,445	59%
Agriculture	25,504,733	1,471,027	9,084,820	14,948,886	41%
Education	2,420,192		955,791	1,464,401	39%
Total	596,400,000	20,310,320	424,571,499	151,518,181	75%

FOOD

Donor	Agency	Contribution in US\$	Remark
USAID	CRS	53,447,920	
USAID	CRS	16,697,600	
USAID	CRS	11,355,600	Cash Support
DFID	WFP	26,000,000	Part of DFID's multi-year contribution for 2015
USAID	WFP	43,600,000	
WFP Multilateral	WFP	8,200,000	
DFID	WFP	23,600,000	
European Commission (ECHO)	WFP	1,100,000	
Switzerland	WFP	1,700,000	
Sweden	WFP	16,300,000	
CERF	WFP	15,000,000	
Sub total food (CRS + WFP)		217,001,120	
Government contribution			
PSNP IV Contingency Budget		16,000,000	
NDRMCC food		102,711,067	
Sub total NDRMCC/PSNP		118,711,067	
Total relief food contributions		335,712,187	

TARGETED SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING(TSF)

Donor	Appealing Agency	Contribution in US\$	Remark
DFID	WFP	3,652,058	Part of DFID' multi-year contribution for 2015
Canada	WFP	1,966,955	
WFP Multilateral (July 2015)	WFP	2,500,000	
CERF	WFP	3,500,000	
WFP Multilateral (Oct 2015)	WFP	4,200,000	
CERF	WFP	2,000,000	
Total -TSF		17,819,013	

N.B USAID approved 82,400 MT of relief food valued at \$45m to CRS and expected to arrive early January 2016

HEALTH

Donor	Agency	Description	Contribution in US\$
Japan	WHO	Response to outbreak of vaccine preventable disease and public health emergencies	1,000,000
Korea	WHO	KOICA: Preparedness to EVD outbreak - Nationwide	400,000
Canada	UNICEF		84,823
HRF	GOAL		42,498
CERF	UNICEF	Support to Emergency Health and Nutrition Response in Afar and Somali regions, Ethiopia	500,000
HRF	UNICEF	Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Gambella, SNPR & Dire Dawa	1,000,000
OFDA	UNICEF		1,068,157
ECHO	UNICEF	Small-scale/EPID/ Emergency measles vaccination campaign in drought and food insecurity affected high risk communities in Ethiopia (ECHO/DRF/ BUD/2015/91019)	953,984
HRF	Concern	Amhara Region, N. Gondar Zone, Janamora <i>woreda</i>	37,605
Total			5,049,462

NUTRITION

Donor	Agency	Description	Contribution in US\$
HRF	IMC	Oromia Region, East Hararghe Zone, Midega Tola, Meyu Muluke, Kumbi, Fedis, Gursum and Chinakson woredas	301,663
HRF	Plan International	Amahara Region, Telemt woredas	197,100
HRF	Concern	Amhara, Janamora woredas, North Gondar Zone and Lasta woredas, North Wollo Zone in	163,058
HRF	Concern	Tigray Region. Central Zone, Tanqua Abergele and Kola Temben woredas and North Western Zone, Tslemti woredas	227,385
HRF	WFP	Central procurement of CSB	1,501,023
HRF	Plan International	Amhara Region, Sahalad Dehana woredas of Waghimra Zone	168,716
HRF	ACF	Amhara Region , Gazgibla and Abergele woredas, Wag Himra Zone	196,632
HRF	SCI	Afar Regional State: Afdera, Erebti, Berhale and Dalol of zone 2 and Dubti and Elidaar of zone 1	286,077
HRF	CARE	Ebinat Woreda, South Gonder Zone Amhara Region	74,642
HRF	IMC	Amhara region, South Gondor zone (Lay Gayint Woreda) and North Wollo zone (Meket woreda)	122,635
HRF	World Vision	Oromia region ,Jeju, Melka Bello	190,400
HRF	ACF	Gambella Region, Wantawo, Jikawo, Mekoye and Lare woredas	124,941
HRF	GAA	Afar Region: Kori (10 kebeles), Zone 1; Gelalu (6 kebeles) and Ami Bara (6 kebeles), Zone 3	95,520
HRF	Concern	Amhara Region, North Gondar Zone, Debark and Wogera woreda and South Wollo zone Delanta woreda	263,674
HRF	CARE	Oromia Region, West Hararge Zone, Chiro and Miesso woredas and East Hararge Zone, Jarso, kersa, and KurfaChelle woredas	317,248
HRF	Child Fund	Oromia Region, East Shewa Zone, Fentale district,	102,067
HRF	IMC	Oromia, West Arsi (Shalla, Arsi Negelle, Shashemene Zuria, Wondo, & Adaba woredas), West Shewa (Adami Tulu woreda), and East Harraghe (Golo Oda woreda	381,975
HRF	Mercy Corps	Somali Region, Siti zone (Afdem and Muli districts), & Fafan zone (Babile, Kebribayah and Harshin districts)	398,151
HRF	UNICEF	Country Wide	999,753
HRF	SCI	SNNP Region; Hayidiya Zone; Gibe woreda and Halaba special woreda	335,437
HRF	SCI	"Somali Region;Korahe Zone Debewine, Kebridehar, Shilabo and Shekosh woredas	
Sitti Zone - Adigala Woreda			
"	327,705		
DFID	UNICEF		86,027
OFDA	GOAL		799,617
ECHO	GOAL		169,320
Irish Aid	GOAL		42,678
World Vision Korea	WVI		130,000
IRC	ACF		184,469
SIDA	ACF		144,638

ECHO	ACF		472,291
German Cooperation (KfW)	UNICEF		639,527
OFDA	UNICEF		3,178,440
DFID	UNICEF		15,030,303
CERF	UNICEF	Ensuring timely and quality management of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Ethiopia	2,499,918
Denmark	ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid	The project will support the distribution of bags of 25 kg chick pea seeds to 2,024 most vulnerable households in two woredas (Dehana and Meket) in Amhara Region (2014-30510)	73,217
Ireland	GOAL	To save lives and alleviate suffering (GOAL ERFS 2015)	163,934
Ireland	Trocaire	To save lives and alleviate suffering (TRO ERFS 2015)	112,486
United States of America	GOAL	Nutrition (STATE/PRM)	1,000,000
United States of America	Save the Children	Nutrition (USAID/OFDA)	1,507,353
HRF	SCI	Oromia Region, Bale Zone, Lega hida and Sewena woredas	236,944
HRF	SCI	Somali Region, Siti Zone. Erer, Shinile, Ayisha and Denbal woredas	477,918
HRF	Concern	Amhara region: North Gondar Zone ,Dabat woreda; East Gojam Zone ,Enebsie Sar Midir, Enarj Enauga and Shebel Berenta woredas; Oromia Zone ,Bati Woreda and South Wollo Zone Argoba, Mekdela and Legambo woredas	1,150,000
HRF	Nutrition,WASH & AG	Afar region: Dalol, , Hadele'la , and Semrobii woredas	99,387
Sweden	ACF		178,274
OFDA	ACF		204,191
OFDA	GOAL		4,085,809
OFDA	Islamic Relief Worldwide		210,000
Canada	UNICEF		1,138,088
HRF	World Vision	SNNP region, NSSPKembata Tembaro Zone (Kacha Birra, Kedida Gamella and Damboya woreda) and Gedeo Zone (Kochere woreda)	706,024
HRF	SCI	SNNP, Gurage Zone (Mareko woreda) and Segen Zone (Alle woreda)	321,313
HRF	Concern	Amhara Region, N. Gondar Zone, Janamora woreda	37,605
HRF	CARE	Oromia Region, West Hararghe Zone, Doba and Gemechis woredas; and East Hararghe Zone, GoroGutu, Haromaya and Kombolcha	788,644
HRF	IMC	Oromia Region, East Hararghe Zone, Fedis, Midega Tola, Gursum, Chinaksen, Meyu Muluke, and Kumbi woredas	400,061
HRF	IMC	Amhara region; Meket, Lay Gayint, Tach Gayint, and Simada woredas of Amhara Region	342,326
HRF	SCI	Afar region; Afdera, Elidaar, Dalol, Ewa and Chifra woredas	490,604
HRF	SCI	Amhara region; Gubalafto, Gidan, Raya Kobo, Habru, Sekota and Ziquala woredas	783,512
Total			44,660,719

WASH

Donor	Agency	Description	Contribution in US\$
Sweden	Swedish Mission Council	Drought Intervention in Borena Zone	116,543
HRF	CARE	Oromia region; Borena zone, Moyale, Bule Hora, Teletele and Yabello woredas	380,718
HRF	ACF	Oromia region; Borena zone, Miyo and Dhas woredas	213,063
Canada	UNICEF		129,476
HRF	IMC	Oromia Regional State, Shalla, Arsie Negele, and Shashemen Zuria woredas of West Arsi Zone	319,458
HRF	GOAL	SNNPR, Sidama Zone, Boricha woredas, Oromia Region, West Hararge Zone, Daro Lebu, Anchar, Doba, Loka AbayaBurka Dimtu, Oda Bultu, Hawi Gudina woreda, West	258,000
HRF	PIN	SNNPR, Halaba Special woreda	336,792
HRF	GAA	Afar Region, Elidaar, Dubte, Afdeera & Bidu	241,045
OFDA	UNICEF	All regions	1,153,403
OFDA	IRC		3,985,763
HRF	GOAL	Oromia Region, Yeti Kebele, Anfilo woreda, Kellem Wellega zone	92,495
HRF	COOPI	Oromiya Regional State - Zone: Bale, woreda, Dawe Qachen, Raytu and Sewena	409,341
HRF	IMC	Amhara region, South Gondor zone (Lay Gayint woreda) and North Wollo zone (Meket woreda)	108,752
HRF	IMC		224,335
HRF	World Vision	Oromia region ,Jeju, Melka Bello	84,000
HRF	CARE		182,355
HRF	ACF	Gambella Region, Wantawo, Jikawo, Mekoye and Lare woredas	33,212
HRF	GAA	Afar Region: Kori (10 kebeles), Zone 1; Gelalu (6 kebeles) and Ami Bara (6 kebeles), Zone 3	145,190
HRF	SCI	"Somali Region;Korahe Zone Debewine, Kebridehar, Shilabo and Shekosh Woredas Sitti Zone - Adigala woreda	57,830
HRF	Oxfam GB	Somali Region; Siti Zone; Hadigalla, Dembel and Afdem districts	590,135
CERF	UNICEF	Provision of Emergency WASH services in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions in Ethiopia	1,016,109
HRF	SCI	Afar region: Dalol, , Hadele'la , and Semrobii woredas	99,387
HRF	GAA	Afar region, Kori, Afdera and Teru	120,090
OFDA	CRS	"Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Disaster Response Funding Cable	249,629
HRF	IMC	Oromia Region, East Hararghe Zone, Fedis, Midega Tola, Gursum, Chinaksen, Meyu Muluke, and Kumbi Woredas	400,061
HRF	IMC	Amhara region; Meket, Lay Gayint, Tach Gayint, and Simada woredas of Amhara Region	342,326
Total			11,289,507

AGRICULTURE

Donor	Agency	Description	Contribution in USD
USAID/OFDA	Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa	Agriculture and Food Security (USAID/OFDA)	156,077
ECHO	FAO	Technical assistance to ECHO partners involved in Multi-sector Resilience Programming and livelihood support in drought affected EU cluster areas of Ethiopia et	1,251,564
Emergency TCP-FAO	FAO	Emergency assistance to flood-affected households in Afar Region	500,000
HRF	GAA	Afar Region, Elidaar, Dubte, Afdeera & Bidu	167,506
Sweden	FAO	Humanitarian assistance	238,521
HRF	World Vision	EFSL	5,600
HRF	GAA	EFSL	141,369
USAID/OFDA	FAO		300,000
CERF	FAO	Nutrition sensitive livelihood support to drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in selected woredas of Afar and SNNP Regions	1,000,000
Italy	FAO	Multilateral contribution to the FAO emergency activities in the Agriculture sector - within the framework of the joint Government and humanitarian partners' document called " Humanitarian Requirements 2015" - to assist population affected by drought in the Afar region.	150,000
ECHO	GOAL	Small-scale/epid. / Emergency seeds distribution in West Hararghe zone, Oromia region, Ethiopia (ECHO/DRF/ BUD/2015/91015)	327,869
HRF	SCI	Afar region: Dalol, Hadele'la, and Semrobii woredas	198,774
HRF	GAA	Afar region, Kori, Afdera and Teru	180,135
HRF	VSF G	Afar region: Mille, Megale) and Dalifage	328,527
Ireland	Trocaire	To save lives and alleviate suffering (TRO 15 02)	493,437
OFDA	Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security (USAID/OFDA)	1,138,921
HRF	CRS	Amhara,Ormia and SNNP	2,506,521
Total			9,084,820

EDUCATION

Donor	Agency	Description	Contribution in US\$	Remark
German Cooperation (KfW)	UNICEF	Gambela Host Community	240,000	Agency
DFID	UNICEF	Gambela Host Community	652,055	Agency
Canada	UNICEF	National emergency response and preparedness	63,736	Agency
Total			955,791	

N.B. Donors to HRF are :United Kingdom- \$43m, Switzerland-\$3.1m,Ireland- \$1.6M and Norway \$0.7m with 2014 Bal c/f of \$7.1m

This is a joint Government of Ethiopia and Humanitarian Partners' document.

This document provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects the joint humanitarian response planning.