

PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CRITICAL FUNDING GAPS

An addendum to the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan

February 2024



HRP TOTAL FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 3.237B

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 998M

Overview

Ethiopia continues to face a major humanitarian crisis caused by climate shocks, disease outbreaks and insecurity aggravated by economic and financial challenges. This makes 2024 an exceptional year in terms of compounded shocks, exacerbating negative humanitarian impacts on already vulnerable communities who have not fully recovered from events of recent years.

The Government of Ethiopia, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners continue to navigate the difficult, unpredictable, and complex humanitarian context with limited resources. The 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) targets some 15 million people, with funding requirements of \$3.237 billion. The humanitarian response is ongoing and reaching many vulnerable people in all sectors in affected areas across the country.

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) carried out a critical funding gaps analysis and prioritization exercise, to identify the immediate funding requirements to prevent a worsening of the humanitarian situation, including in areas newly affected by the El Nino driven drought.

By funding these immediate priority needs donor partners will enable humanitarian partners to rapidly ramp up prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition; WASH and shelter provision; healthcare services; food assistance; keeping children in schools; response to livestock and crop farming emergencies and addressing protection concerns.

The prioritization has been carried out by the ICCG through the identification of critical activities responding to acute humanitarian needs, and the identification of priority woredas requiring response scale-up, especially those having no response, low response, or response coming to an end for lack of funding. By doing so clusters have considered partner presence and response capacity in hard-to-reach areas and those having limited response capacity. The clusters have looked also at the available stocks, pipeline supplies, and the resources necessary for avoiding pipeline breaks.

The nutrition, health, agriculture and WASH clusters, have initiated the intercluster sectoral collaboration approach that aims at addressing the complex and multifaceted causes and consequences of malnutrition in the country, by working together to coordinate joint responses with their partners. The objective of the approach is to address the multiple and interrelated needs of the affected population through a holistic and integrated approach that leverages the expertise, resources, and coordination of the various humanitarian clusters and partners. This involves joint planning, implementation, and monitoring of humanitarian interventions that target the same people, at the same time, in the same place, based on a common objective and a shared analysis of needs and priorities. This is particularly relevant for the drought response, as it helps to reduce the burden of child wasting and the risk of mortality.

This document identifies priority activities for the coming three months to enable the response in both drought and non-drought affected areas. Priority supplies and commodities for six to seven months are also identified. The latter is to allow for procurement timelines to secure pipelines. This document will be periodically updated.

Figure 1. Overview of drought affected areas

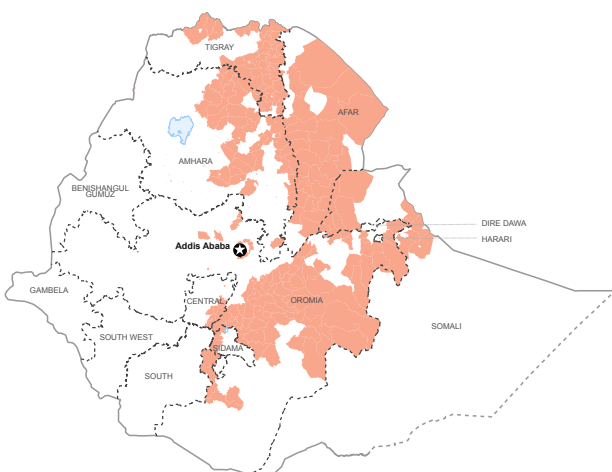
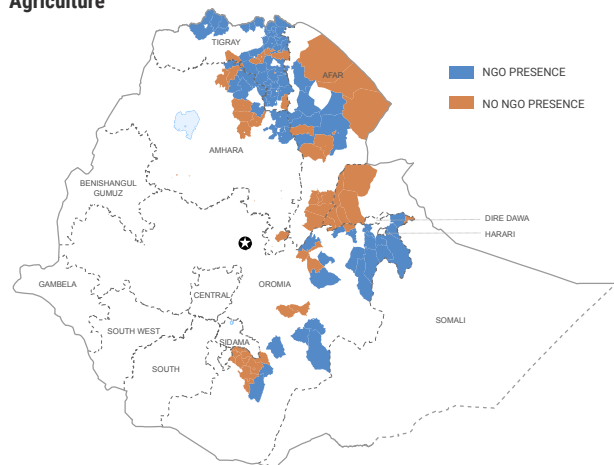


Figure 2. Prioritized drought affected areas for intersectoral collaboration, and indication of current NGO operations in Health, WASH, Nutrition and/or Agriculture



SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR	HRP REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PRIORITY RELIEF ITEMS NEEDED TO ENABLE THE RESPONSE FOR 6-7 MONTHS (DROUGHT AND OTHER SHOCKS)	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES TO ENABLE THE RESPONSE IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS FOR 3 MONTHS	PRIORITY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES TO ENABLE THE RESPONSE IN OTHER AFFECTED AREAS (NON-DROUGHT) FOR 3 MONTHS	TOTAL PRIORITIZED REQUIREMENTS	PERCENTAGE OF HRP REQUIREMENTS PRIORITIZED
Agriculture	323,850,275	69,528,011	17,704,970	60,010,126	147,243,107	45%
CCCM	28,319,197		1,438,031	3,625,359	5,063,390	18%
Education	101,616,166		7,850,020	25,986,904	33,836,924	33%
ESNFI	150,079,381	22,396,939	6,716,740	27,610,259	56,723,938	38%
Food	1,547,511,649	503,913,895 ¹	23,200,000		527,113,895	34%
Health	187,335,866	18,342,775	27,738,346	1,152,570	47,233,691	25%
Logistics	16,000,000			4,000,000	4,000,000	25%
Nutrition	276,399,183	13,935,913	6,325,015	10,166,950	30,427,879	11%
Overall Protection	311,746,784	6,904,360	5,529,851	34,774,956	47,209,167	15%
WASH	172,431,269		45,942,636	27,611,877	73,554,513	43%
Coordination and Common Services	22,038,346			4,322,500	4,322,500	20%
Multi Purpose Cash	100,000,000		21,500,000		21,500,000	22%
	3,237,328,117	635,021,892	163,945,609	199,261,501	998,229,003	31%

Critical relief items to enable all responses

Cluster	Commodity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Request (US\$)	Note
Agriculture	Agriculture inputs for crop production in meher		\$											69,528,011	Gap March-September
ESNFI	Emergency shelter & non-food item kit		\$											4,494,419	Gap March-August
	Non-food item kit		\$											11,438,172	Gap March-August
	Emergency shelter kit		\$											5,439,092	Gap March-August
	Temporary shelters for returning migrants		\$											105,643	Gap March-August
	Non-food item kits for returning migrants		\$											919,613	Gap March-August
	Food	Cereals, Pulses and Vegetable Oil (particularly EDRMC)		\$											503,913,895
Health	IEHK Assorted (incl Anti-malarials) modules		\$											1,372,970	Gap April-August
	Cholera Kits Assorted		\$											747,383	Gap April-August
	Trauma Kits (TESK) Assorted		\$											189,150	Gap April-August
	Reproductive Health (RH) Kits Assorted		\$											4,464,192	Gap April-August
	Asorted Medicines and Medical Supplies for MHNTs		\$											11,569,081	Gap April-August
Nutrition	RUTF for SAM care								\$						No gap until November
	RUSF for MAM supplementation					\$								1,313,056	Gap for August
	SuperCereal Plus for PLW supplementation		\$											12,622,857	Gap May-August
Protection (GBV)	Dignity kit for women and girls of reproductive age		\$											6,904,360	Gap April-May

■ Months for which commodity has been resourced
 ■ Months for which commodity gap is being requested
 ■ Months outside the scope of this request
 \$ Month when funding should be provided to avoid pipeline break

¹ Food supplies for drought and other critical response activities need for the response until September 2024

OVERVIEW BY CLUSTER

Clusters have identified the following priority activities for the coming three months to enable the response in both drought and non-drought affected areas. Clusters have also identified the priority supplies and commodities required to enable the response for the next six to seven months (seven for food and agriculture and six for the other sectors). This timeframe is to allow for procurement timelines and potential delay, and to secure pipelines.

Food

HRP
FUNDING
REQUESTED
\$ 1.548B

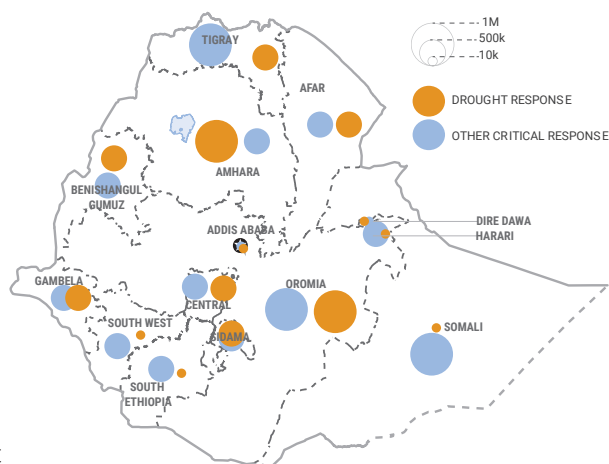
CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$ 527.1M

Summary of immediate funding requirements:

Priority activity	Required funding (US\$)
Resources for food operators to distribute food assistance to people who are not currently included in plans due to resource shortfalls.	US\$474.9 million
Cost for EDRMC to procure pulses and vegetable oil	US\$29 million ²
WFP operational cost	US\$23.2 million ³

Conflict and the negative impact of climatic hazards including drought and floods have contributed to worsening food insecurity in Ethiopia. The food sector will prioritize emergency food/cash assistance to support the most food insecure people, identified based on evidence from the household economy analysis and the assessments of internally displaced people. During the March to September period, an estimated 9 million people are projected to require emergency food assistance. The food assistance response is being implemented through resources that are mobilized by the Government of Ethiopia through the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC); USAID-funded Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

For the March to September period, the internally displaced people and food insecure people in woredas that are classified as Phase 4 and Phase 5 in the household economy analysis are being prioritized in the food and cash distribution plans. EDRMC, JEOP and WFP have secured resources to assist an average of 5 million people per month during the March to September period: 2 million by EDRMC, 1.63 million by JEOP and 1.37 million by WFP. The prioritized food insecure people vary based on seasonality, with most people targeted during the lean season.



Projected shortfalls to assist 4 million food insecure people

Despite the above available resources, the food cluster still has shortfalls to cover the needs of all the identified food insecure people that require assistance in 2024. For the March to September period, it is estimated that 467,764 MT of food (413,950 MT of cereals, 41,395 MT of pulses and 12,419 MT of V. Oil) will be required to cover resource gaps for an average of 4 million people per month (the gaps vary per month based on seasonality). It is estimated that US\$474.9 million will be required to procure and distribute the 467,764 MT, to all the food insecure people during the peak of the lean season.

Commodity	Total Shortfalls - MT	Cost/MT ² (Average cost per MT)	Total- US\$
Cereals	-413,950	926	\$ 383,317,779
Pulses	-41,395	1,386	\$ 57,387,280
V.Oil	-12,419	2,755	\$ 34,208,835
Total	-467,764		\$ 474,913,895

Available Stocks and estimated shortfalls

The below stocks are confirmed to be available for distribution from March to September by the EDRMC, JEOP and WFP:

- JEOP has 192,753 MT of food (162,587 MT of cereals; 23,671 MT of pulses; 6,496 MT of V. Oil) and an estimated US\$15.5 million is available for distribution from March through September. JEOP is not facing a shortfall to provide the full food basket.
- WFP has 173,597 MT of food (146,444 MT of cereals; 20,760 MT of pulses and 6,393 MT of V. Oil). WFP is facing a shortfall of US\$23.2 million to cover operational costs for three months (March to May), including for critical activities involved in the food response, comprising of food deliveries, distributions, and monitoring.
- EDRMC has 76,000 MT (Metric Tons) of food (66,000 MT cereals and Corn Soya Blend (CSB)) that are available for distribution as of end of February; 92,821 MT are under procurement, and will be available in April; and additional 45,000 MT will be available in July. Some of the food insecure people will also be assisted through the shock responsive safety-net pipeline in March, which currently has US\$2 million which is available for distribution. EDRMC has a shortfall of US\$29 million that will limit its ability to provide a complete food basket that includes pulses and vegetable oil, from March through September.

² This cost is based on EDRMC costs per MT for pulses and V.Oil (full cost recovery estimates)

³ This cost is based on average of EDRMC, JEOP and WFP's costs per MT (full cost recovery estimates).

	Cost per MT	Shortfall- MT ⁴	Shortfalls – US\$
Cereals	962	-	-
Pulses	1250	10,382	US\$12,977,625
V.Oil	2629	6,115	US\$16,075,362
Total		16,497	US\$29,052,987

If the above resources are not secured, the most vulnerable population groups, and the internally displaced people particularly in woredas that are in phase 4 and phase 5 of the household economy analysis will be pushed into emergency levels of food security.

Therefore, efforts should be made to mobilize the US\$527.1 million required to meet the needs of the most food insecure people. The cluster and partners will continue to implement measures that will ensure delivery of food assistance to the most vulnerable people, including through vulnerability-based targeting approaches.



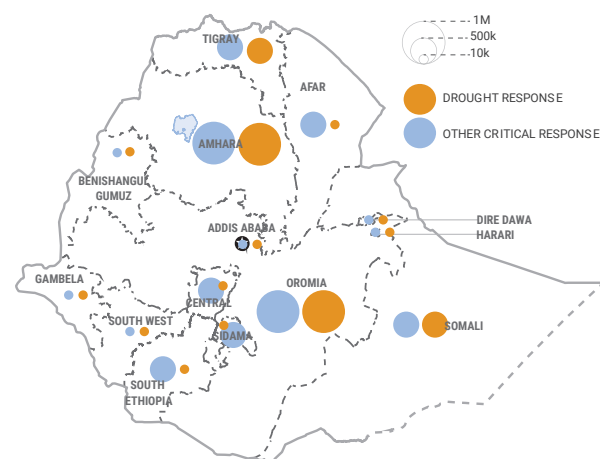
HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 323.9M

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 147.2M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Crop production inputs	Drought and other critical response	3,521,821	\$69,528,011
Animal Feed	Drought response	1,099,718	\$13,196,616
Restocking/Destocking	Drought response	98,008	\$4,508,355
Animal Health	Other critical response	2,817,886	\$33,814,631
Cash	Other critical response	845,016	\$26,195,495

The priorities for this period have been identified as follows

- Support crop production, (seeds, tools, fertilizers), targeting regions affected by drought and floods and conflict, to anticipate, recover or mitigate the effect of these shocks and increase access to food.
- Support animal health with treatment and vaccination of productive livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) to increase food security, especially areas hit by the drought where several animal are in poor body condition.
- Support productive assets through the provision of animal feed as well as forage seeds (where possible accompanied to treatment)
- Re-stocking activities recommended in these poor pastoralist communities hit by three-years consecutive droughts which caused dramatic loss of livestock. De-stocking is considered only in case of the current drought will be protracted.
- Cash provision to the most food insecure households affected climate shocks and conflict to mitigate the risk of selling productive assets during lean seasons and reinforce food access at household level.



The cluster will be supporting early warning and information dissemination on weather forecast; moreover, monitoring climate changes, in particular climatic extremes throughout the year, will allow Cluster to adapt the response accordingly. Agriculture cluster members will prioritize population in drought, flood and conflict affected areas to reinforce access availability and stability of diverse and nutritious fresh food at household and community levels. Agriculture cluster will work jointly with other sectors such as Food, Nutrition, WASH and Health to ensure an integrate response to the most vulnerable - and with Protection cluster to ensure safe access to inputs and mitigate protection risks, including GBV and child labour.

The role of the CLA:

- Fundraising for seeds & fertilizers pipeline to maximize coverage of the Belg season and Meher seasons: FAO is working closely with the MoA and NGO Cluster partners to ensure that critical agricultural assistance is provided for crop production in the most affected areas and populations for the ongoing Belg season (Feb-May), and prepare for the Meher season (May-Sept) to ensure timely delivery of the inputs for effective planting to strengthen availability and access to food by affected populations.
- Fundraising for the Livestock support for both animal health and feed: The FAO and Cluster members are working to distribute critically required feed to maintain survival and productivity of breeding stock in the drought affected areas to maintain access to livestock products including milk.
- Joint advocacy with Cluster members to ensure donors and stakeholders understand the importance of funding the Agriculture Cluster in the first quarter of the year due to the seasons constraints as well as drought and flood related crisis.

⁴ This cost is based on EDRMC costs per MT for pulses and V.Oil (full cost recovery estimates)



HRP
FUNDING
REQUESTED
\$ 172.4M



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$73.6M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Durable water	Drought and other critical response	19,610,237	\$49,591,553
Emergency sanitation	Drought and other critical response	3,686,502	\$8,487,012
Emergency water	Drought and other critical response	3,325,957	\$7,848,230
Sanitation and hygiene messaging	Drought and other critical response	2,990,483	\$3,342,902
WASH NFI	Drought and other critical response	2,524,608	\$4,284,817

For the drought response, the WASH Cluster identified the following activities:

- Durable water is a key intervention in drought-affected areas.
- Emergency water including water trucking (a last resort) in lifesaving situations.
- Sanitation interventions especially cholera cholera-affected areas.
- Hygiene / NFIs including water treatment chemicals, jerricans, and Hygiene Promotion activities.

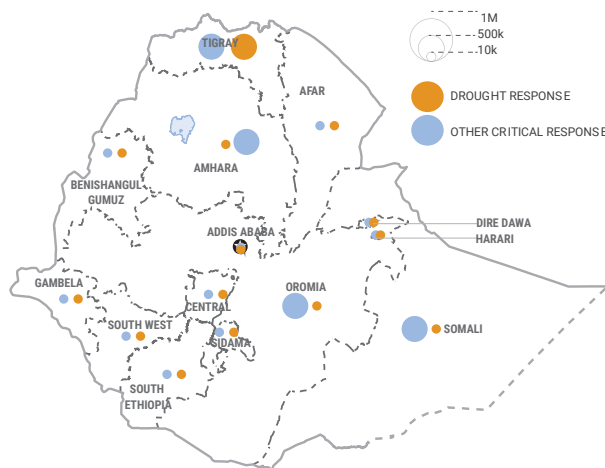
For other areas affected by other shocks, the following activities are identified:

- Durable water is needed for rehabilitation in hard-to-reach areas.
- Emergency water is a last resort in some lifesaving situations.
- Sanitation in IDP collective sites across the country.
- Hygiene / NFIs in cholera-affected areas, IDP collective sites, and returnees.

Given the importance of imported supplies and the operational constraints resulting from the lengthy procurement process, the WASH cluster will prioritize a cluster core pipeline to support partners, in particular local ones who often have weaker procurement capacities, and who also tend to work more in hard-to-reach areas.

The role of the CLA

UNICEF as Cluster Lead Agency for WASH, is leading the **WASH cluster Core Pipeline** to support access to imported supplies for cluster partners. Access to imported spare parts, household chlorination products and other imported supplies was identified as one of the major operational constraints for the WASH response during the Cluster's annual meeting. This is particularly problematic for local partners who have limited access to hard currencies and international procurement. The WASH cluster Core Pipeline will benefit from UNICEF's procurement and warehousing capacity, then provide critical supplies to WASH cluster partners to accelerate the emergency WASH response in country.





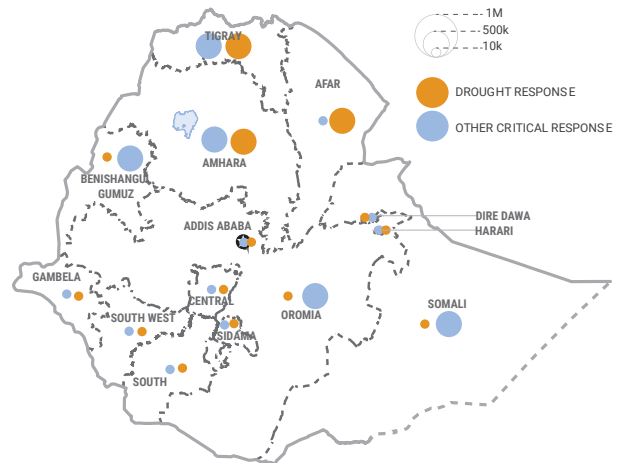
HRP
FUNDING
REQUESTED
\$ 150.1M

CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$ 56.7M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Commodity pipeline	Drought and other critical response		\$22,396,939
Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) that consider women's and children's needs to improve health and protection outcomes.	Drought and other critical response	105,012	\$5,644,421
Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected populations to improve their living conditions.	Drought and other critical response	342,462	\$10,952,150
Provision of Emergency Shelter to the displacement affected population that considers people most at risk to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences.	Drought and other critical response	188,215	\$6,451,337
Provision of Emergency Shelter Repair Kits to Returnees, most at risk and whose houses are completely damaged.	Other critical response	88,317	\$6,182,220
Provision of temporary shelters to returning migrants to ensure appropriate protection against the elements.	Other critical response	37,491	\$74,982
Provision of essential non-food items to returning migrants to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences	Other critical response	37,407	\$5,021,890

As per DTM SA 34 and through ETT, more than four million people are displaced due to climate, conflicts, and, in some locations, by both shocks. Currently, about 1.9M displaced people, due to the Northern Ethiopia conflict and the insecurity in Amhara and Oromia, are living in overcrowded situations with no privacy and inadequate shelter conditions.

Those displaced due to drought in the Tigray region are moving to already overcrowded collective centres and IDP-saturated host communities, further deteriorating the living conditions of the IDPs and the hosting community. Inadequate Shelter and overcrowding are major factors transmitted by air droplets, skin contact, or a wide range of respiratory diseases, including pneumonia and tuberculosis, and many allergies. Inherent protection and privacy issues related to overcrowding and lack of Shelter, especially for women and girls, including forced marriages resulting from many unrelated people sharing the same household. The provision of Shelter to the displaced not only reduces morbidity and mortality but also provides protection from the weather, promotes health, supports family and community life, and provides dignity, security, and access to livelihoods.



The ES/NFI Cluster has prioritized three major activities in drought-affected areas including:

- Provision of Emergency Shelter to the displacement-affected population.
- Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ESNFI).
- Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected populations.

While in areas affected by other shocks the cluster will prioritize:

- Provision of Emergency Shelter to the displacement-affected population.
- Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ESNFI).
- Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected populations.
- Provision of Emergency Shelter Repair Kits to Returnees, most at risk and whose houses are completely damaged.

The role of the CLA

- As a United Nations agency, IOM has duty free privileges for importing NFIs into the country which significantly reduces the overall cost to provide emergency shelter to displaced persons. The costs paid by Cluster partners for items, such as plastic sheets / tarpaulins, is higher than those paid by IOM due in part to the duty-free purchase ability, IOM's global long term agreements and its global pipeline stock availability, including a central warehouse in Nairobi, Kenya. In order to make best use of the limited resources allocated to Ethiopia's numerous emergency responses by donors, the ESNFI Cluster is proposing to create a pipeline of plastic sheets / tarpaulins and plastic rope to be imported/purchased by IOM and provided based on Cluster and Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) recommendations to selected partners.
- Based on experience, from the time of requesting items from our global pipeline to their arrival at the IOM warehouse for dispatch takes an estimated 6 weeks; this includes customs clearance and transportation times. Certain steps in the process can be initiated prior to the signing of the agreement with EHF, such as internal procedures for requesting access to the global stock to further reduce the importation timeline.
- An emergency shelter kit consists of two plastic sheets / tarpaulins, 1 rope 20m in length as well as nails, poles and other items for fixing the shelter. Through the establishment of a core pipeline for plastic sheets and tarpaulins, almost 40 USD per emergency shelter kit can be saved by donors. Through this savings, the ESNFI Cluster and its partners will be able to reach additional households in need of shelter. IOM will also complement the management of the pipeline of the items with technical support such as fixing and disposal to limit negative environmental impacts and, at the same time to ensure that the lifetime of the constructed Shelters is longer than what is observed in Ethiopia.



Protection Cluster



HRP
FUNDING
REQUESTED
\$ 311.7M



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$47.2M




CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$10.6M
Child Protection



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$20.9M
Gender Based
Violence



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$12.0M
General Protection



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$2.5M
Housing Land &
Property



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$1.2M
Mine Action

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Protection - Child Protection	Provide Case Management for identified girls and boys with child protection concerns.	Drought and other critical response	11,573	\$2,893,355
Protection - Child Protection	Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) level 2 community-based for children and caregivers.	Drought and other critical response	46,294	\$3,796,081
Protection - Child Protection	Provide support to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).	Drought and other critical response	2,480	\$620,005
Protection - Child Protection	Raise awareness at community level on child protection with specific focus on Acute child protection issues within a given community	Drought and other critical response	165,335	\$3,306,691
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Commodity pipeline	Drought and other critical response		6,904,360
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Conduct community awareness raising campaigns on GBV, PSEA and SRHR information.	Drought and other critical response	174,688	\$1,746,876
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Establish and or strengthen women and girls' friendly spaces.	Drought and other critical response	8	\$125,658
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Provide cash support to GBV survivors and other vulnerable women and girls.	Drought and other critical response	118,944	\$3,568,315
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Provide GBV case management services to women and girls and survivors.	Drought and other critical response	9,691	\$2,422,691
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Provide Legal assistance to vulnerable women & girls and GBV survivors.	Drought and other critical response	7,069	\$353,448
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Provide Psychosocial support services to vulnerable and at-risk women and girls.	Drought and other critical response	57,631	\$5,763,065
Protection - Gender Based Violence	Strengthen existing One Stop Centre services through provision of medical and non-medical supplies	Drought and other critical response	11	\$54,452
Protection - General Protection	Conduct Protection Monitoring.	Drought and other critical response	140,083	\$1,120,664
Protection - General Protection	Implement cash interventions to minimize exposure to protection risks and negative coping mechanisms.	Drought and other critical response	48,066	\$2,421,880
Protection - General Protection	Provide Targeted Individual Support to persons exposed to violence, abuse or serious neglect (excluding CP, GBV and MA case management).	Drought and other critical response	54,906	\$8,235,900
Protection - General Protection	Undertake Community-based Outreach Activities, Sensitization and Awareness Campaigns to address barriers to access of acute protection services and humanitarian assistance.	Drought and other critical response	18,589	\$202,980
Protection - Housing, Land & Property	Provide cash for rent for households at risk of eviction.	Drought and other critical response	20,699	\$2,070,076
Protection - Housing, Land & Property	Provide individual counselling on HLP.	Other critical response	4,381	\$109,539
Protection - Housing, Land & Property	Provide information on HLP.	Other critical response	20,778	\$103,903
Protection - Housing, Land & Property	Provide technical assistance and legal representation on HLP	Other critical response	24,096	\$207,970
Protection - Housing, Land & Property	Support to obtaining documentation related to House, Land and Property (HLP).	Other critical response	2,628	\$26,289
Protection - Mine Action	Clearance and/or explosive ordnance disposal (where possible and providing authorization is granted) through effective community engagement, information collation and analysis process	Other critical response	1,576	\$315,200
Protection - Mine Action	Conduct awareness raising and community engagement on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.	Other critical response	40,366	\$807,320
Protection - Mine Action	Conduct capacity building of Community Liaison, EORE, Non-Technical Survey and clearance teams	Other critical response	185	\$20,350
Protection - Mine Action	Provide assistance to survivors of mines and explosive ordnance incidents and their family members.	Other critical response	55	\$12,100

Protection will prioritize the delivery of different protection services that are needed urgently for people affected in the coming three months, such as cash interventions to minimize exposure to protection risks and negative coping mechanisms, targeted individual support to persons exposed to violence, abuse or serious neglect, protection monitoring, and awareness raising in key prioritized areas.

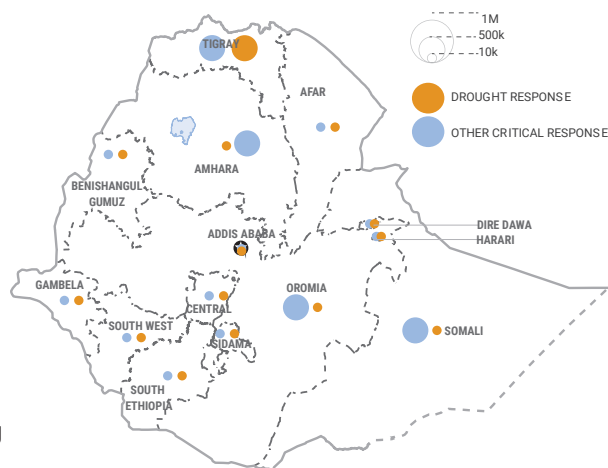
The **Child Protection** response will prioritize the provision of mental health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS), support for unaccompanied and separated children, raising awareness at community level on child protection with specific focus on acute child protection, and providing case management for identified girls and boys with protection concerns.

Urgent response will be provided to **Gender-based violence (GBV)** survivors, including GBV case management, MHPSS and legal assistance to women and girls and survivors. Multi-purpose cash support and Dignity Kits will be provided to GBV survivors and other vulnerable women and girls. Community awareness raising campaigns on GBV, PSEA and SRHR information will be conducted, and the response will also include establishing and/or strengthening women and girls' friendly spaces and strengthen existing One Stop Centre services through provision of medical and nonmedical supplies.

The response by **Housing, Land & Property (HLP)** partners will include cash for rent for households at risk of eviction, the provision of information and individual counselling on HLP, the provision of technical assistance and legal representation for HLP, and support in obtaining documentation related to HLP.

Mine Action partners will support survivors of mines and explosive ordnance incidents and their family members, conduct awareness raising and community engagement on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, provide clearance and/or explosive ordnance disposal (where possible and providing authorization is granted) through effective community engagement, information collation and analysis process, and conduct capacity building of community liaison, and clearance teams.

Overall, the prioritized activities will complement some of the actions planned to implement the EHCT Protection Strategy, such as: the development of a protection safeguarding, SEA, AAP, and conflict risk analysis tool to be used by all clusters, as well as a mitigation strategy; training and awareness raising on basic rules of IHL and other applicable law for humanitarian responders; and the development of a collective EHCT protection advocacy strategy.



Health



HRP
FUNDING
REQUESTED
\$ 187.3M



CRITICAL
FUNDING
GAP
\$ 47.2M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Carry out vaccination campaigns for childhood illnesses and diseases of outbreak potential (including measles and cholera) for vulnerable populations including IDPS, refugees and migrant populations	Drought and other critical response	88,922	\$2,667,660
Commodity pipeline	Drought and other critical response		\$18,342,775
Integration of minimum initial service package of RH (MISP) services into emergency health services for vulnerable populations especially IDPs, refugees and migrant populations	Drought response	230,775	\$6,923,250
Procurement and distribution of emergency health and medical supplies including reproductive health kits to health facilities and MNHTs in areas affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies	Drought response	986,540	\$11,569,081
Provide mobile nutrition and health outreach services (MHNT) and PHC services to vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies	Drought response	162,936	\$4,888,080
Risk communication and community engagement through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC)	Drought response	444,369	\$2,221,845
Strengthen early warning system and emergency preparedness (Disease surveillance, alert investigation and verification)	Other critical response		\$15,000
Support ambulance services and emergency patient referral systems for populations affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies	Other critical response		\$3,000
Support minor rehabilitation and replacement of equipment, furniture, medical supplies in selected health facilities (including for disability-friendly modifications)	Other critical response		\$300,000
Support the re-establishment of supply chain management in affected health facilities	Other critical response		\$300,000
Train health workers on prevention, management and control of outbreaks	Other critical response		\$3,000

The health cluster, in drought affected areas will prioritize four critical activities including the provision of Essential health service delivery through MHNT and health facilities, Procurement of emergency kits (including IEHK and SRH kits), Last-mile delivery of life-saving medical supplies to health facilities, and standardized Essential Health Care packages to ensure quality of care.

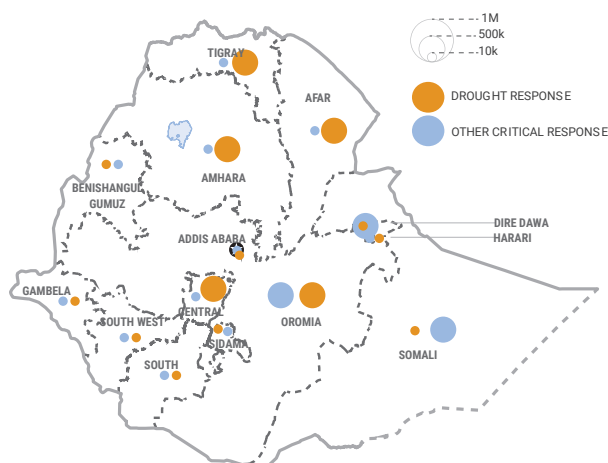
In areas affected by other shocks the health cluster will prioritize Rapid control of disease outbreaks through enhanced surveillance, early warning and response systems, procurement of emergency kits (including cholera, measles, and trauma kits), Training of health care workers to minimize mortality as a result of disease outbreaks.

The health cluster acknowledges that most public health emergencies have their root causes in structural and developmental issues such as the lack of safe drinking water, low immunization coverage and open defecations. Addressing these root causes would require long term investment for behaviour change, advocacy, investment in development, and intersectoral collaboration.

The role of the CLA

The health cluster has 3 core pipeline suppliers:

- **UNFPA:** emergency reproductive health kits (including PEP kits, post rape kits, and contraceptives: <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/emergency-reproductive-health-kits>), distributed to government and UNFPA implementing partners, and occasionally to health partners through government.
- **UNICEF:** emergency health kits and cholera treatment center logistics kits, distributed to government and UNICEF implementing partners.
- **WHO:** emergency health kits (basic drugs, disease outbreak kits, and trauma kits: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/emergency-health-kits>) distributed to government and health partners upon request.
- WHO is the only health cluster core pipeline supplier which indiscriminately distributes kits to any health partner, once confirmed as legitimate by the health cluster. The sole requirement is to share consumption reports with WHO when additional supplies are requested.
- UNFPA and UNICEF kits only distribute to government or their own implementing partners with whom they have a valid partnership agreement.



WHO is also responsible for the procurement of:

- PED SAM kits (including specialized malaria modules) aimed at treating children with medical complications from Severe Acute Malnutrition at health facility level (coordinated through the nutrition cluster)
- Water testing kits, for testing of drinking water quality (coordinated through the WASH cluster)

All emergency health kits provided by the 3 core pipeline suppliers are meant to **complement** the medical supplies provided by the government, which are supposed to cover routine health programs (versus emergencies). With a continuous surge in disease outbreaks like cholera, measles and malaria, the government is increasingly dependent on the availability of emergency health kits, in particular WHO's disease outbreak kits, which WHO is mandated to distribute, as a provider of last resort.

There are currently shortages of:

- Disease outbreak kits (Malaria and Measles) through WHO
- Emergency reproductive health kits (PEP kits, post rape kits, and contraceptives) through UNFPA
- Cholera treatment center logistics kits through UNICEF

Without the constant replenishment of emergency health kits, partners are unable to provide basic health services to affected populations or to effectively respond to disease outbreaks, leading to unnecessarily high morbidity and mortality.

Education

HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 101.6M

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 33.8M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Provide school feeding to emergency-affected children per cluster standard	Drought and other critical response	197,417	\$5,922,510
Provision of Menstrual Hygiene and Health (MHH) kits and MHH Sessions per cluster standard/guidance	Drought and other critical response	6,228	\$373,680
Distribution of teaching and learning materials to emergency-affected children per cluster guidance/ Economic empowerment of the families	Drought response	127,377	\$3,821,310
Refurbishment of school and cleaning	Drought response	65	\$520,000
Accelerated Education Programs for out of school IDPs in Conflict Affected Children	Other critical response	186,142	\$14,891,380
Distribution of teaching and learning materials to emergency-affected children per cluster guidance	Other critical response	138,758	\$4,162,740
Enhance the capacity of emergency-affected- education personnel on safe Identification and referrals, well-being (includes PSS), and inclusive pedagogy, per cluster guidelines	Other critical response	10,664	\$1,226,360
Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces(TLS) and WASH facilities for IDPs impacted by conflict and flood	Other critical response	465	\$2,327,000
Small Scale Rehabilitation of schools in flood impacted areas	Other critical response	118	\$591,944

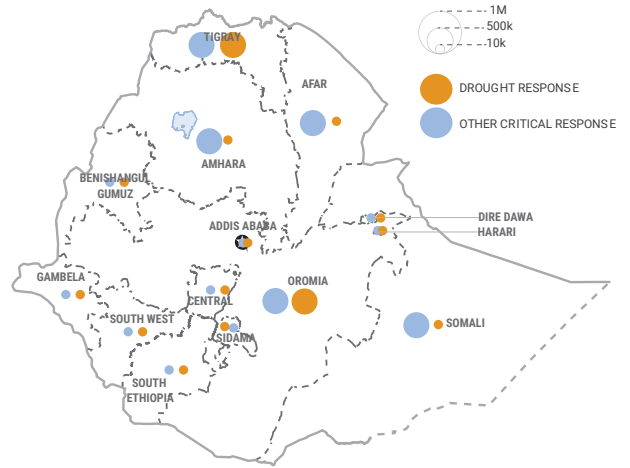
The education cluster will be prioritizing interventions for vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced individuals affected by climate-induced hazards and conflict. Priority interventions in drought affected areas include Teaching Learning Materials TLM/economic empowerment, provision of dignity kits and MHH sessions, school Feeding, WASH in interventions in school, and School refurbishment.

In conflict affected areas the cluster will prioritize temporary learning centres, small-scale rehabilitation, accelerated education programs, and MHPSS Training.

The education cluster will build on some response opportunities such as the increased number of implementing partners, active government involvement in the humanitarian response, the inclusion of the education cluster in the RRM, and the participation of the cluster in the inter-sectoral approach.

The role of the CLA

UNICEF as CLA usually reaches around 40 % of the HRP target and leads the core pipeline for School in a box, Recreation kits, MHJM kits, and Tents and have contingency supplies available at competitive prices with high quality compared to other partners.



Nutrition

HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 276.4M

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$30.4M

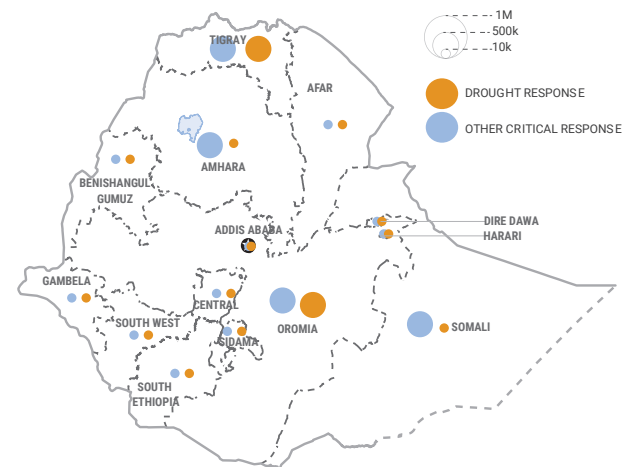
Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Commodity pipeline	Drought and other critical response		\$13,935,913
MAM treatment	Drought and other critical response	183,743	\$3,957,824
PLW supplementation	Drought and other critical response	97,232	\$5,876,216
SAM treatment	Drought and other critical response	188,077	\$6,657,926

The situation of infants under six months in Ethiopia is a pressing issue, influenced by seasonal changes, mobility, and accessibility. Early screening and treatment are crucial, and family MUAC represents an opportunity to prevent worsening of malnutrition.

The nutrition cluster prioritized four major activities in drought affected areas and those affected by other shocks. These include SAM care; MAM supplementation; PLW supplementation; and assessments & analysis. However, this does not include essential drugs that are procured by UN agencies based on the request of MoH in 2022-2023.

The role of the CLAs:

- Fundraising for RUTF (children SAM cases care). UNICEF will work with the MoH and NGO partners to deliver SAM services along the health system including MHNT. UNICEF is the main provider of nutrition supplies for SAM care.
- Joint advocacy with to ensure adequate and timely funding for WFP to cover needs for MAM children and PLW with enough nutrition commodities in the hotspot priority woreda of concern. Approx. 14 million USD needed. WFP will work with NGO and partners to deliver the MAM services. WFP is the main provider of nutrition supplies for MAM supplementation.
- Reinforce coordination between UN agencies *WFP, UNICEF mainly* and JEOP for the procurement of nutrition commodities in JEOP intervention areas in Tigray.
- As a provider of last resort and in alignment with national simplified approaches protocol, UNICEF will fill the critical gaps and mobilize additional RUTF for uncovered MAM cases in children at high risk. Need is 15 million USD for 300,000 high risk MAM cases in exceptional circumstances that will not be covered by TSFP implemented by WFP and partners.



Multi-Purpose Cash

HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 100.0M

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 21.5M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Multi-Purpose Cash assistance	Drought response		\$21,500,000

Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance in Ethiopia remains a crucial rapid response mechanism for shocks, and vulnerable populations in protracted crises. This approach ensures decision-making power is vested in affected populations, allowing them to prioritize their needs dignifiedly.

The Cash Working Group will prioritize vulnerable population living in drought affected areas in Tigray, Amhara, and Afar regions, due to identified high multi-sectoral needs, and to depleted coping mechanisms due to multiple shocks, including the current drought and recent conflict. The MPC assistance is intended to provide urgent emergency life-saving assistance, and to prevent increasing vulnerabilities.



HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 28.3M

CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 5.1M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Build the Capacity of the Government Authorities and Service Providers through different approaches of capacity building	Drought and other critical response	300	\$240,000
Promote the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and disaster affected people, through targeted, community-centred multi-sector interventions that "do no harm" and contribute to social cohesion outcomes.	Drought and other critical response	1,055,557	\$1,281,265
Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures	Drought and other critical response	1,055,557	\$1,327,982
Ensure care and maintenance of the site's infrastructure, while mitigating the impacts of environmental degradation.	Other critical response	548,584	\$2,214,143

Priority in Drought Affected Areas:

The drought response will be prioritized through Area Based Approach (ABA) modality by establishing Community Resource Centres (CRC) and conducting outreach activities to expand CCCM activities targeting the IDPs staying in the sites, in the host communities and the host community population.

In addition, the CCCM will focus on community participation and support in establishing and/or restructuring the inclusive community governance structures and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), trainings on Code of Conduct (CoC) and Terms of References (Tor's) on humanitarian response along with climate resilience activities for finding durable solutions.

Similarly, strengthening government authorities and service providers' capacity through the training, mentoring, and materials support aligned with the international standards, focusing on core CCCM activities will also be the CCCM's priority for drought response. It also includes the support to the government authorities in establishing/strengthening the coordination forums for humanitarian response and linking with the principled durable solutions and exit procedures.

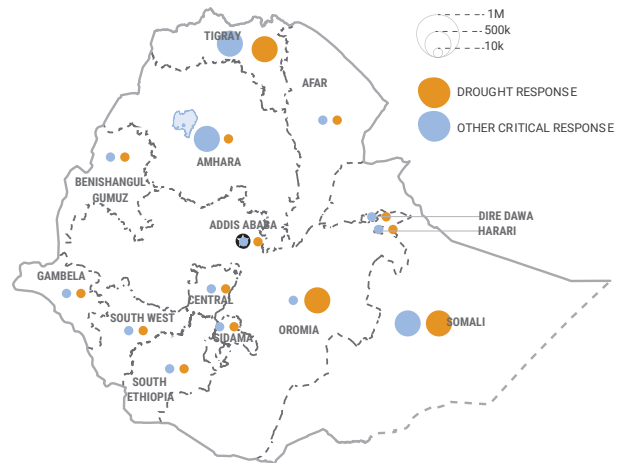
Priority for Other Shocks:

Four activities have been prioritized in this category.

CCCM will prioritize multisectoral feasibility assessment, designing layouts, and constructing and/or improving communal infrastructures to enhance accessibility for all camp residents in the new sites and in existing sites where necessary. CCCM will focus on vulnerability-inclusive safety and disability audits to identify and advocate for critical improvements in established physical infrastructures.

CCCM will prioritize the locations for an ABA response to expand the current coverage from 21% of total displacement locations. CCCM will facilitate in strengthening and/or establishing the community governance structures including RCCE, CoC and TOR activities. Capacity building includes training, mentoring and materials support for government authorities and service providers' capacity in humanitarian response through the CCCM and support in finding the durable solutions.

The CCCM cluster response has been challenged by the lack of funding that pushed some partners to stop their activities. Because of the funding limitation CCCM partners have been able to reach only 21% of sites, while living conditions in camps or camp-like settings continue to deteriorate, exacerbating the hardships faced by the displaced persons. In addition, an increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are residing with host communities. This



Coordination and common services

 HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 22.0M

 CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 4.3M

Priority activity	Drought and other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Comprehensive Assessments	Drought and other critical response		\$2,650,000
Food Security Monitoring	Drought and other critical response		\$1,210,000
Rapid Assessments	Drought and other critical response		\$60,000
Situation Monitoring of priority locations	Drought and other critical response		\$402,500

The Coordination and Common Services cluster, during the next quarter will prioritize, under the leadership of the Analysis and Assessment Working Group, improving the data collection and analysis and the monitoring of the humanitarian situation through strengthening:

- Situation Monitoring of priority locations Multisectoral Needs monitoring assessments and first level needs assessments.
- Food Security Monitoring aimed at improving Food Security Analysis and understanding of needs.
- Rapid Assessments through Qualitative Rapid Needs Assessments and Assessment of Hard-to Reach Areas
- Comprehensive Assessments through Multi-sectoral Needs Assessments and Multisectoral Location Assessment (Site Assessment).

Logistics

 HRP FUNDING REQUESTED
\$ 16.0M

 CRITICAL FUNDING GAP
\$ 4.0M

Priority activity	Drought or other critical response	Target (# people)	Funding gap (US\$)
Logistics Services	Drought and other critical response		\$4,000,000

The logistics cluster & UNHAS identified two activities including access to air services to humanitarian actors, through regular (Somali region) and ad-hoc flights, and air evacuations (medical and security), in addition to supporting humanitarian actors with logistics services, such as Information Management, Coordination, storage, and transport.

How to Contribute:

1. Contribute through bilateral funding to the UN agencies for direct implementation, implementation through INGOs and NNGOs and to support commodity pipelines.
2. Contribute through bilateral funding to INGOs and NNGOs in coordination with the clusters.

Funding can also be provided directly to national and international humanitarian partners on the ground who are operationally ready to scale up the response with additional funding. These humanitarian partners also have development programs, which enables them to also be involved in resilience-building activities.

3. Contribute through the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are a multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

The EHF funding allocations will be aligned with the priorities and gaps identified in this document.

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