

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

MID-YEAR REVIEW

OCTOBER 2019

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ETHIOPIA

PEOPLE IN
NEED

8.86M

PEOPLE
TARGETED

7.80M

PEOPLE REACHED BY
30 JUNE

7.93M

FUNDING STILL
REQUIRED (US\$)

319M

HUMANITARIAN
PARTNERS

58

THE REVISED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Lives are saved and sustained

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Protection services for affected communities are provided

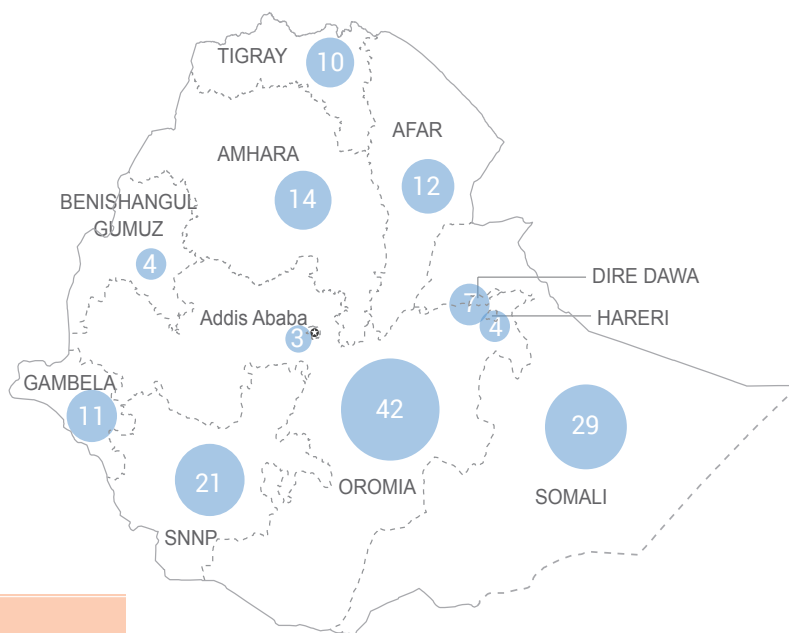
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Livelihoods and basic services delivery are supported to strengthen resilience to recurrent shocks

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS

58



02

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED*
8.86M	7.80M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	CURRENT GAP (US\$)
\$1.064B	\$319M <small>UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR</small>

SECTOR	# PEOPLE TARGETED IN JAN (in millions)	REVISED # PEOPLE TARGETED IN Oct (in millions)	FUNDING REQUIRED IN JAN (US\$ million)	REVISED REQUIREMENTS IN Sep (US\$ million)	GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$ million)**	INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS 2019 (US\$ million)**	GAP (US\$ million)
Agriculture & Livestock***	1.4	0.8	63.3	33.8		10.2	23.6
Education	2.3	2.1	44.6	32.6		8.3	24.3
Emergency Shelter/NFI	2.7	2.5	112.0	80.0		14.6	65.4
Food	8.0	7.8	600.3	462.0	288.1	268.8	-
Health	4.8	3.2	143.2	95.1		10.6	84.5
Nutrition	4.4	4.8	202.9	216.2		117.8	98.4
Protection	1.1	0.7	20.4	13.4		7.9	5.5
WASH	7.2	5.0	133.7	114.4		22.3	92.1
Coordination	8.3	7.8	5.2	5.2		3.2	2.0
Multi-sector or Sector not specified			-	-		76.9	-76.9
Total			1.318B	1.064B	288.1	540.5	319.0

* Inter-sectoral people targeted comes from the food cluster.

** As of October 2019

*** For Agriculture cluster, PiN represents heads of HHs

CHANGES IN

CONTEXT

The Government and humanitarian partners are dealing with the triple challenge of drought impact in the eastern and south eastern parts of the country, localized flooding and the still significant humanitarian and recovery needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities. The drought has already caused many poor households to deplete their food stocks earlier than normal and have stalled the recovery of livestock assets; floods have displaced communities and destroyed livelihoods; while the still dire conditions of IDPs and returnees require urgent scaled up humanitarian and recovery support. Meanwhile, ongoing insecurity and active hostilities in some parts of the country, notably Western and Southern Oromia region, continue to worsen the humanitarian situation in the area amidst impeded humanitarian access.

The humanitarian landscape of Ethiopia continues to be dominated by challenges posed by inter-communal violence and the resultant mass internal displacements (IDPs). New needs have emerged immediately after the launch of the 2019 HRP as a result of new displacements, and the food beneficiary figure had already been revised upwards from 8 million to 8.5 million for the first two relief food rounds. Assessments have identified 3.2 million IDPs (2.6 million conflict-induced, 500,000 climate-induced, and 72,000 from other causes) as of April 2019. Although spontaneous as well as organized returns have been registered since August 2018; the largest Government-organized return operation in May 2019 was unprecedented. According to Government, 2.1 million IDPs were returned, and IDP camps were decommissioned. However, returnees in some areas are still not fully back in their homes, have not resumed their livelihood and have no adequate access to basic services. Their dire living conditions as a result of the insufficient support provided, beyond the limited shelter and food assistance, and the vulnerability especially of women and children to gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse remains a concern. Urgent and scaled-up humanitarian assistance is required pending livelihood recovery. Ongoing support need also be provided to IDPs that opted not to return. The condition of the host communities has equally deteriorated after having shared their meager resources for more than a year.

Meanwhile, ongoing insecurity and active hostilities in some parts of the country, notably Western and Southern Oromia region, continue to worsen the humanitarian situation in the area and to impede humanitarian access. Ongoing localized inter-communal tensions present risk for further displacements.

While Ethiopia was spared significant climate-related calamities in 2018, the country is dealing with the impact of extreme weather variability in 2019 with some areas experiencing drought, while others are impacted by flooding. Floods up to July have affected 271,000 and displaced over 81,000 people. Heavy rainfalls during the 2019 summer/kiremt (June-September) rainy season are likely to cause flash and/or river floods in low laying areas.

Meanwhile, the current Horn of Africa drought is affecting the eastern and south eastern lowlands of the country as a result of delayed and sub-optimal 2019 spring (mid-February-May) rains. Consequently, crop planting was delayed or missed, while pasture and water sources were not replenished. The effects of the drought are being felt in most of Somali and pastoralist areas of Oromia and Afar regions. Reports of deteriorating food and nutritional security, water shortages and worsening livestock body conditions and livestock deaths have increased, while concerns are rising over pipeline breaks in emergency supplies and interruption of life-saving operations due to funding shortfalls. Some of the drought-affected areas are also hosting IDPs and returnees.

The humanitarian landscape of the country is further exacerbated by disease outbreaks such as measles and cholera, stretching the meager Government and partners' resources and adding another layer of complexity. At least 1,180 suspected and 44 confirmed cholera cases and 8,201 suspected measles cases were reported across the country as of 5 September 2019. Food insecurity and malnutrition coupled with disease outbreaks and weakened immunity and vulnerability after over a year in displacement in over-crowded and sub-standard living conditions have increased the risk of morbidity and mortality of affected communities.

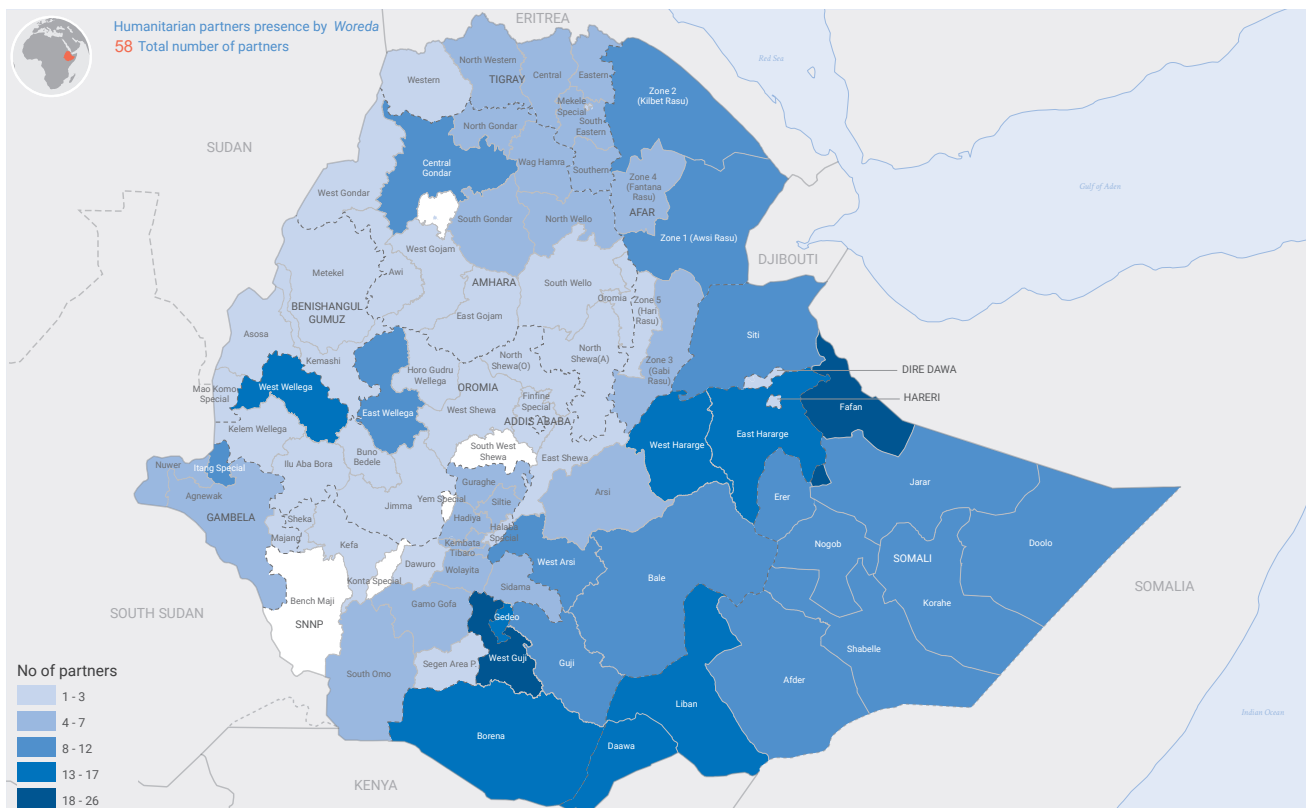
REVIEW OF

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

The number of partners involved in humanitarian response in Ethiopia has dropped to 56 compared to 67 as of December 2018. These include international humanitarian partners (UN and INGOs) and national partners including Government bodies and national NGOs. This, in addition to changes in context and limited amount of funding received by partners, will affect overall operational capacity in the second half of 2019. The horn of Africa drought will likely affect a number of areas in Ethiopia, especially pastoral areas, generating new needs that will require additional resources. In May 2019, Government launched a return plan that saw the return of 2.1 million IDPs from major areas of displacement in Gedeo-West Guji, Wollega and Kemashi in SNNP, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz regions. The sudden return of massive number of IDPs presented new recovery and rehabilitation needs to the humanitarian community which could not be matched by existing resources.

In Somali region, the limited amount of resources received since the beginning of the year has affected response in some sectors. For instance, partners working in nutrition sector scaled down their operation due to limited funding received. In West Guji and Wollega zones in Oromia region, Gedeo zone in SNNP and Kemashi zone in Benishangul Gumuz, response to the needs of returnees remain inadequate due to funding constraints. The Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) allocated some USD 35 million in July to supplement partners in responding to the needs of returnees and IDPs and other drought like situations in the country. This will help to fill some gaps in the response, though huge needs remain until the end of the year.

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS PRESENCE BY WOREDA



SPECIAL FOCUS ON

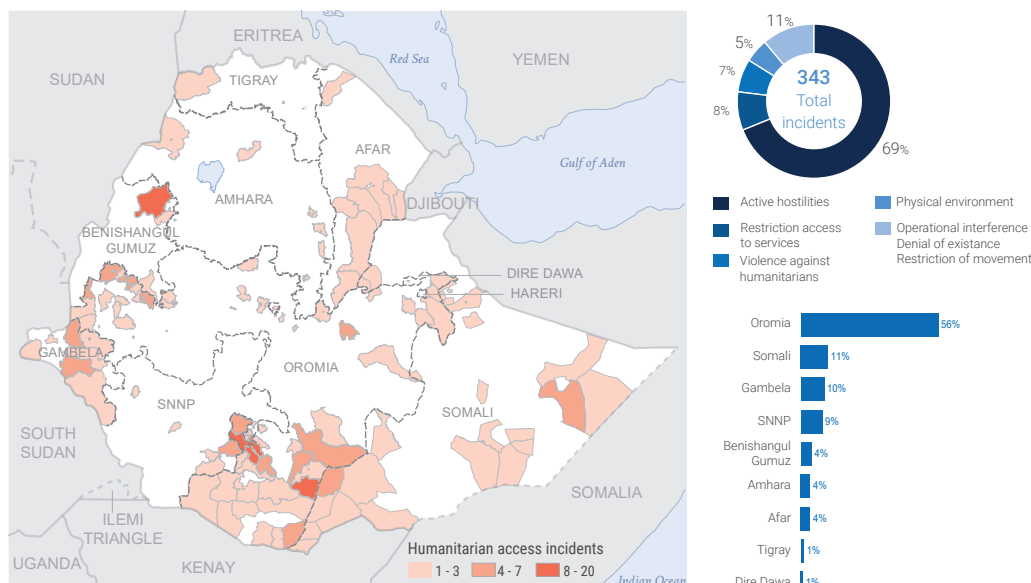
ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

The overall operational environment to humanitarian operations in Ethiopia remains permissive. This notwithstanding, since 2018 and through 2019, humanitarian access - understood as “people’ access to protection and assistance services” as well as “humanitarian partners’ ability to reach people in need” worsened in Ethiopia as a result of a multiplication of localized armed conflicts. In 2019, OCHA Ethiopia has put in place a system to monitor and analyze access constraints throughout the country. As of June, partners have reported over 300 access incidents. These hostilities have mostly occurred along regional boundary areas, and continue to hamper consistent humanitarian access to people in need. In general, these incidents limit partner’s ability to operate for short periods of time. As a result, partners are only able to reach a percentage of people in need. Insecurity and localized conflict have impacted humanitarian operations and assistance to IDPs and returnees in Western and Southern Oromia. In addition, a few kebeles in border areas between East Hararge (Oromia region) and Erer and Jarar zones (Somali region) are inaccessible since 2015. Partners have reported situations in which access by the affected population to assistance has been restricted. In some areas, the availability of essential services to IDPs remains highly limited, which represents a risk to their physical and psychological wellbeing.

Humanitarian partners in Ethiopia are not a target. However, ongoing violence poses an indirect threat to humanitarian partners due to the increased risk of suffering collateral damage and being caught in cross fire. There have been cases of violence against aid workers mostly in the form of intimidation, temporary detention, and threats to organizations. Sporadic cases of looting of aid supplies and assets have also been reported.

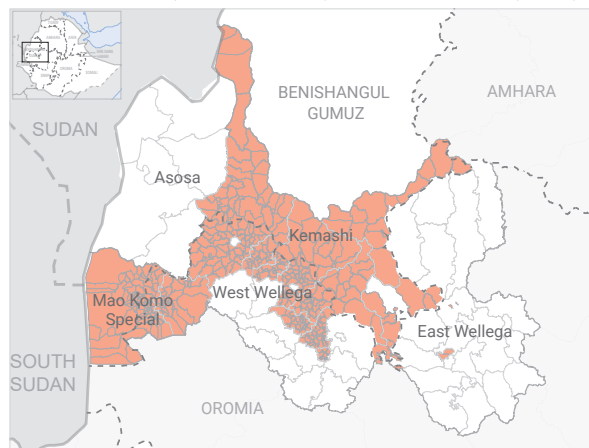
Geographically, most access incidents have been reported in Oromia region (56 per cent), in particular in Western (East and West Hararge) and Southern Oromia (Borena, Guji, and West Guji), followed by Somali (11 per cent) and Gambella (10 per cent) regions. In May – June 2019, the Government of Ethiopia initiated the return of IDPs to areas of origin, as of end of June reportedly 1.6 million people returned. Most IDP returns were conducted without major security incidents as the Government invested significantly in enhancing security conditions in return areas. The multiplicity of localized armed conflicts underpins the need for partners to adopt a ‘protection and conflict sensitive programming’ approach in order to avoid putting the affected population (and aid personnel) at risk (principle of “do no harm”).

REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS (JANUARY – JUNE 2019):

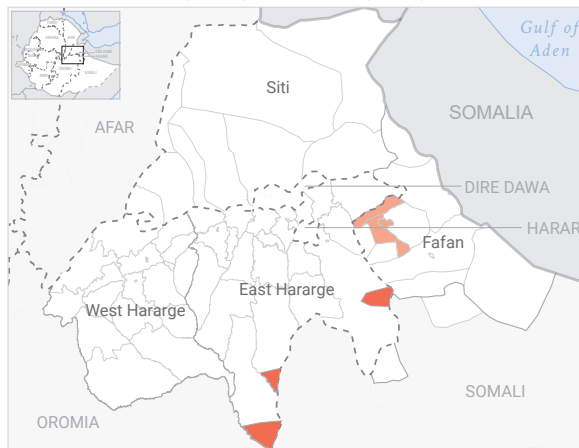


ACCESS ANALYSIS – IDP RETURN AREAS (INCLUDED IN THE 'RISK ANALYSIS – IDP RETURN AREAS')

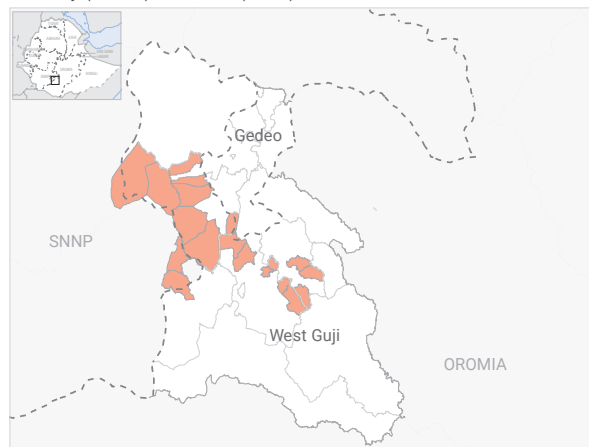
Kemashi and Asosa (Benishangul Gumuz), East and West Wellega (Oromia)



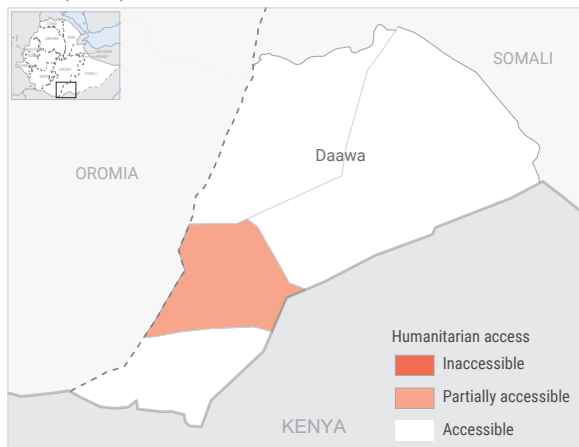
East and West Hararge (Oromia), Siti and Fafan (Somali)



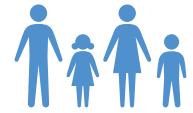
West Guji (Oromia) and Gedeo (SNNP)



Daawa (Somali)

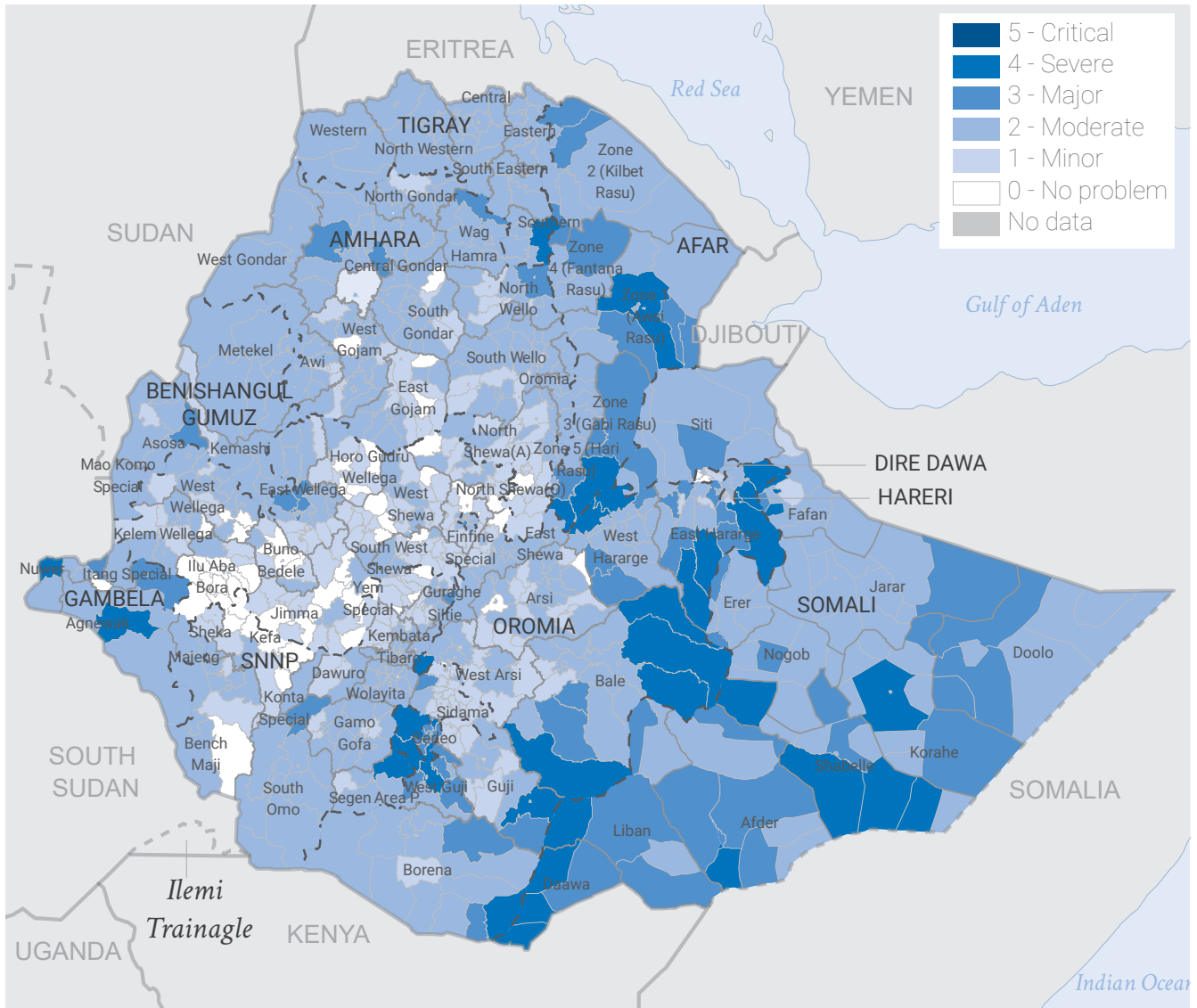


Humanitarian access
■ Inaccessible
■ Partially accessible
■ Accessible














REVIEW OF

NEEDS



0	No problem: There are no shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People are able to meet basic food needs and are not applying negative coping strategies and can meet livelihood protection needs. There may be some needs but are not life-threatening.
1	Minor Problem: Very few people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. Food consumption is reduced but adequate without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies. The people cannot fully meet livelihoods protection needs.
2	Moderate problem: Few people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. People have some food gaps and are able to meet minimum food needs by applying coping strategies. People are also compromising quality and variety of food. There are strains on livelihoods.
3	Major Problem: Some people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services, but they are not life-threatening. Significant food consumption gaps are visible or people are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies.
4	Severe Problem: Majority of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. As a result of shortages and disruption of services, may face potentially life-threatening consequences if not provided assistance. People face severe food consumption gaps and have started to deplete their assets. People are also facing malnutrition.
5	Critical Problem: A lot of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. They are facing extreme food consumption gaps, resulting in very high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or people face an extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to severe food consumption gaps.
6	Catastrophic Problem: A lot of people are facing shortages or availability and accessibility problems in regards to basic services. Widely accepted fact that deaths have been reported due to the humanitarian situation. People face a complete lack of food and/or other basic needs and starvation, death, and destitution are evident; and acute malnutrition is widely reported.

WOREDAS BY SEVERITY OF NEEDS CATEGORY, BY REGION

		No problem	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Critical	Catastrophic
Addis Ababa		-	-	9	1	-	-	-
Afar		1	1	20	10	3	-	-
Amhara		19	52	104	4	-	-	-
Benishangul Gumuz		-	2	17	1	-	-	-
Dire Dawa		6	3	4	-	-	-	-
Gambela		-	-	10	2	2	-	-
Harari		-	4	5	-	-	-	-
Oromia		44	113	141	20	18	-	-
SNNP		17	60	76	10	2	-	-
Somali		-	4	59	23	13	-	-
Tigray		-	3	48	-	1	-	-

REVIEW OF

PRIORITIZATION

The HRP Mid-Year Review is more than a simple six months' breakdown of costs and activities. It is a prioritization to support donor funding decisions; it outlines collectively agreed humanitarian funding priorities across Ethiopia from July to December 2019. The document draws on: an expected countrywide scenario for the second quarter of 2019; anticipated critical pipeline or operational gaps in the response, results from the seasonal Belg assessment, cluster inputs, DTM/village assessments, information from the regional local response plans (Somali region, West Guji, Gedeo) and flood contingency plan. It reflects analysis undertaken within clusters and inter-cluster exercise. This MYR also paves the way for the next HRP2020 in terms of further prioritizing the targeting.

The humanitarian context in Ethiopia has continued to evolve rapidly since the publishing of the HRP 2020 in mid-March, mainly due to the conflict across various parts of the country. The humanitarian situation for the second half of the year 2019 is expected to see increase requirement largely due to the first quarter mass internal displacements in various parts of the country, and related humanitarian and protection needs. In addition, communities who suffered consecutive years of severe drought continue to need sustained humanitarian assistance and recovery support during the year. The seasonal Belg assessment points at increased needs in various areas of the country.

Thanks to the leadership of the Government Ethiopia and the generous support from donors and friends of Ethiopia, the multi-sector life-saving assistance has helped mitigate the worst effects of the humanitarian crisis in 2019. However, with a level of funding close to 63 per cent so far, many activities will not be able to be carried out during the last part of the year. A more drastic prioritization should take into account three aspects, described below. Narrowing down its geographical basis (based on severity maps), its targets (based on most vulnerable populations) and its type of activities (from live saving to early recovery) will ensure a better prioritization.

Priority geographic locations

The Severity of Needs should guide clusters' activities and expresses the degree (or seriousness) of unmet needs, either through shortages and deficits or similar

context-specific factors as opposed to fulfilment and wellbeing. The factors that make communities more vulnerable, such as people's inaccessibility to aid, shocks (conflict, natural disasters), displacement etc. are also used in defining the Severity of Needs.

The severity indicator has a scale from 1 to 5. It is proposed that clusters focus their international assistance when possible only in severity areas 3 and 4 while Government with its development partners will take severity 2 areas. There are no severity 5 areas.

Another element for geographical prioritization will come in the coming months as the Government and its partners are drafting a Multi-Year Resilience Strategy to bridge the divide between humanitarian and development complementarity in Ethiopia. The draft strategy has identified 12 zones in the country where humanitarian assistance could be reduced to a large extent provided development actors step in assistance to the furthest beyond people. Once endorsed and available, this list will inform future geographic prioritization of humanitarian-development complementarity opportunities in Ethiopia.

Priority population groups











Reaching all people in need is not realistic with current capacity and funding. Therefore, the international community is focusing on the most vulnerable. Persons displaced and living with host communities, returnees and host communities in those areas are priorities for the next six months.

The 2019 HNO identified 4.56 m people who are in acute humanitarian need (1.35m are IDPs or returnees). These vulnerable groups will continue to be prioritized for humanitarian assistance until the end of the 2019.

Priority Activities

Considering the updated severity of needs analysis presented in the previous chapter, it is proposed to prioritize interventions in areas categorized as being of either Major or Severe in terms of severity of needs. For the non-food clusters, there are 4.1 million people targeted in these priority woredas. Please see the table below for the funding required by strategic objective to respond in these priority areas.

ACTIVITY TABLE

Clusters	SO 1 	SO 2 	SO 3 	Total
 Agriculture	10.1	-	6.8M	16.9M
 Education	-	-	5.9M	5.9M
 ESNFI	53.1M	-	11.2M	64.3M
 Health				82.0M
 Nutrition	66.5M*			66.5M
 Protection	3.8M	6.9M	2.2M	12.9M
 WASH	11.1M	-	24.1M	35.2M
Total	68.1M	6.9M	43.4M	217.2M

* The budget figure is the requirement needed to be able to implement nutrition life-saving activities during the remaining 4 months (Sept through Dec 2019).

The total 'high priority' funding requirements to address critical gaps for the remainder of the year in these areas are \$217.2 million.

TOWARDS THE HRP 2020

A review of the number of individuals targeted for relief food assistance since 2013 reveals that typically, the number of people targeted from the Mid-Year Review – following the Belg (Spring) assessment – increases from those targeted at the start of the year. Countrywide, the minimum number of people consistently targeted within given woredas over the past seven years has been 1.4 million (post-Meher assessment) and 1.9 million (post Belg assessment). A woreda-level review of the sustained high number of relief food beneficiaries between 2016 and 2018 reveals that many of those targeted are residing in areas impacted by previous droughts – not necessarily acute climate shocks immediately preceding the period assessed; this is likely to be indicative of chronic food insecurity / due to lack of recovery from previous climate shocks .

As such, countrywide, the minimum number of people consistently targeted within given woredas over the past three years has been 3.7 million (post-Meher assessment). In 2018, some 7.88m were targeted in the HDRP as beneficiaries for relief assistance and 8.1m for 2019.

This increase in figures is not sustainable on the

long range. Acute food insecurity occurs every year in Ethiopia, largely due to the 'new normal' erratic rain performance over the many different climatic zones. Because of climate change, major droughts will continue to occur with increased frequency and intensity; these will have a largely predictable impact. A significant share of those assessed as having acute humanitarian needs and targeted for relief assistance in 2018 are de-facto chronically food insecure, having experienced a lack of recovery at the household level and in need of assistance for over 3 consecutive years. Funding requirements for humanitarian appeals in Ethiopia are likely to continue to be massive for the foreseeable future, even in the absence of any major new droughts. By default, millions of Ethiopians will continue to be presented as being acutely food insecure, when their needs are de-facto chronic.

While humanitarian and development partners work on different strategic approaches through expansion and scalability of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), further assessment of recovery needs (i.e. indebtedness / asset depletion) and new investments in recovery, including debt relief, which will be further detailed in the Multi Year Resilience Strategy (MYRS), the next sixth month should be dedicated to identify those who will be targeted by the international community, in support to the government response. Those should be the most acute vulnerable people facing both emergency level of physical and mental well-being consequences as well as those facing emergency level living standards consequences.

REVIEW OF


RESPONSE AND ACHIEVEMENTS







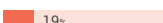



People reached



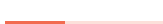
Clusters	People in need	People targeted	By sex		By status		Total	Per cent
			Male	Female	Displaced	Non-displaced		
Agriculture	3.09M	1.38M			34k	194.4k	0.23M	17%
Education	2.62M	2.26M					0.19M	8%
ESNFI	3.44M	2.73M			0.6M		0.63M	23%
Food	8.12M	8.05M					7.93M	99%
Health	6.03M	4.77M					1.9M	40%
Nutrition	5.91M	4.39M					1.52M	35%
Protection	2.95M	0.74M					0.36M	49%
WASH	7.26M	7.20M			2.7M	1.8M	4.55M	63%


PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: MONITORING THROUGH KEY RESPONSE INDICATORS



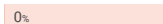

 SO 1: Lives are saved and sustained

	In need	Targeted	Reached	Reached (%)
Number of beneficiaries who have received shelter solutions which provide physical protection	2.22M	1.54M	0.47M	 31%
Number of beneficiaries receiving food and cash transfers	8.13M	8.05M	7.93M	 99%
Number of children newly admitted for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	0.61M	0.49M	0.18M	 36%
Number of children newly admitted for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)	2.15M	1.43M	0.69M	 40%
Number of pregnant and lactating women newly admitted for treatment of MAM	1.86M	1.43M	0.66M	 40%
Number of people with access to safe drinking water through water trucking	4.49M	2.50M	1.70M	 68%
Number of children 6 months to 15 years receiving emergency measles vaccination	2.59M	2.05M	0.39M	 19%

 SO 2: Protection services for affected communities are provided

	In need	Targeted	Reached	Reached (%)
Per cent of health facilities providing clinical management of rape services for SGBV survivors	100	50	50	 100%
Number of boys and girls at high protection risk receiving child protection services including PSS, case management, and FTR	0.59M	0.05M	0.03M	 57%
Number of persons with access to safe and appropriate living spaces through site management support, coordination of service provision, and site improvement works	1.77M	0.39M	0.14M	 37%

 SO 3: Livelihoods and basic service delivery are supported to strengthen resilience to recurrent shocks

	In need	Targeted	Reached	Reached (%)
Number of heads of households provided with emergency seeds and tools	0.93M	0.33M	0.07M	 21%
Number of individuals supported through cash-based rehabilitation of community structures and shelters	0.54M	0.54M	0.01M	 3%
Number of woredas where MAM treatment and rehabilitation services are delivered through routine health services (IMAM)	144	144	94	 0%
Number of people with access to safe drinking water through durable solution	4.75M	3.00M	1.49M	 50%



OVERALL



7.9 MILLION

women, men , girls and boys received assistance through at least one humanitarian intervention



7.9 million benefited from at least one round of food assistance since the HRP was launched. In the first round, nearly **2.4 million US\$** was distributed through cash assistance, and more than **95,700** metric tons of food was distributed



9,860 heads of households provided with animal feed, **156,420** received animal health services. More than **71,000** benefited from emergency seeds and tools, nearly **4,400** benefited from animal restocking interventions



More than **650,000** pregnant and lactating women have been treated for MAM admission, **more than 680,000** children under five have been treated for MAM, and some **176,000** children have been admitted for SAM treatment



Nearly **50,000** displaced primary school age girls and boys received psycho-social support, more than **193,000** emergency affected school children were provided with learning stationaries, **6,300** school children benefited from emergency school feeding



More than **26,600** boys and girls at high protection risk received child protection services, nearly **145,000** people benefited from access to safe and appropriate living spaces through site management support, coordination of service provision, and site improvement works, more than **43,800** women, men, girls and boys benefiting from GBV awareness raising, risk mitigation activities, and response services



More than **143,400** people received sufficient core relief items to improve their living conditions, **471,200** received shelter solutions which provide physical protection, more than **157,500** benefited from improved privacy and security, **15,500** supported through cash-based rehabilitation of community structures and shelters



1.7 million people received access to safe drinking water through water trucking, more than **579,000** people were provided with access to basic latrines. **1.2 million** benefited from key sanitation and hygiene messages, **1.8 million** people were reached through essential WASH NFIs, nearly **1.5 million** received access to safe drinking water through durable solutions



More than **396,000** children from 6 months to 15 years received emergency measles vaccinations, more than **43,500** benefited from OPD consultations in priority locations, more than **14,600** OPD consultations were provided for children under age 5 in priority locations

ETHIOPIA

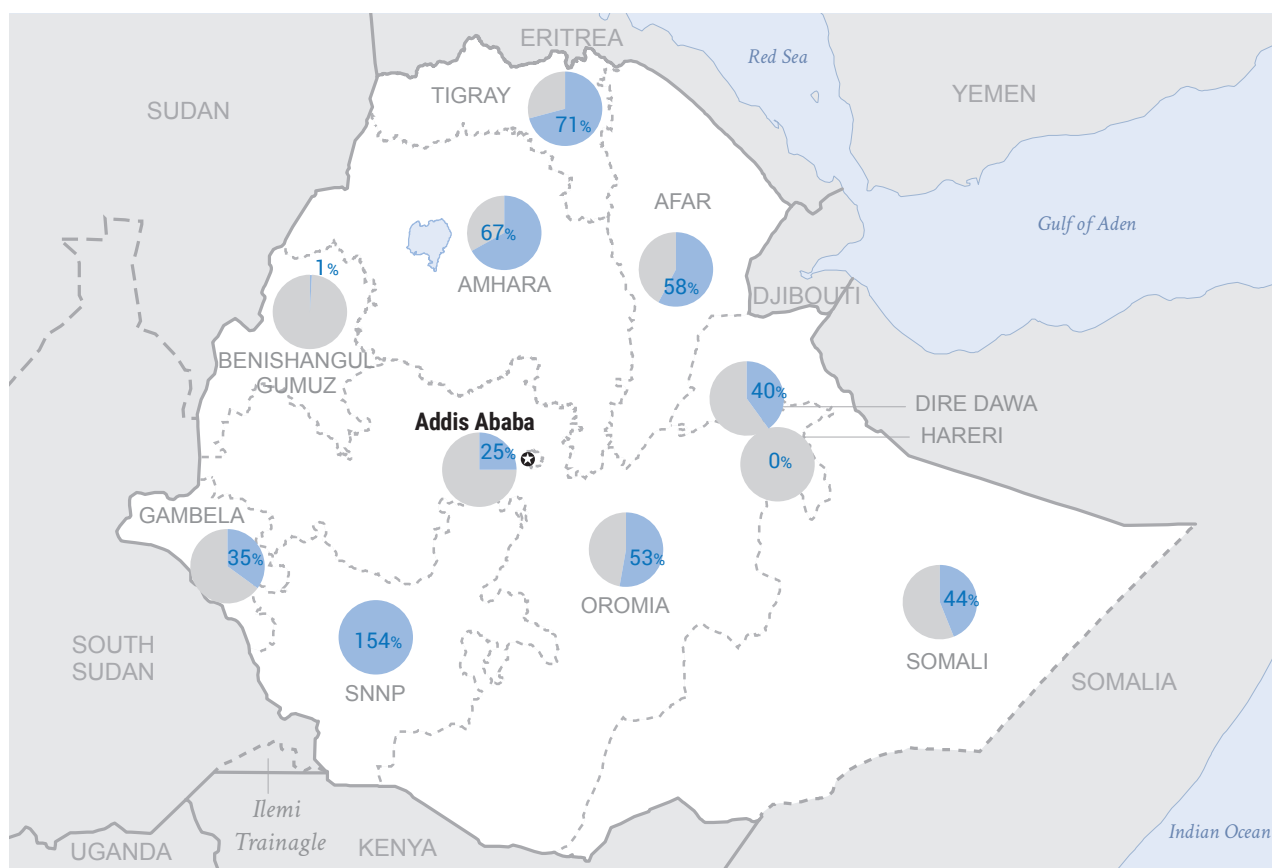
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

As indicated on the previous page, from January-June a total of 7.9 million people have received assistance through at least one type of humanitarian intervention. Out of these people reached, 4.5 million people have received at least one type of

non-food assistance; which corresponds to 62 per cent of the original target.

A more detailed breakdown of the non-food beneficiaries reached, compared to the targets at the beginning of the year, is provided below.

NON-FOOD: PEOPLE REACHED VS TARGETED BY REGION (January - June 2019)



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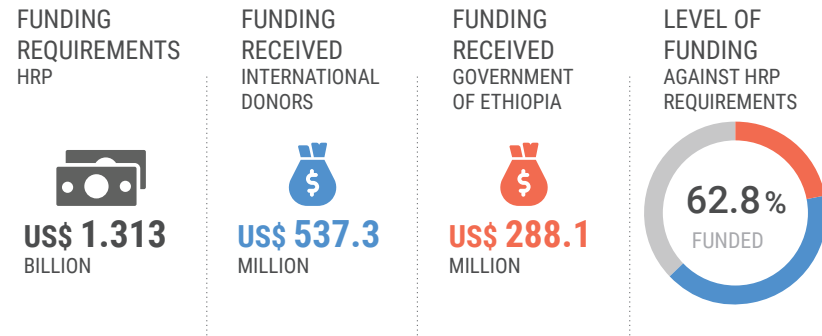
Region	People targeted	People reached	No. of Government and humanitarian partners providing response
Addis Ababa	33,411	8,424	3
Afar	294,563	169,667	11
Amhara	360,308	242,235	12
Benishangul Gumuz	204,834	2,289	3
Dire Dawa	12,651	5,017	6
Gambela	29,084	10,076	10
Harari	4,383	-	3
Oromia	3,877,956	2,037,388	39
SNNP	671,221	1,036,473	19
Somali	1,786,099	780,923	28
Tigray	249,436	178,210	8

REVIEW OF FUNDING

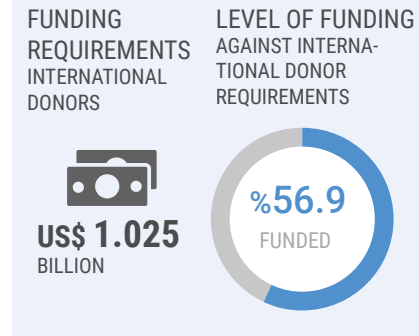


As of 1 October 2019

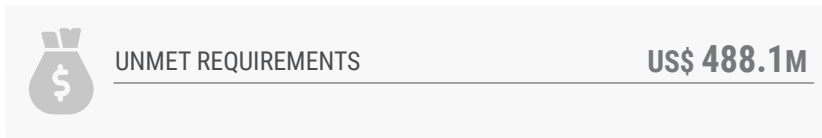
In-country HRP Funding Update



HRP Funding Update as per FTS



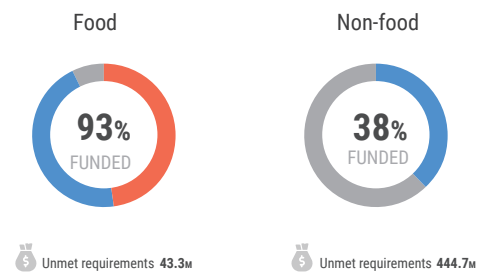
Note: The % difference between the FTS funding level and in-country funding level is due to Government funding. While FTS only tracks financial contributions by international donors, OCHA Ethiopia adds to this the Government of Ethiopia's financial contributions towards the HRP. FTS hence adjusted the overall HRP requirements to only reflect international donor requirements by deducting the GoE contribution.



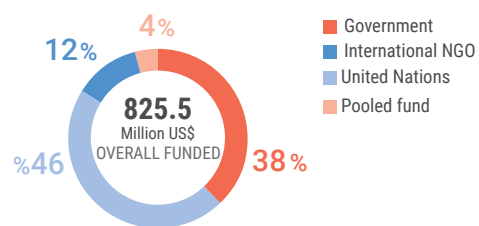
By Sector (US\$)

Sector/Cluster	% Covered	Funding Received	Requirements
Food	93%	556.9M	600.3M
Nutrition	58%	117.8M	202.9M
Health	7%	10.6M	143.0M
WASH	17%	22.3M	133.7M
ES/NFI	13%	14.6M	112.2M
Agriculture	16%	10.2M	63.3M
Education	19%	8.3M	44.6M
Protection	59%	7.9M	13.4M
Sector not specified	-	34.9M	-
Multiple Sectors (break down not specified)	-	42.1M	-

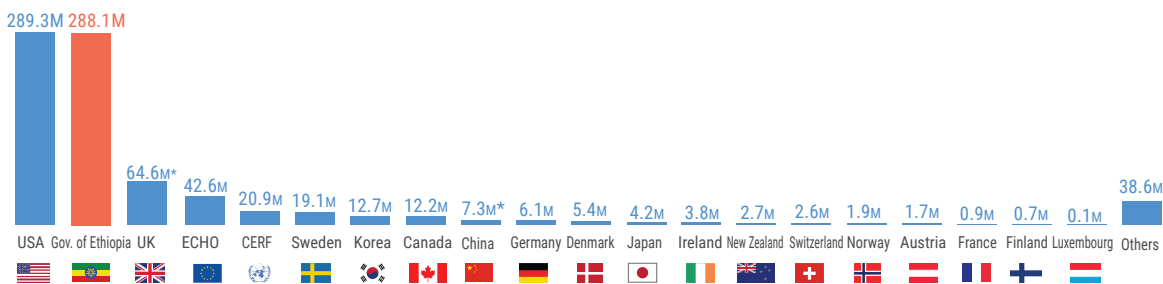
Food vs. Non-food sectors



By Type of Funding Recipient



Funding provided by donor



* includes bilateral contribution to the GoE

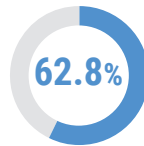
All data, except for Government of Ethiopia funding, is provided by the Financial Tracking System (FTS): <https://fts.unocha.org>, which records all humanitarian contributions, (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. FTS reflects funding flows received against HRP as reported by donors and/or partners.

SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

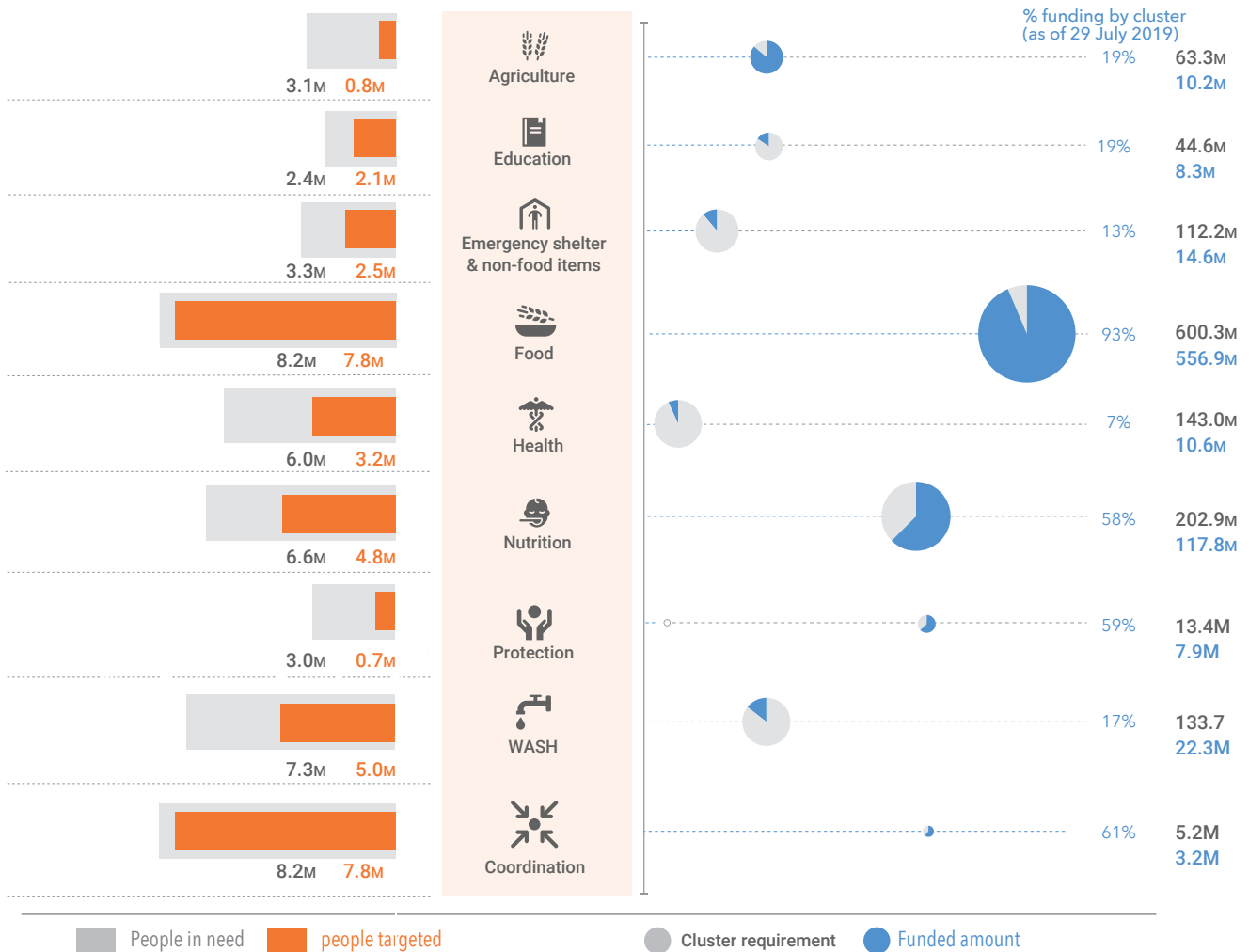


People in need **8.86M**
 People targeted **7.80M**



Requirement **1.313B**
 Funded **825.5M**

16



PART II: SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS



Agriculture



Education



Emergency Shelter/Non-food Items



Food



Health



Nutrition



Protection



WASH



Coordination



AGRICULTURE

PEOPLE IN NEED*



Original	MID-Year Revision
3.1M	3.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED



Original	MID-Year Revision
1.38M	0.82M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



Original	MID-Year Revision
63.3M	33.8M

OF PARTNERS



16

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Core agriculture livelihood of affected households are supported [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Basic agriculture livelihoods are supported to strengthen households' resilience to recurrent shocks [Relates to SO3]

CONTACT

Ms. Margarita
Barcena Lujambio,
[Margarita.
BarcenaLujambio@
fao.org](mailto:Margarita.BarcenaLujambio@fao.org)

Progress towards cluster objectives

For the protection of core agricultural livelihoods of households affected by shock, 156,420 households were reached (17.8 per cent) with provision of animal health services –vaccination and treatment- and only 9,860 households (7 per cent) benefited from animal feed provision. Both interventions reached beneficiaries mainly in Somali and Afar regions. Borena zone, Oromia region, was proportionally underachieved given the HRP target figures.

To address resilience strengthening of agricultural livelihoods to recurrent shock, the cluster reached 71,008 households (21.4 per cent) with emergency seeds and tools and 4,399 households (53 per cent) with animal restocking. Both interventions were targeted

throughout the eastern and pocket areas of the western part of the country. Nevertheless, the areas with highest number of reached households due to partners' presence and funding were in Kamashi, East Wollega, East Harage, Gedeo and Hadiya zones. Destocking interventions are seasonal and do not correspond to the reporting period. As part of mainstreaming resilience in the cluster response, 4,000 households benefited from construction and rehabilitation of water points and pasture enclosure activities.

Underfunding remains a main constraint to reach targeted households, followed by the timing in the funding allocations given the seasonal calendars.

Changes in context

Despite the benefits of the recent belg rains, agricultural livelihoods remain vulnerable due to the effects of years of consecutive drought. Initial forecasts for the early rainy season from March to June indicated normal rainfall. Nevertheless, drought hit the southern, southeastern pastoral areas and pocket areas in eastern and northeast, central and northern parts of the country, representing an extra constrain to the already vulnerable households. Poor pasture availability; lack of water and unusual livestock migration contribute to vulnerability of affected households and their livelihood assets.

On the other hand, the spike in conflict-induced displacement and returns throughout Ethiopia has had a severe impact on lives and livelihoods of pastoralist and agro pastoralist households. The

process of return and the remaining displacement affected communities requires an increase in livelihood support that takes in consideration the agricultural/seasonal calendar.

Additionally, the belg assessment reported dire moisture stress in areas of Amhara and Tigray resulting in low crop yield; presence of Fall Army Worm (FAW) in pocket areas of Afar, SNNPR and Somali affecting crops and pasture; and the spreading of *Prosopis Juliflora*, which represents extra stress to the already fragile crop sector in the Somali region. The Desert Locust situation is not fully controlled, representing a serious threat to crop production in Ethiopia, given the plague hatched and starts moving outside the breeding sites.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

Drought affected households remain a priority to the cluster, since drought-prone areas are by default amongst the most vulnerable. Additional shocks, climate or conflict, protracts assistance and prevents the most vulnerable from self-reliance. Protection of core-livelihood assets and mitigation measures such as, animal feed provision and vaccination to prevent the further deterioration of livestock body conditions remain priorities. This also includes mainstreaming resilience for the drought interventions such as, establishment of feed banks, irrigated fodder production along river areas and storage of emergency livestock feed.

Displacement situation has undergone significant changes, with IDP returnees

needing specific assistance to rehabilitate and recover from the losses and damages in their places of origin. One of the major changes in the cluster's response is to address the needs of returnees noting the importance of providing assets towards the recovery of livelihood activities. This includes emergency feed and animal health interventions to reduce the burden of resources of displacement-affected communities as well as crop seeds, farming tools and capacity building. Rehabilitation of damaged crop-production systems and water points, and support to remaining livestock were added to the strategy. Simultaneously, the cluster will continue advocating for IDP populations relevant to the agriculture cluster response.

* For the Agriculture Cluster, PiN represents heads of households

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND ACTIVITY COSTS

Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Apr)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: Core agriculture livelihood of affected households are supported							
1.1 Number of households targeted with animal health services	1,769,773	878,689	156,420	1,769,773	225,284	5 W's	Monthly
1.2 Number of households targeted with animal feed provision	380,023	145,649	9,860	380,023	51,038	5 W's	Monthly
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1 Provide livestock animal health services for core breeding animals	878,689	349,579 USD		225,284	402,016 USD		
Activity 1.1.2 Provide livestock animal health services for core breeding animals to IDP households	73,344 HHs	44,000 USD		108,296 HHs	66,958 USD		
Activity 1.2.1 Provide livestock feed for core breeding animals (hay/concentrate for 3 months)	145,649 HHs	44,470,000 USD			51,038 HHs	17,577,751 USD	
Activity 1.2.2 Provide livestock animal health services for core breeding animals to IDP households	73,334 HHs	1,570,000 USD		108,296 HHs	2,512,280 USD		
Cluster Objective 2: Basic agriculture livelihoods are supported to strengthen households' resilience to recurrent shocks							
2.1 Number of households targeted with emergency seeds and tools	925,579	331,395	71,008	925,579	460,241	5 W's	Monthly
2.2 Number of households targeted with animal restocking	16,410	8,205	4,399	16,410	3,801	5 W's	Monthly
2.3 Number of households targeted for destocking	626,971	188,091	0	626,971	43,030	5 W's	N/A
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1 Provide emergency crop seeds and tools for Host and Returnee communities	312,829 HHs	3,790,000 USD		312,829 HHs	7,209,457 USD		
Activity 2.1.2 Provide emergency crop seeds and tools to IDP household	65,300 HHs	70,000 USD		147,412 HHs	3,397,263 USD		
Activity 2.2.1 Conduct animal restocking intervention	8,205 HHs	1,310,000 USD		3,801 HHs	542,625 USD		
Activity 2.3.1 Conduct animal destocking interventions prior to drought period	188,091 HHs	8,060,000 USD		43,030 HHs	2,047,634 USD		



EDUCATION

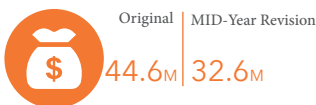
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Deliver education for emergency affected children [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Create learning opportunities for displaced school age children [Relates to SO3]

CONTACT

Education Cluster,
et.edu.im@humanitarianresponse.info

Progress towards cluster objectives

The education cluster delivered school feeding for 6,305 children in Adadile woreda, Somali region out of the targeted 1,100,831 children. On the other hand, 193,090 school age children received learning stationaries among the 2,258, 474 targeted children. The cluster also provided psychosocial support and accelerated education (ASR and ALP) for 32,000 and 16,841 (36%) displaced school-age children, respectively.

Most of the resource for these responses were from carry over resources (1.7 M USD) of 2018 EHF funding. Recently, OCHA allocated 2M USD for school feeding (high energy biscuits), Learning stationary and accelerated learning to compensate missed classes. The cluster targeted to create quality education for 7,636 pre-primary and 86,680 primary displaced school-age children using this fund.

Changes in context

As per DTM 17, the emergency response needs have increased in Afar and Amhara. There is a slight reduction (5%) in Oromia and Somali regions. The emergency needs have dropped a little bit in SNNP and Tigray regions. However, due to previous caseload, the emergency severity is still high in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions.

It is estimated about 600,000 school-age children have returned throughout the nation. Maintaining the peace and stability, the safety and security of the learning environment is of

critical importance. These children have gone through a very traumatic period, some of them separated from their parents. The demographic profile of the population before their displacement and the returnee population as well as the host population, has been changed. The IDP children, as returnees, will face challenges of adjustment within the new environment where they will be meeting other host children. Hence these children require intensive psychosocial and school feeding supports.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

Conflict and drought are mentioned as causes for the crisis and displacements. While these are immediate causes, the root causes and the demographic and environmental factors that have been neglected by all stakeholders in the country, with successive governments taking

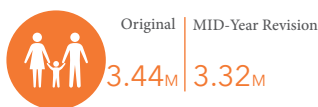
the major blame. The strategy, therefore, needs to consider the demographic and environmental challenges that led to the crisis. The focus of the strategy is reactive to both man-made and natural crisis.

Indicator	People in Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People in Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: Deliver education for emergency affected children							
1.1.# of children receive emergency school feeding service	1,552,648	1,100,831	6,305	2,432,684	1,507,602	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
1.2.# of children supported learning stationery materials	2,616,444	2,258,474	193,090	2,432,684	2,088,961	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
Activities							
1.1 Provide emergency school feeding	1,552,648	1,100,831	6,305	2,432,684	1,507,602	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
1.2 Procure and dispatch learning stationery materials	2,616,444	2,258,474	193,090	2,432,684	2,088,961	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
Cluster Objective 2: Create learning opportunities for displaced school-age children recurrent shocks							
2.1. # of displaced school age girls and boys learning in safe learning environment	146,019	10,200	10,114			Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.2. # of displaced primary boys and girls received learning opportunities ALP).	61,328	30,664	5,052	23,100	23,100	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.3. # displaced pre-primary boys and girls received learning opportunities through ASR.	32,124	16,062	16,841	9,240	9,240	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.4. # of school age children benefited and teachers trained in psycho-social and Emotional support training	40,000(4000 teachers)	20,000 (2000 teachers)	31,910	8,000 (800 teachers)	8,000(800 teachers)	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
Activities							
2.1. Construct/rehabilitate safe and protected learning environment	146,019	10,200	10,114			Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.2. Create quality primary education through Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP).	61,328	30,664	5,052	23,100	23,100	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.3. Create quality pre-primary education opportunity through Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) programme.	32,124	16,062	16,841	9,240	9,240	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly
2.4. Provide Psychosocial and Emotional support training for teachers and children	40,000 (4000 teachers)	20,000 (2000 teachers)	31,910	8,000 (800 teachers)	8,000(800 teachers)	Education Cluster monitoring tool	Monthly

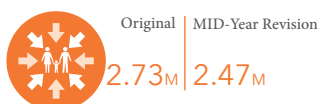


ES/NFI

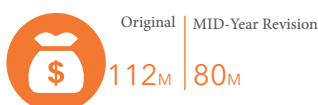
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Ensure contextualized access to life-saving shelter and NFIs for displacement affected people, to safeguard their health security, privacy and dignity and to improve their living conditions.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Ensure that displacement affected people have equitable access to adequate shelter solutions.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 Enhance resilience through shelter support in recovery, reintegration and relocation.

CONTACT

Ms. Yodit Gutema,
Shelter/NFI Cluster
Coordinator
mgutema@iom.int

Progress towards cluster objectives

During the first six months of the year, 505,106 conflict-induced IDPs received Emergency Shelter and NFIs (ESNFIs) assistance through cash and in-kind distributions. In addition, 116,194 people, displaced due to climate-induced factors, including those in prolonged displacement, received ESNFIs assistance to improve their living conditions and mitigate further protection and health-related risks. Because of the various shelter and NFI initiatives, including cash assistance to 26,571 individuals and repair for 15,505 returnees, vulnerable families were protected from the elements and the privacy of families (particularly women and girls) was improved. Out of the 2.7 million people targeted, the

cluster has reached 21 per cent of its targets and has a stock and pipeline to reach more than 4 per cent of the target.

The cluster has an operational capacity of 30 partners comprising four national NGOs, two UN agencies and 22 international NGOs and the ICRC.

The cluster developed a two-year Strategic and Operational Plan articulating the cluster's goal, objectives and available response options. This includes new emergency displacements and disasters, care and maintenance of shelter in protracted displacements and supporting sustainable returns and recovery where the context allows, and is safe to do so.

Changes in context

Government IDP return operations have been implemented suddenly and massively since early May 2019. By end of May, most IDP sites were dismantled, particularly in East and West Wellega, East and West Hararge, and Gedee/West Guji zones. Reports indicate that assistance in areas of return remains limited or non-existent, which alongside limited community peacebuilding is affecting the sustainability of the returns.

While many of the displaced were returned, an undetermined number of IDPs are living with host communities. There is insufficient information on their situation and their coping mechanism,

nevertheless; if the current situation in terms of access and security remains the same, these IDPs are at risk of further displacement due to depletion of resources and the exhaustion of host-family capacities.

Many of the returnees require assistance in repairing damaged homes and properties. This requires a scale-up of humanitarian response and recovery support in areas of return. Secondary displacements of returnees have been reported in some parts of the country, due to lack of assistance and insecurity in areas of return.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

Cognizant of low funding levels in the mid-year, the Mid-Year Review took a pragmatic and realistic approach determining what is critical for the remainder of 2019. The number of people targeted has slightly decreased from 2.7 to 2.4 million, prompting a decrease in the overall requirement from \$112 million to \$80 million. This overall reduction of around USD32 million is driven mostly by prioritization of the return response and tailoring the shelter response to fit living situations and the capacity of the cluster.

To address the complex living situations of returnees and IDPs, the cluster will diversify its response to build up on positive

coping mechanisms and resilience, through community engagement and empowerment. Depending on the level of damage and living conditions, a range of responses such as Shelter Repair, ESNFIs and Cash for Shelter will be provided.

Prepositioning of materials or cash is key to being able to respond promptly in Ethiopia. When procurement begins after a crisis, agencies must wait for funding allocations before procurement can start. Cash can also be "prepositioned" with agreements being established in advance, but as not all items can be procured in local markets, cash will not be able to meet all ESNFI needs.

Indicator	People in Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People in Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: Ensure contextualized access to life-saving shelter and NFIs for crisis affected people, to safeguard their health security, privacy and dignity and to improve their living conditions.							
Outcome 1.1	2,217,319	1,539,265	471,227	1,826,519	1,252,863	5W Report	Monthly
Provide safe, appropriate and critical life-saving Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items to displace affected population							
Outcome 1.2				1,244,337	383,505	5W Report	Monthly
Provision of safe, appropriate and critical life-saving Emergency Shelter Repair Kits to returnees whose houses are completely destroyed.							
Outcome 1.3	950,279	659,685	143,443	566,887	808,563	5W Report	Monthly
Provide appropriate and critical life-saving Non-Food Items to safe-guard the health and protection of returnees							
Activities						Target	Cost
Activity 1.1.1: HHs receives Emergency Shelter NFI kits to meet needs and provide physical protection in kind through cash						845,130	15,350,000
Activity 1.1.2: Increase preparedness efforts through pre-positioning of ES/NFI stocks to support newly displaced HHs						158,460	1,728,700
Activity 1.1.3: Increase preparedness efforts through pre-positioning of ES/NFI through cash to support newly displaced HHs.						52,800	1,270,000
Activity 1.1.4: Rental subsidiary and the related agreement to support vulnerable IDPs/Returnees living with the host community.						196,460	3,858,000
Activity 1.1.5: Rehabilitation of communal center to improve protection and the living situation of the displaced affected people						5	60,000
Activity 1.1.6: Provide communal shelter for IDP returnees in transit or for IDPs in displacement.						4	40,000
Activity 1.2.1: HHs receives Emergency Shelter Repair kits to meet needs and provide physical protection						383,520	31,987,800
Activity 1.3.1: HHs receives Core Relief items to meet needs and protect health of the displaced affected people						808,560	12,498,000
Cluster Objective 2: Ensure that crisis affected people have equitable access to adequate shelter solutions.							
Outcome 2.1	5	5		4	4	RPM	Quarterly
Number of special measures that are in place to ensure access to shelter and NFIs by people with specific needs, including age, gender and diversity (in coordination with Protection Cluster)							
Activities						Target	Cost
Activity 2.1.1 Standardize and harmonize Shelter and NFI options ensuring that appropriate security and safety measures are streamed.						4	21,000
Activity 2.1.2: Provide training in Protection analysis and mainstreaming						3	15,000

Cluster Objective 3: Enhance resilience through shelter support in recovery, reintegration and relocation.							
Outcome 3.1	25% of IDPs	275,000	15,505	405,000	164,360	5W	Monthly
Improve the living condition of the returnees whose houses are damaged by providing Partial Repair Kits							
Outcome 3.2	25% of IDPs in 2018	412,500	4,652	30% of 3.1	109,570	5W	Monthly
To increase access to livelihood options through cash-based rehabilitation of community structures and shelters							
Activities						Target	Cost
Activity 3.1.1: Support HHs whose Shelter Repair Kits for houses that are partially damaged						164,360	8,125,000
Activity 3.2.1: Distributing cash grants to vulnerable households making repairs on their own houses (returnees and non-displaced)						109,570	4,710,000
Activity 3.2.2: Provide training on building back better						13,700	342,500
Activity 3.2.3: In coordination with Protection Cluster, assist IDP's and returnees access personal and vital documents to restore their housing, land and property (HLP) rights, and to participate in public affairs and social organizations, which are closely linked with residency particularly in urban settings						2,000	30,000



FOOD

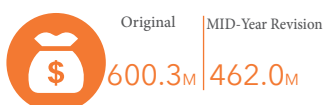
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Saving lives through food and cash assistance.

CONTACT

Mr. Alycan
Mushayabasa,
Food Cluster
Coordinator, alycan.mushayabasa@wfp.org

I. Progress towards cluster objectives

Four rounds of assistance were launched during the first half of the year, including one bridging round from the 2018 response plan, for distribution of food/cash assistance to 8.5 million beneficiaries. The number of planned beneficiaries is higher than the HRP target of 8 million because of an additional 480,000 displaced people who were assisted in some regions, including in Oromia (West Guji East/West Wolegga, East/West Hararge), SNNPR (Gedeo), Tigray and Amhara.

The steering committee of the national integrated cash-food plan held meetings in the first half of the year to discuss implementation of food cluster activities, resource situation and to provide guidance to the overall food sector response. Committee members also agreed to reduce the number of rounds from eight to six, mainly due to delays in implementation of the first round. The table below shows the timeline of the six rounds and the 2018 bridging round:

Shortfalls in cash and food resources for some regions, negatively impacted implementation of integrated national cash-food plan in the first half of the year. Due to pipeline break in cash resources, only 268,000 displaced people out of 380,000 IDPs assisted in East and West Hararge zones, Oromia region were assisted with cash transfers in the first round. Cash contributions were received in the second round for transfers to 1.8 million beneficiaries in the country. This includes 1.2 billion Ethiopia Birr

(US\$40 million) contributed by the Government to cover two rounds of cash transfers to 1.6 million beneficiaries. In the first half of the response plan, 240,000mt of food and US\$22 million were distributed to 8 million beneficiaries in the targeted regions, comprising of 2.7million internally displaced people and 5.3 million people from drought affected communities. This represents an achievement of 78% in in-kind food and 33% of cash distributions.

Food assistance was also provided to displaced people who had returned to their places of origin, including in the zones of: West Guji, East and West Wolegga, East and West Hararge in Oromia region; Gedeo in SNNPR and Dawa in Somali region. A joint targeting exercise was implemented in West Guji/Gedeo zones with participation of government and humanitarian partners. There are some examples of improved beneficiary targeting in the country, including in Somali region, where WFP supported the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) in implementing beneficiary selection and registration process using a standard format, with participation of the local communities. In Amhara region, JEOP distributed US\$112,000 to 5,000 households during the first three rounds as a cash top-up to cover the cost of transporting food from distribution points in areas that are difficult to access in four woredas.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
2018 R6		R1			R2		R3		R4		R5	R6

II. Estimated funding

The overall requirements for the food sector are revised from US\$600million to US\$462 million, to support 7.8 million beneficiaries. As of October 2019, it is estimated that US\$546.7million were contributed by the government and international donors towards food sector requirements in the

HRP: US\$288million from the Government of Ethiopia and US\$258.7million from international donors. Some of the resources are expected to be carried-over to 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

* These are the needs for core PSNP clients who have received 6 months of food/cash transfers but due to shocks (such as drought) require additional food assistance.

III. Changes in context.

Household economy analysis (HEA) indicates that 3.5 million individuals will be facing a survival deficit, demonstrating that there is need to provide food or cash assistance to meet food needs of these individuals. The main drivers of food insecurity include the increase in staple food prices in some markets and a decrease in purchasing power. Prices of staple foods showed an increase across the country which could be attributable to below-average crop production from the 2018 meher season. The limited supply of livestock to markets has led to a modest increase of livestock prices. Below-normal belg season rains also contributed to deteriorating food security situation in some belg dependent areas, particularly in southeastern parts of the country. Some of the areas of concern include the eastern parts of Oromia region, where February-May rains were 30-60 percent below average and there may be significant crop production shortfalls. Seasonal assessment findings from Afar region also indicate worsening food security due to below-average rains, particularly in zone 1 and zone 2, where pastoralists households were reportedly migrating abnormally to other areas for livestock feed and water. Analysis from FEWS NET's water points monitoring system shows deteriorating/

severely depleted water resources in southern parts of the country, which will lead to outmigration of livestock, contributing to deteriorating livestock body condition and a decrease in milk production.

Above-normal rains that were received in the western and central parts of the country in June resulted in localized flooding in some areas. The food sector contributed to the development of the flood contingency plan, which estimated that US\$39 million will be required to respond to the needs of 1.3 million individuals who are projected to be affected or displaced due to flooding, mainly in areas that will receive above-average kiremt seasonal rains. Flood-prone areas were identified in an alert which was issued by the National Meteorological Agency.

The number of displaced people has decreased when compared to the first half of the year due to implementation of a return operation since May 2019, as well as spontaneous returns. Food operators have conducted verification of the needs in some return locations to ensure that food assistance is provided to the need beneficiaries.

IV. Revision to response strategy and priorities

The food cluster response strategy is not expected to change in the second half of the year. Food operators will implement food and cash transfers with guidance from national integrated cash-food plan. Food operators are also expected to mobilize resources that are required for implementation of the national integrated cash-food plan. Additional 1.3 million PSNP - PW clients from food insecure woredas will be assisted with cash or in-kind food assistance, and these are in woredas with high humanitarian needs - in hot spot 1 and inter-sector severity 3 and above. The inter-sector severity 3 and above was considered in low-land areas of southern and south-eastern parts of the

country, where there are projected food consumptions gaps in agro-pastoralist and pastoralist households.

The cash transfer values are expected to be determined using wage rates that were revised for EFY 2012 (in July). Monitoring of prices and supply of staple food commodities in the markets will also inform on adjustments to cash related activities in the country.

Food operators will continue with beneficiary verifications in IDP and returnee locations to ensure distribution of food or cash assistance to the most food-insecure beneficiaries.

² <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000106974.pdf>

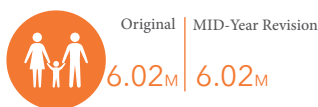
³ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000106974.pdf>

Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: Saving lives through food and cash assistance							
1.1 Number of targeted displaced beneficiaries receiving food, cash transfers and vouchers as per cent of planned	3,170,000	2,760,000		3,300,000 conflict-affected individuals (including returnees) and 552,602 individuals displaced due to climatic conditions.	2,300,000 conflict affected individuals (including returnees) and 552,602 individuals displaced due to climatic conditions.	Cash/Food distribution reports	Quarterly
1.2 Number of targeted non-displaced beneficiaries receiving food, cash transfers and vouchers as per cent of planned	4,960,000	5,290,000		3,530,236 from HEA analysis 1,292,629 PSNP-transitory beneficiaries	3,530,236 1,292,629 PSNP transitory beneficiaries	Cash/Food distribution reports	Quarterly
1.3 Quantity of cash distributed, as per cent of planned		\$203,000,000			US\$76.4. million	Cash/Food distribution reports	Quarterly
1.4 Quantity of food distributed, as per cent of planned		697,832 MT			688,959mt	Cash/Food distribution reports	Quarterly
1.5 Frequency of food/cash assistance to beneficiary HH (months) - average		8	3		6	Cash/Food distribution reports	End of Year

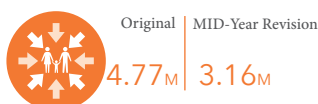


HEALTH

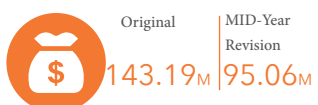
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Provide accessible essential health services to affected populations, focusing on main causes of morbidity and mortality, including SRH [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Prepare, detect and respond to epidemic prone disease outbreaks [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 Ensure quality, inclusive and responsive essential health services sensitive to specific needs of affected populations [Relates to SO 2]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 4

4 To strengthen resilience among affected populations through MHPSS services and referral mechanisms [Relates to SO 3]

CONTACT

Mr. Wilbert Shihaji,
Health Cluster
Coordinator
shihajiw@who.int

Progress towards cluster objectives

At the beginning of the year, the targets for indicators were calculated based on the cluster's target population.

However, in the course of implementation, it was noted that the existing health system accommodated the biggest proportion of emergency health services in the country that do not necessarily report to the cluster. The cluster is only able to monitor the contribution of the partners. Some of the partners also channel their support through the regional health bureaus, hence they are not considered

direct implementers.

As shown in the table below, the indicator targets have now been revised to realistic numbers that can be achieved with the partners' capacity.

The cluster mobilized USD20.8 million in the first half of the year, translating to 14.5% of the requirement. The target has been revised downwards to meet the health needs of 3.2 million people at a cost of USD 95 million.

Changes in context

Needs Analysis

The main notable change is the recently completed government-led return exercise that saw majority of IDP returned to their locations of origin. DTM17 showed that up to 1.6 million people had been returned.

Response capacity

The response capacity of the Health Cluster remains the same.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

The Health Cluster strategy and priorities remain the same. It has been emphasized to partners that the emergency health services should move with the IDP so that support to health facilities and mobile teams is mostly

directed towards the return locations. A similar level of flexibility is expected with the response to disease outbreaks including the ongoing cholera and measles outbreaks.

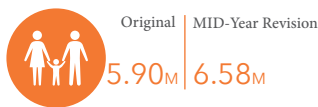
Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: To provide accessible essential health services to affected populations, focusing on main causes of morbidity and mortality, including SRH.							
1.1. # OPD consultations in priority locations	5,125,292	4,057,111	264,467	5,125,292	594,000	OPD REGISTERS	MONTHLY
1.2. # OPD consultations for CU5 in priority locations	904,463	715,961	89,447	904,463	306,000	OPD REGISTERS	MONTHLY
1.3. # of normal deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants	180,893	143,192	1,780	180,893	5,940	DELIVERY REGISTERS	MONTHLY
1.4. # of WCBA receiving comprehensive RH services: modern contraceptive prevalence rate among women	1,386,844	1,097,807	10,528	1,386,844	23,760	FAMILY PLANNING REGISTERS	MONTHLY
Activity						Target	Cost
1.1.1. Procurement, prepositioning and distribution of emergency health and RH kits at health facilities						594,000	28.5 M
1.1.2. Surge support to health facilities						100	15 M
1.2.1. Outreach services						30	7 M
1.2.2. Mobile teams						30	11 M
1.3.1. Social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) including community mobilization						594,000	2 M
1.4.1. Emergency RH and MISP integration into emergency health service						0.73 M	3 M
Cluster Objective 2: To prepare, detect and respond to epidemic prone disease outbreaks.							
2.1. % of epidemic prone disease alerts verified and responded to within 48 hours	100%	100%	53	100%	100%	IDSR REPORTS	MONTHLY
2.2. # of children 6 months to 15 years receiving emergency measles vaccination	2,592,795	2,052,421	1,881,413	2,592,795	2,052,421	CAMPAIGN REPORTS	MONTHLY
Activity						Target	Cost
2.1.1. Health information gathering systems and improved links to development systems						3.2 M	0.5 M
2.1.2. Strengthen early warning and rapid response mechanisms						3.2 M	1.5 M
2.1.3. Outbreak response including case management						10,000	9 M
2.1.4. Infection prevention and control						100	1 M
2.1.5. Health promotion						3.2 M	0.5 M
2.1.6. Water quality testing						3.2 M	0.5 M
2.2.1. Vaccination campaigns						2 M	6 M

Cluster Objective 3: To ensure quality, inclusive and responsive essential health services sensitive to specific needs of affected populations.							
3.1. % of health facilities providing CMR services for SGBV survivors	100%	50%	196	100%	50%	FIELD MISSIONS, HERAMS	MONTHLY
3.2. % of health facilities addressing the health needs of persons with disabilities	100%	50%	195	100%	50%	FIELD MISSIONS, HERAMS	MONTHLY
Activity						Target	Cost
3.1.1. Train health workers on CMR						100	0.3 M
3.1.2. Provide CMR kits to health facilities						100	1 M
3.1.3. Support CMR services in health facilities						100	0.7 M
3.1.4. Establish linkages with psychosocial service						100	0.3 M
3.2.1. Support capacities for visual, hearing and physical disabilities, including personnel, equipment and medicines						100	0.5 M
Cluster Objective 4: To strengthen resilience among affected populations through MHPSS services and referral mechanisms.							
4.1. % of health facilities providing MHPSS services in priority locations	100%	50%	75	100%	50%	FIELD MISSIONS, HERAMS	MONTHLY
4.2. # of referrals to higher level and specialized services completed	100%	50%	734	100%	2,000	ODP REGISTERS	MONTHLY
Activity						Target	Cost
4.1.1. Support MHPSS services in health facilities						100	2 M
4.1.2. Support referral systems						100	1.7 M
4.2.1. Refer cases from health facilities and MHNT for higher and specialized services						2000	1 M
4.2.2. Minimal/basic health facility rehabilitation						20	2 M

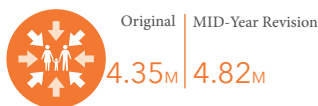


NUTRITION

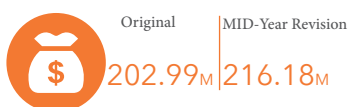
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 To provide timely access to life-saving quality treatment of acute malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 To strengthen life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable populations focusing on prevention of micronutrient deficiencies [Relates to SO1]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 To contribute to health system strengthening within the National Health Extension Programme and support early warning system to ensure effective emergency nutrition response [Relates to SO 3]

CONTACT

Ms. Cecile Basquin,
Nutrition Cluster
Coordinator
cbasquin@unicef.org

Progress towards cluster objectives

Overall from January through 30 June, a total of 178,211 SAM cases were admitted for treatment (38.2 per cent of the revised annual target); and 686,292 children and 656,224 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) affected by MAM were reached by the TSF Program (40.0 per cent and 39.8 per cent of the revised annual targets respectively).. Nationwide, SAM admissions increased by 8.9 per cent compared to the same period last year. All regions (except Somali region) depicted an increase in SAM admissions, e.g., 4.2 per cent increase in SNNP and 21.7 per cent increase in Oromia. Parts of Oromia continued to bear the highest burden of acute malnutrition, including East and West Hararge, West Arsi and West Guji.

The funding gap for TSF Programming (with a resource shortfall of 88 per cent against the annual needs) remains an important challenge that critically affects the coverage for MAM intervention.

The national guidelines for the management of acute malnutrition were recently endorsed in June 2019. The expected increase in SAM and MAM admissions that will occur because of the adoption of internationally recommended 2006 WHO standards and cut-off for the definition of Acute Malnutrition (AM) will start to come into effect end of Quarter 3.

Changes in context

The continued large-scale nutrition response is required through the second half of 2019. Suboptimal spring rains were recorded notably in southern parts of Somali region, parts of Afar (Zones 1,2,4), Oromia (East and West Hararge, West Arsi, parts of Bale and Borena, West Guji zones), Amhara (North and Central Gondar, Wag Hamira, North Wollo), SNNP parts of South Omo, Wolayta, Hadiya, Alaba, parts of Sidama, eastern and southeastern Tigray. August is likely to see pockets areas of serious flooding, with 330,074 individuals expected to be at risk of displacement due to flooding and serious disruption of access to nutrition and health services are anticipated.

In addition, the high response needs of displaced individuals (due to conflict or climatic driven factors), whether living in areas of primary or secondary displacement or those that return to their areas of origin, will continue to present elevated risk of malnutrition until comprehensive multi-sectoral services can be established and provided. Protracted drought in highly food insecure areas, chronic food insecurity, disease outbreaks, and population displacements contributed to a rise in acute malnutrition earlier than expected (April/May) notably in West Arsi and East and parts of West Hararge of Oromia region.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

Initial targets were revised for some of the nutrition indicators mainly, SAM and MAM admissions targets. The revised targets were derived from an analysis looking at admissions trends observed since January 2019 and compared to previous years to take the seasonality of wasting into account (based on most recent food security outlook), while also factoring the expected increase due to changes in the acute malnutrition treatment protocol. The analysis was done jointly and in consultations with NDRMC, FMOH, WHO, WFP, UNICEF and selected Nutrition Cluster members (CMAM TWG). UNICEF have secured

the necessary resources to sustain the expected increase in SAM admissions. WFP recently obtained resources to support the implementation of TSFP operations in 205 prioritized woredas but significant resource shortfalls are anticipated from October onwards. There will be no major changes to the Nutrition Cluster strategy in the coming months however, a significant rise in the number of SAM and MAM cases admitted for treatment is expected due to the roll out of the revised National AM treatment Guidelines (FMOH June 2019).

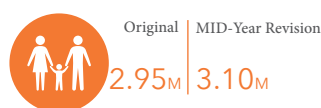
Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: To provide timely access to life-saving quality treatment of acute malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women [Relates to S01]							
1. Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) coverage for children requiring treatment for SAM	20,400 health facilities with SC/OTP	20,400 HF				woreda health office /RHB database and reports	Monthly
1.1. Number of children treated for SAM	609,961	487,969	178,211	582,723	466,179	National TFP Database	Monthly
1.2. TSFP Coverage for children and PLW with MAM, needing nutrition rehabilitation		50 and 70 per cent for respectively rural, and urban populations				primary (survey) and secondary data	At least 3 months after initiation of the nutrition rehabilitation programme (baseline) and then after at least 3 months again
1.3. Number of children treated for MAM	2,150,258	1,433,507	686,321	2,573,756	1,715,800	woreda health office/RHB	Monthly
1.4. Number of PLW treated for AM	1,859,828	1,430,644	657,300	2,142,284	1,647,907	woreda health office/RHB	Monthly
Activities						Target	Cost
1.1.1. Procurement of RUTF, F75, F100, essential drugs, materials and Stabilization Centre kits for SAM treatment						620,018 Cartons RUTF; 6,700 SC treatment kits	30,655,046 USD
1.1.2. Establish and maintain 55 higher level referral Stabilization centres						55 stabilization centres at hospital/health centres	1,987,500
1.2.1. Procure Specialized Nutritious Foods for MAM rehabilitation						16,405 MT RUSF. 70,238 MT Super Cereal Plus	163,302,508 USD
1.2.2 Procure non-food items for IMAM implementation						laptops, motorcycles, training and reporting materials	1,500,000

Cluster Objective 2: To strengthen life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable populations focusing on prevention of micronutrient deficiencies [Relates to SO1]						
2.1. Vitamin A supplementation coverage in target locations	100 per cent	83 per cent			Government data (FMOH Enhanced Outreach Strategy and child health days)	Quarterly
2.1. Number of children reached with Vitamin A supplementation in target locations (emergency zones of Oromia, Gedeo zone of SNNP, Afar and Somali regions)	1,286,871	1,000,000				
Activities					Target	Cost
2.1.2. Conduct Vitamin A supplementation and screening activities in highly affected communities					5 RHBs	2,100,000
Cluster Objective 3: To contribute to health system strengthening within the National Health Extension Programme and support early warning system to ensure effective emergency nutrition response [Relates to SO 3]						
3.1. Number of woredas where MAM treatment and rehabilitation services are delivered through routine health services (IMAM)	n/a	144	94	105	RHB/FMOH/WFP	Quarterly
3.2. Number of nutrition assessments conducted in priority woredas	n/a	80	15	40	ENCU/NDRMC/FMOH	Quarterly
3.3. Number of FMOH nutrition staff trained in FMOH AM Management Guidelines 2019	42,000	34,000			FMOH	Quarterly
Activities					Target	Cost
3.1.1. Deployment of NGO partners to target areas for full IMAM support to MOH					105 woredas	10,040,625 USD
3.2.2. Conduct assessment and submit data, preliminary and final report to ENCU for endorsement. Disseminate findings					40 woredas	800,000 USD
3.3.1. Support for FMOH to roll out training of health workers on the FMOH AM Management Guidelines 2019					34,000 health workers	5,800,000



PROTECTION

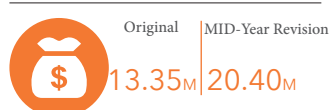
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 The protection needs of IDPs and other groups with specific needs are identified, recognized and addressed by government, humanitarian and development actors. [Relates to SO2]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Women, including women with disabilities and older persons, adolescent girls, and children, are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse, receive response services, and benefit from risk reduction measures. [Relates to SO 2]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 Accountable and coordinated service delivery for displacement-affected persons (IDPs and returnees/relocatees and affected host communities) is strengthened. [Relates to SO 2 and 3]

CONTACT

Ms. Kristin Arthur,
Protection Cluster
Coordinator, arthur@unhcr.org

Progress towards cluster objectives

Protection Cluster members have reached 64 per cent of indicator 1.1 (138,108 individuals) and 17.5 per cent of indicator 1.2 (6,516 individuals). Protection monitoring is currently covering West Guji and Gedeo zones and regular protection monitoring reports with findings and recommendations are shared with the humanitarian community. The response component of protection monitoring ensures that assistance is provided directly or referrals are made to appropriate services. For Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and legal identity documentation, a total of 3,817 individuals are provided with information sessions to increase awareness about HLP and legal identity rights, the types of documentation necessary to obtain shelter support, and the procedures that must be followed to replace documentation that has been lost or destroyed. For promotion of human rights, trainings were provided to 181 woreda officials, police and public prosecutors, to enhance their knowledge on the rights of IDPs/returnees as well as the role and obligation of states to address accountability on alleged human rights violations/abuses. Additionally, 2700 IDPs/returnees have received information on human rights.

The Child Protection (CP)/Gender-Based Violence (GBV) AoR members have reached

56 per cent of indicator 2.1 and 84 per cent of indicator 2.2. In total, the CP/GBV AoR reached 136,974 people, of which 54,212 were children, in the first half of 2019. The CP/GBV AoR reached targets by supporting community mobilization and awareness-raising including GBV and other harmful practices. Services and qualified personnel have been put in place in new emergency affected locations for psychosocial support, case management and referral services (medical, legal, safety), interim care, family tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children and support for survivors of GBV (including men and boys) – that meet global standards of care.

The Site Management Support (SMS) actors have reached 37 per cent of indicator 3.1 (144,678 individuals) through services in sites in West Guji, Gedeo, Hararghes and the Wollegas. The individuals receiving SMS services were living in collective sites, host communities as well as those who returned to their home area. The SMS services include site upgrade works, communal shelter partitioning, site rehabilitation, provision of temporary settlement deemed safe and appropriate and training on site management and protection mainstreaming.

Changes in context

In late April 2019, the Government of Ethiopia, announced that it would start with the returns immediately, even in areas where security conditions were not optimal. During the return plan, protection actors conducted return monitoring in selected locations to assess the extent that humanitarian principles of voluntariness, safety and security were being upheld. Results of the return monitoring indicated that involuntary returns did occur and that IDPs were not fully informed of the return process. The Protection Cluster continues to advocate that assistance should be provided to people in need regardless of their status as IDPs or IDP returnees.

Across the first six months of 2019, there have been notable increases in protection concerns with specific increases in GBV notifications including rape cases, identification of cases of trafficking including children, increases in child labour and children living on the streets as well as significant increases in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC). Out of school children are now more than 500,000 with adolescents largely missing from the current response.

Overcrowding and inadequate shelter conditions in displacement and return areas, in combination with lack of access to basic services, has also increased the risk of GBV with women and girls engaging in negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex, in exchange for NFIs and money. The current UASC caseload across four emergency affected regions is more than 6,000 with the estimated total number in excess of 14,000; this means less than 50 per cent are reached of the total UASC caseload. Of these cases, it is estimated, some 20 per cent are unaccompanied children.

The return process has affected SMS's focus as articulated in early 2019, as the government declared many sites closed. As a result, SMS actors changed their focus to decommissioning and/or restoration of the collective sites, as well as assisting with the identification and referral of individuals during the return process. In the context of returns and relocation, SMS remains very relevant, to support local administrations (woreda and kebele levels) in coordinating the reception and assistance of returnees and relocated persons.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

Activities outlined in Objective 1 will have an increased presence across the country and therefore the target and cost was revised for indicator 1.1. Although information, counselling and technical assistance are expanding, given only 17.5 per cent of the activity-level target was reached thus far, this will not change at mid-year, however the outcome indicator target was reduced. A new indicator 1.3 and activity 1.3.1 has been added to reflect peacebuilding activities in the context of return.

The CP/GBV AoR is focused on the strengthening of systems and ensuring surge support for areas where the caseload is significantly high. There are no significant

changes to the approach. However, there is a need to increase partnerships and reach those areas without any service provision for CP and GBV. This expanded reached is illustrated in our revised targets for 2019, with significant increases for indicators 2.1 and 2.2.

In the context of return, the population target for Objective 3 was reduced by 40,000 target beneficiaries. The need for continued support to local authorities responsible for coordinating the departure or reception of returnees and relocates is expected. SMS actors will also remain flexible to assist in the event of new displacement, e.g. due to a drought or flooding, which is anticipated in the latter half of 2019.

Indicator	People in Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People in Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: The protection needs of IDPs and other groups with specific needs are identified, recognized and addressed by government, humanitarian and development actors.							
Outcome indicator 1.1	504,195	216,000 (individuals)	138,108	504,195	416,000	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS, PROTECTION MONITORING REPORTS	
Number of persons with specific needs, including older persons at risk, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, female-headed households, are identified through protection monitoring services.							
Outcome indicator 1.2	1,476,333	37,132 (Individuals)	6,517	1,476,333	25,000	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS	
Number of individuals receiving information, counselling, technical assistance and training with respect to HLP, legal identity documents and human rights.							
Outcome indicator 1.3				425,838	75,228	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS	
Number of individuals reached through peacebuilding activities.							

Activities	Revised 2019 Target	Revised 2019 Cost	Strategic Objective
Activity 1.1.1 Protection risks, human rights violations and gaps in available service, are identified and addressed through protection monitoring and analysis; access to basic services is enhanced through strengthened referral pathways and advocacy by protection monitors.	416,000 (INDIVIDUALS)	4,160,000	
Activity 1.2.1 Individuals receive information on HLP	1,950 (INDIVIDUALS)	300,000	
Activity 1.2.2 Individuals receive counselling on HLP	375 (INDIVIDUALS)	150,000	
Activity 1.2.3 Individuals receive technical assistance on HLP	150 (INDIVIDUALS)	150,000	
Activity 1.2.4 Individuals receive information on legal identity documents	2,400 (INDIVIDUALS)	300,000	
Activity 1.2.5 Individuals receive counselling on legal identity documents	480 (INDIVIDUALS)	150,000	
Activity 1.2.6 Individuals receive technical assistance on legal identity documents	150 (INDIVIDUALS)	150,000	
Activity 1.2.7 Information or training on IDP rights provided to community members, local government authorities including law enforcement and court authorities.	6,000 (INDIVIDUALS)	108,000	
Activity 1.3.1 Number of persons reached through peacebuilding activities	75,228 (INDIVIDUALS)	587,074	

Cluster Objective 2: Women, including women with disabilities and older persons, adolescent girls, and children, are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse, receive response services, and benefit from risk reduction measures.

Outcome indicator 2.1	592,648	47,000 (46,000 boys and girls, 1,000 Caregivers)	26,628	945,398	95,410	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS	MONTHLY
Number of boys and girls at high protection risk receiving child protection services including PSS, case management, and FTR.							
Outcome indicator 2.2	1,028,910	52,000 (individuals)	43,841	1,028,910	111,000	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS	MONTHLY
Number of women, men, girls and boys benefiting from GBV awareness raising, risk mitigation activities, and response services.							

Activities	Revised 2019 Target	Revised 2019 Cost
Activity 2.1.1 Children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, are identified and provided case management services as required.	5,000 (BOYS AND GIRLS)	1,300,000

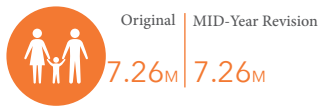
Activity 2.1.2 Children are provided with psychosocial support services through Child Friendly Spaces.	81,200 (BOYS AND GIRLS)	3,248,000
Activity 2.1.3 Children access structured community-based psychosocial support interventions.	2,030 (BOYS AND GIRLS)	1,015,000
Activity 2.1.4 Caregivers are engaged in activities to promote wellbeing and protection of children.	7,180 (INDIVIDUALS)	718,000
Activity 2.2.1: Affected populations, including women, adolescents and girls, are provided with GBV awareness-raising and risk mitigation activities.	85,360 (WOMEN AND GIRLS)	2,134,000
Activity 2.2.2 Survivors of GBV, including SEA, are identified and referred for multi-sector response services as required.	2,000 (INDIVIDUALS)	500,000
Activity 2.2.3 Women and adolescent girls are provided with psychosocial support services through Women Friendly Spaces.	10,000 (WOMEN AND GIRLS)	400,000
Activity 2.2.4 Access to GBV response serviced enhanced through capacity development of response service providers and providers of humanitarian assistance.	13,640 (INDIVIDUALS)	784,320

Activity 2.2.5 Women, adolescent girls and girls with specific needs, of reproductive age provided with dignity kits.					40,000	800,000	
					(WOMEN AND GIRLS)		
Cluster Objective 3: Accountable and coordinated service delivery for displacement-affected persons (IDPs and returnees/relocatees and affected host communities) is strengthened.							
Outcome indicator 3.1	1,769,193	20 Woredas* (17,500 persons per Woreda = 350,000 Individuals) <small>*Woredas include displacement, relocation and return locations.</small>	144,678	1,769,193	350,000	5WS, PARTNER REPORTS	MONTHLY
Number of persons with access to relevant information and coordinated service provision, through Site Management Support to local authorities.							
Activities					Revised 2019 Target	Revised 2019 Cost	
Activity 3.1.1: Community services to establish and support community governance structures, community awareness campaigns and community complaint and feedback mechanisms.					20 WOREDAS*	445,000	
					<small>*Woredas include displacement, relocation and return locations.</small>		
Activity 3.1.2: Site rehabilitation, improvement and upgrade works such as communal facilities construction, partitioning and drainage, as well as decommissioning/restoration of facilities used in displacement hosting.					20 WOREDAS*	495,400	
					<small>*Woredas include displacement, relocation and return locations.</small>		
Activity 3.2.3: Site Operations through deployment of site management support teams and monitoring services provided at the site/area level; disseminate information to local authorities and partners; and facilitate regular site/area-level coordination meetings as required.					20 WOREDAS*	2,492,000	
					<small>*Woredas include displacement, relocation and return locations.</small>		
Activity 3.2.4 Capacity development on SMS and protection for the different actors.					7 TRAININGS	15,000	

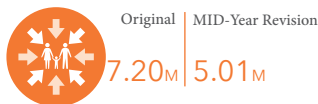


WASH

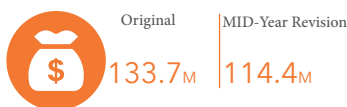
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 To provide safe drinking water
[Relates to SO 1 and 3]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 To provide sanitation facilities
[Relates to SO 3]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 To provide life-saving WASH NFIs
[Relates to SO 1]

CONTACT

Mr. Itsuro Takahashi,
WASH Cluster
Coordinator
itakahashi@unicef.org

Progress towards cluster objectives

WASH Cluster partners, implementing emergency interventions, reached 4,773,101 beneficiaries, 66 per cent of the original targeted population of 7,200,853. The number of beneficiaries of Indicator 1.1., access to safe drinking water by water trucking, and Indicator 1.2., access to safe drinking water by durable solutions, are 1,703,537 (68 per cent) and 1,495,286 (49.8 per cent) respectively. Though this could be considered a moderate achievement with limited funds, the challenge remains that without durable solutions, water trucking will continue. In other words, once water-trucking operations are suspended, the number of beneficiaries would become the target population again. 579,148 beneficiaries

(57.9 per cent) were reached under indicator 2.1, number of people with access to safe sanitation, which is another moderate achievement. However, there is huge gap in Indicator 2.2., number of people reached through key sanitation and hygiene messages (21.7 per cent) and 3.1, number of people reached through essential WASH NFIs (37 per cent). UNICEF will provide the majority of WASH NFIs together with a NGO consortium, with current prepositions and pipelines expected to be adequate to meet short-term life-saving needs. To reach the target population, the cluster will conduct further assessments to verify needs and prioritize areas for WASH NFI distribution and hygiene promotion.

Changes in context

Significant changes in the context of the affected population were observed because of the massive IDP return process since April 2019. Though returnees are suspected to be in need of WASH assistance, needs analysis could not be undertaken in every kebele where returns occurred due to a lack of information on specific areas of return. This is a major challenge for the WASH Cluster, as assessment of WASH needs and prioritization for returnee locations was not completed systematically.

The total target population for the WASH Cluster has decreased from 7,200,853 to 5,016,844

beneficiaries due to the cluster observing a significant decrease in the target population of non-displaced drought from 4,001,745 to 1,229,045 beneficiaries. This is due to most areas receiving average rain (though erratic) in some pockets of Afar and Amhara (however the low lands in Oromia, Somali, SNNP regions experienced poorer performance of rain). An increase in the target population among the drought displaced population and conflict returnees (originally counted as conflict-induced IDPs) did take place.

Revision to response strategy and priorities

The cluster response strategy remains the same. However, more attention was given to the WASH response to cholera outbreaks in Oromia, Afar and Tigray regions and in Addis Ababa, which started in May 2019, with a number of cluster partners responding in cholera-affected woredas.

Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs) established in cholera-affected woredas with no safe drinking water supplies or latrines are prioritized for rapid WASH response, including water trucking, rehabilitation of water schemes and extending pipe network to CTCs, as well as the construction of permanent latrines. The Cholera response is being coordinated with Health Cluster.

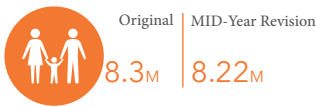
Early response to drought as a mitigation activity has also been prioritized by partners (where funding is available) and will require ongoing focus. Key activities required include rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional water schemes. In addition to drought, flood-induced IDPs also require assistance including distribution of WASH NFIs as well as household water treatment chemicals (HHWTC). As Somali region did not reach the targeted number of beneficiaries as per HRP, this region will be prioritized to receive funding by the cluster to address the drought, IDP and returnees' WASH needs.

Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: To provide safe drinking water							
1.1. # of people with access to safe drinking water through water trucking	4,491,187	2,500,000	1,703,537	4,491,187	2,299,220	4W Report	Monthly
1.2 # of people with access to safe drinking water through durable solution	4,752,479	3,000,000	1,495,286	4,752,479	2,591,703	4W Report	Monthly
Activity					Revised Target	Revised Cost (USD)	Strategic Objective
1.2.1. Pipe extension - Sustainable water supply					500,000	10,500,000	Strategic Objective #1
1.2.2. Rehabilitation and maintenance - Sustainable water supply					1,741,703	24,383,842	Strategic Objective #1
1.2.3. New water source development - Sustainable water supply					350,000	17,500,000	Strategic Objective #1
Cluster Objective 2: To provide sanitation facilities							
2.1. # of people with access to basic latrines	1,995,700	1,000,000	579,148	1,995,700	903,809	4W Report	Monthly
2.2. # of people reached through key sanitation and hygiene messages	7,260,454	5,000,000	1,088,752	7,260,454	4,013,475	4W Report	Monthly
Activity					Revised Target	Revised Cost (USD)	Strategic Objective
2.1.1. Construction of latrine					903,809	16,268,569	
2.2.1. Conduct hygiene promotion					4,013,475	4,816,170	
Cluster Objective 3: To provide life-saving WASH NFIs							
3.1. # of people reached through essential WASH NFI	7,260,454	5,000,000	1,856,281	7,260,454	3,970,835	4W Report	Monthly
Activity					Revised Target	Revised Cost (USD)	Strategic Objective
3.1.1. Distribution of NFIs					3,970,835	9,927,087	

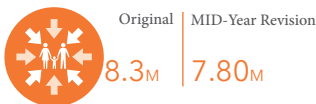


COORDINATION*

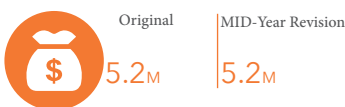
PEOPLE IN NEED*



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Timely and well-coordinated humanitarian response at national and sub-national levels are supported [Relates to SO 1, SO 2 and SO 3]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

2 Effective humanitarian information management ensured to support needs, response and gap analysis [Relates to SO 1, SO 2 and SO 3]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

3 Funding decisions and allocations from the countrybased pooled fund are based on prioritized needs [Relates to SO 1, SO 2 and SO 3]

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 4

4 EHCT decisions and advocacy is guided by common messaging [Relates to SO 1, SO 2 and SO 3]

CONTACT

Mr. Max Bonnel,
Head of Coordination
Unit

bonnel@un.org

Owing to the vast geographic spread, different climate belts and livelihood zones in Ethiopia, The Government and the EHCT have empowered decentralized coordination mechanisms at sub-national level. OCHA is currently undertaking assessment and consultations to revise its field presence in the country. A decentralized coordination structure will enable effective coordination of response and advocacy with sub-national Government entities. This will also provide effective tools to streamline data collection and information management – particularly on access constraints to facilitate real-time solutions to access challenges and advocacy.

At the national level, OCHA supports the RC/HC and the EHCT at strategic level, and the ICCG at technical/operational level, in effectively coordinating the humanitarian response across Ethiopia, in close coordination with the Government. OCHA will continue to ensure a regular, common and in-depth understanding of needs and severity across the country by ensuring coordinated assessment and analysis approaches, including by facilitating joint assessments; contributing to IDP and returnee tracking efforts and data analysis; and information management on behalf of the whole humanitarian community (gathering,

analyzing, and sharing). OCHA will also work to enhance access and humanitarian negotiations as well as civil military coordination capacity amongst partners. The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund, a pooled fund supported by several donors will continue to strategically support humanitarian partners in delivering assistance to collectively prioritized needs, in line with response parameters and programmatic priorities set out in the 2020 HRP.

In 2019, a number of situations arose which influenced the coordination structure over the year. The large number of returning IDPs and new intercommunal conflicts resulting in additional IDPs, extended collaboration with the Government, particularly with the Ministry of Peace. In the course of the year coordination structures were strengthened in Kemashi and West Wellegas such as ICCG meetings although regularity of meetings continues to be challenged by access constraints.

Following flood incidences in June and July OCHA closely supported the National Flood Task Force led by NDRM. The National Flood Task Force issued three Flood Alerts and one Flood Contingency Plan from June to August 2019.

* This section refers to humanitarian partners' internal coordination mechanism. Government and joint coordination mechanisms are discussed in other sections of this document.

Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
Cluster Objective 1: Support a timely and well-coordinated humanitarian response at national and sub-national levels [Relates to S01-3]							
1.1. Number of seasonal needs assessments coordinated		2	1		2	Seasonal assessment reports; federal debriefing and editorial committee summaries	Monthly
1.2 Number of joint humanitarian response plans developed and revised as required throughout the implementation cycle.		1 (including MYR)	1		1	Initial and MYR of HRP	Bi-annually
1.3 Partners' satisfaction with effective linkages between EHCT and ICCG decision making.		70 per cent	NA		70 per cent	Partner perception survey	Annually
1.4 Number of decentralized coordination mechanisms set up for unforeseen complex emergencies (Emergency Operation Centres) supported and strengthened.		2	2		2 (This target is relevant for the first half of the year as EOCs are not active for the second half)	EOC hubs; EOC coordination meetings (where decisions guide response); surge capacity; SoPs on EOC	
Cluster Objective 2: Ensure effective humanitarian information management to support needs, response and gap analysis [Relates to S01-3]							
2.1. Number of country-wide joint analysis of humanitarian needs conducted, informing humanitarian response planning		1	0		1	HNO	Annually

Indicator	People In Need	Original 2019 Target	Reached (Jan-Jun)	Revised 2019 People In Need	Revised 2019 Target	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency
2.2. Number of regular OCHA IM products supporting needs, response and gap analysis.		40	31		40	3W; Humanitarian snapshots; Funding updates	Monthly
2.3 Number of inter cluster response monitoring conducted		5	6		12	Humanitarian Insight	Monthly
Objective 3: Funding decisions and allocations from the country-based pooled fund are based on prioritized needs [Relates to SO1-3]							
3.1. Percentage of standard and reserve allocations made, informed by inter-Cluster prioritization exercises.		100 Per cent	100 Per cent		100 Per cent	EHF allocation documents; Inter- Cluster prioritization documents; EHF Advisory Board minutes; EHF snapshots	Quarterly
Cluster Objective 4: EHCT decisions and advocacy is guided by common messaging [Relates to SO1-3]							
4.1 Number of common key messages, advocacy points, and operational guidance developed.		20	7		20	EHCT key messages; EHCT 'if-asked' lines; EHCT operational guidance notes	Quarterly
4.2 Number of common public information products on the rapidly evolving humanitarian situation in the country.		20	21		21	SitReps; Flash Updates; Overview of conflict docs; Humanitarian bulletins	Quarterly

