

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

ETHIOPIA

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024
ISSUED FEBRUARY 2024

**NEAR-FINAL VERSION
TO INFORM DECISION
MAKING BY DONORS**



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This document reflects the Ethiopia humanitarian response that is the result of a close partnership of the Government of Ethiopia, in its leadership role, and the international humanitarian community.

PHOTO ON COVER

May 2023. Adadle District, Shabelle Zone, Somali Region. The region has experienced the impact of drought, with effects seen on the nutritional status of children. Credit: OCHA/Muayad Khdear.

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ERER IDP CAMP/SITI ZONE, ETHIOPIA

May 2023. Inter community violence and drought have exacerbated the humanitarian situation in the Zone. Credit: OCHA/Muayad Khdear.

Foreword by the Commissioner

Climate change impact and conflicts in different parts of the nation have continued to present multiple humanitarian challenges, including impacting years of investments made in social and economic infrastructure.

Ethiopia's vulnerability to climate change has been a reality for decades. Climate change-induced weather shocks continue to impact the most vulnerable – people who cannot be held responsible for contributing excessively to global heating. After five consecutive failed rainy seasons since late-2020, communities affected by the prolonged drought in southern and south eastern Ethiopia were relieved to receive good 2023 belg rains. This brought temporary solace through replenished water sources and rejuvenated pasture. However, continued assistance is critical whilst recovery materializes over the next few years.

At the start of 2024, another priority for the Government of Ethiopia, its humanitarian partners, and impacted communities is mobilizing an early response to the intensifying El Niño-driven drought that has hit communities in northern Ethiopia the hardest at a time when food assistance by partners was paused due to the unfortunate and deplorable incidents of aid diversion. The Government of Ethiopia, the private sector and the local community worked together to provide life-saving food assistance during this critical period, and continue to do so now with limited available resources. The projected belg season flooding is also another effect of climate change that needs to be addressed early to mitigate the worst impact in 2024.

Whilst the two-year-long conflict in northern Ethiopia ended, there are still ongoing security challenges in some parts of

the country, which are also creating humanitarian needs and challenges to respond.

The Government is doing the needful to address new and protracted crises across the country, but there is a need for enhanced solidarity amongst all stakeholders to respond to the growing needs and to avert the risk of disaster.

More than US\$3 billion is required to respond this year, including to the food needs of some 10.4 million people. The task ahead of us is enormous, but it is my utmost belief that we can do better than in previous years in maximizing our partnerships and engagement – bringing together local and international partners, backed with generous donor support – to successfully achieve the ambitions of this 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan.

The Government sincerely appreciates the continuing support and partnership from our donors and humanitarian agencies. We remain committed to jointly address urgent humanitarian needs across the country, while also working together to invest in resilience building and durable solutions where possible.

H.E. Ambassador Shiferaw Teklemariam
Commissioner for the Ethiopian Disaster Risk
Management Commission

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

Faced with multiple and competing crises in 2023, generous donor support was critical in enabling the humanitarian community in Ethiopia to support national response efforts in successfully addressing widespread needs, despite the complexities of the operating environment.

At the start of 2024 - and in addition to dealing with the continuing impacts of past droughts, floods and conflict - humanitarian partners are gearing up to mount a massive new response to El Niño-driven drought across affected areas, that is threatening to further deepen food insecurity and double malnutrition rates. The success of any humanitarian operation is not only to respond, but to respond as and when needed. Early action is required to ensure response is quickly running at-scale to prevent deterioration and widespread suffering.

Conflict and insecurity in several parts of the country has given rise to new and growing protection concerns, including displacement and destruction of social infrastructure. Despite the many challenges and dangers, humanitarian partners will continue to use all efforts to reach affected groups with lifesaving and protection assistance, including in hard-to-reach areas. I further highlight the lessons that have been learned from the terrible incidents of aid diversion that were encountered in the past year, leading to the introduction of new and robust targeting and monitoring systems, to ensure that our assistance reaches just those who need it most.

This Humanitarian Response Plan is based on an in-depth assessment and analysis of needs, with response actions

carefully prioritized. Globally, the HRP for Ethiopia is the only one prepared in partnership with a host Government, and against which national resources are also allocated (notably for relief food assistance), which I commend as a clear demonstration of national commitment to ensure the most needed are assisted in partnership with international actors.

I take this opportunity to thank donors for their generosity in 2023 and continuing commitment to address the needs of crisis-affected Ethiopians. Over past years our combined efforts in delivering a well-coordinated and well-funded response – frequently reinforcing or working through national development systems - has been celebrated as an exemplary model. Given the many new contextual challenges, Ethiopia needs our continued support more than ever.

The humanitarian requirements of US\$3.3 billion for 2024 are high, and we commit to ensure donors are equipped with periodic 'prioritization statements' of critical funding gaps to complement this plan. I also note that this is not a comprehensive plan for recovery and durable solutions - on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team I also urge development partners to expand or adapt their support to the realities of the context, in coordination with humanitarians.

Dr Ramiz Alakbarov

Humanitarian Coordinator in Ethiopia

Response Plan overview

PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (OVERALL)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$) (OVERALL)
21.4M	15.5M	\$3.24B

PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FOOD)
15.8M	10.4M

This Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provides an overview of the response planned for 2024 using the information available as of the beginning of the year. Regular situational and response monitoring will be carried out throughout the year and will help assess the evolution of the humanitarian situation, needs and response and may lead to updates to the figures presented in this HRP.

DIMEKA KEBELE/SOUTH, ETHIOPIA

Having suffered Severe Acute Malnutrition, 36-month Ebano is on her way to becoming healthier at one of the health centers that World Vision supports in Dimeka Kebele of Hamer District in South Ethiopia (World Vision)

The overall People in Need (PIN) was determined by taking the highest sectoral PIN number at the unit of analysis (population group in a woreda), and summing all the population groups in all woredas to reach the overall PIN at national level.

The intersectoral target was determined by taking the highest target at the unit of analysis (population group in a woreda) across all planned direct forms of humanitarian response interventions, and summing all the population groups in all woredas to reach the total intersectoral target at national level.

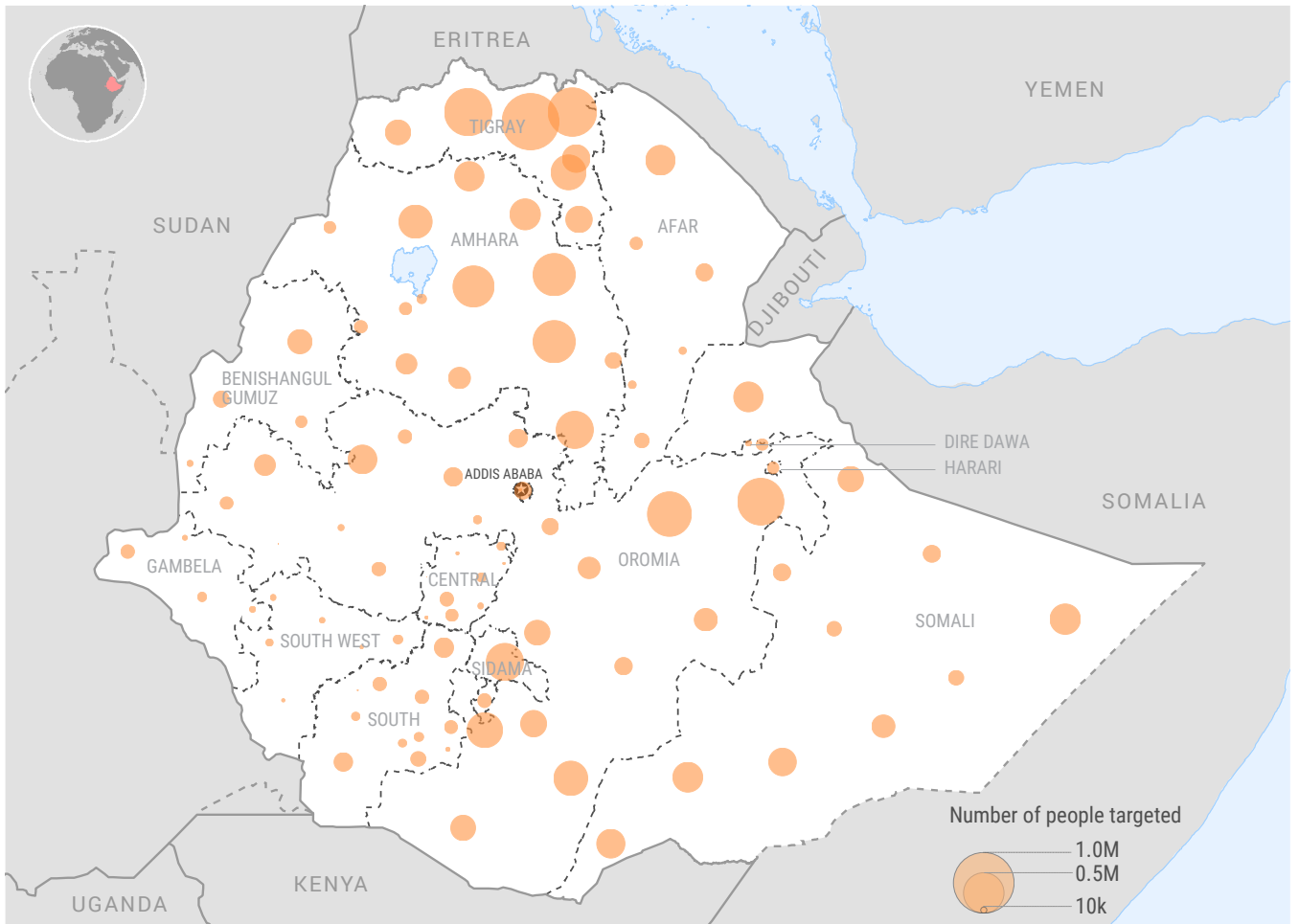
These methodologies avoid possible double counting of people in need and people targeted across sectors. The overall PIN and the overall target therefore also include everyone who is in need and targeted, respectively, of food assistance. For example, in an area where the food security situation is relatively good, the people in need and people targeted for health or WASH might be the highest number among the non-displaced population.

These methodologies are in line with the latest global best practices and standards, such as the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 (<https://www.jiaf.info/>).



Planned response

WOMEN (18+)	MEN (18+)	GIRLS(0-17)	BOYS (0-17)	WITH DISABILITY
25.5%	24.8%	24.5%	25.2%	17.6%



HRP key figures

Humanitarian response by sex

GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Boys	6.2M	3.9M		63.3%
Girls	5.8M	3.8M		64.9%
Men	4.7M	3.8M		81.3%
Women	4.7M	4.0M		84.8%

Humanitarian response by age

AGE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Children (0-17)	12.0M	7.7M		64%
Adults (18-59)	8.3M	7.0M		84%
Elders (60+)	1.1M	796k		72%

Humanitarian response for persons with disability

	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	% TARGETED
Persons with disability	3.8M	2.7M		72%

Humanitarian response by targeted groups

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE TARGETED (OVERALL)	PEOPLE IN NEED (FOOD)	PEOPLE TARGETED (FOOD)	IN NEED TARGET OVERALL	IN NEED TARGET FOOD
IDPs	4.4M	4.0M	4.0M	4.0M		
Non-displaced	14.7M	9.5M	10.8M	5.3M		
Returning IDPs	2.0M	1.5M	1.0M	1.0M		
Returning Migrants	168k	168k				

Financial requirements by sector

SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Agriculture	\$322.5M
Coordination	\$23.1M
CCCM	\$28.3M
Education	\$101.6M
ES/NFI	\$150.1M
Food	\$1,547.5M
Health	\$187.3M
Logistics	\$15.0M
Multi-Purpose Cash	\$100.0M
Nutrition	\$276.4M
Protection	\$311.4M
General Protection	\$83.5M
Child Protection	\$94.5M
Gender-Based Violence	\$106.5M
Housing, Land and Property	\$16.8M
Mine Action	\$10.4M
WASH	\$172.4M

Humanitarian Response Focus: What we aim to achieve in 2024.

- Mobilize a robust, integrated multi-sectoral (food, nutrition, health and WASH) response to El Niño-driven drought across affected areas, including where access is challenging or there is continued insecurity; protect agricultural livelihoods and support recovery at the earliest opportunity.
- Ensure humanitarian and protection needs arising from rapid-onset events are addressed in a timely, coordinated, and community-informed manner, including to: conflict incidents, new displacement, flooding, and other hazards.
- Provide continued humanitarian assistance, protection services and dignified living conditions for vulnerable groups still facing the impacts of earlier shocks (e.g. La-Nina drought, conflict, and displacement); promote sustainable recovery and durable solutions.
- Deliver scaled-up multi-sectoral response to worsening public health emergencies, reinforcing national response systems and ensuring access to clean water - reducing reliance on emergency measures - to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Provide services and address protection risks faced by affected populations, including gender-based violence, child protection and mine action.
- Ensure countrywide humanitarian assistance is coordinated in an evidence-based and prioritized manner with adjustments made on the basis of regular situation and response monitoring; access challenges and the safety of humanitarian workers addressed in a principled manner.

Crisis context and impact

Ethiopia continues to face a major humanitarian crisis caused by climate shocks, disease outbreaks, conflict and insecurity, aggravated by economic and financial challenges. 2024 is an exceptional year in terms of compounded negative humanitarian conditions. To address these needs the 2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requires US\$ 3,237 billion to target over 15 million people, including 4 million internally displaced people (IDPs).

The interventions outlined in this response plan will reduce morbidity, mortality, and suffering, through addressing the most acute humanitarian needs caused by multiple and compounding shocks, identified in the 2024 Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The HRP will provide protection and safe access to critical, integrated, and inclusive services to enable the most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs.

Compounded humanitarian shocks come in a moment when many areas of the country still not have fully recovered from the humanitarian shocks of last few years including the drought in the lowlands and

the conflict in the north. While addressing acute humanitarian needs and providing lifesaving activities, the humanitarian community acknowledges that reducing humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities involves complementary actions by the government and development partners that aim at preventing or minimizing the risks of crises and shocks, developing community and institutional capacities to mitigate or cope with the impact of shocks and engaging in concerted action to support early recovery and transitions out of humanitarian needs.

This response plan will strengthen linkages with development actors, by working together to support vulnerable people in recovery from crises and natural hazards, through targeted programming which rebuilds coping capacities and livelihoods.

Accumulating Shocks and the need for recovery

Droughts and floods in Ethiopia have been increasing in duration and frequency over the past several years due to notable accelerated changes in the regional climate. This has amplified the humanitarian impacts

Strategic objectives

S01

Reduce morbidity, mortality, and suffering due to multiple shocks for 12.3 million of the most vulnerable people by the end of 2024.

Financial requirements:
US\$ 2.16 Billion

S02

Provide protection and safe access to critical, integrated, and inclusive basic services to enable 8.3 million most vulnerable people to meet their basic needs by the end of 2024.

Financial requirements:
US\$ 702 Million

S03

Support 6.2million vulnerable people to start recovering from crisis and natural hazards, through targeted programming to support rebuilding coping capacities and livelihoods and strengthen linkages with development actors by the end of 2024.

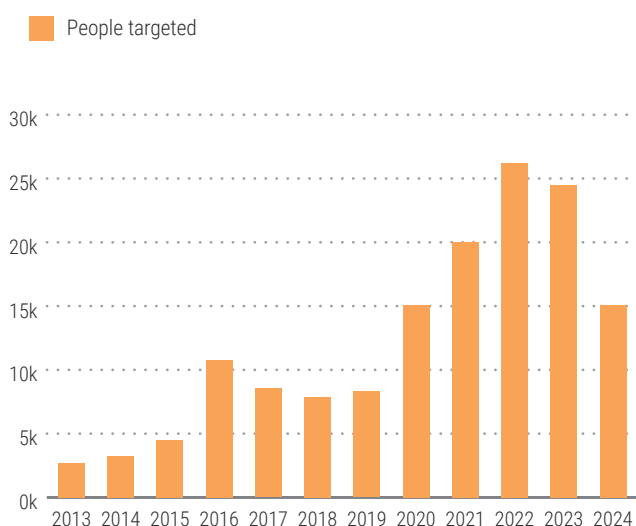
Financial requirements:
US\$ 374 Million

for communities and weakened their resilience to future shocks. The impacts of the protracted drought, caused by five failed rainy seasons that ended in 2023, continue to be felt in many areas, including across the south of the country, in Oromia, Somali, South Ethiopia, and South West Ethiopia regions. The recovery from the last drought is expected to take multiple years, and in absence of strong recovery interventions in drought affected areas, these will be more vulnerable to shocks with large numbers of people remaining in protracted need of humanitarian assistance.

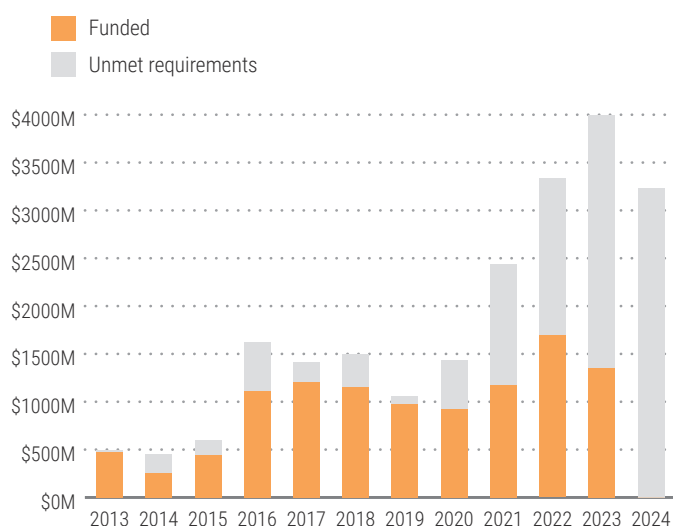
number of protracted IDPs demonstrates that displacement is not only a humanitarian concern, but also a peace and development challenge. Considering that conflict is a main driver of displacement, peace-building initiatives are crucial both to prevent future displacement and to restore peace and enable returns. Development action is also essential to reduce vulnerabilities and enable improved conditions for returns through systems strengthening, as well as to prevent future displacement by sustainably building the resilience of communities, infrastructure and social services to recurring climatic shocks.

The lack of recovery and long-term durable solutions for IDPs main shocks that has resulted in substantial

NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2013	2.7M	499.9M	470.7M	94%
2014	3.2M	451.9M	253.1M	56%
2015	4.5M	596.4M	449.9M	75%
2016	10.7M	1,619.8M	1,115.9M	69%
2017	8.5M	1,417.4M	1,208.8M	85%
2018	7.9M	1,493.9M	1,158.5M	78%
2019	8.3M	1,059.7M	973.7M	76%
2020	15.1M	1,437.8M	922.1M	64%
2021	20.0M	2,445.0B	1,274.0B	52%
2022	26.2M	3,335.0B	1,693.0B	51%
2023	24.5M	3,994.8B	1,354.7B	34%
2024	15.5M	3,237.1B	0M	0%

Part 1: Strategic Response Priorities

SITI ZONE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Gota Bike IDP photo: Muayad Khdear



1.1

Planning assumptions and scope of the HRP

Planning assumption

Over the next 12 months, compounded risks are expected to make vulnerable communities even less resilient than before, generating new and more severe humanitarian needs.

Meanwhile, drought and flooding are anticipated to exacerbate existing humanitarian needs. Consecutive failed rainy seasons since 2020 have eroded livelihoods and worsened food insecurity and acute malnutrition. Above-normal rainfall forecasted in parts of the country will likely result in floods, displacing communities, and damaging infrastructure.

Malaria, cholera, and measles outbreaks are expected to continue, fueled by favorable weather conditions, low vaccination coverage, and inadequate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and health services. With malaria endemic in 75 per cent¹ of the country already, warmer temperatures may expand transmission to highland areas. Ethiopia's long-running cholera outbreak could also worsen with heavy rainfall and contaminated water sources. Measles cases could continue to rise after increasing five-fold from 2021 to 2022.²

The humanitarian response will address the critical needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, returning migrants, and non-displaced populations living in drought, flood, and conflict-affected areas.

Communities impacted by the El-Nino-driven drought will face worsening food security challenges, including malnutrition, until at-least the start of the next Meher seasonal harvest, expected in September.

Insecurity, notably in Amhara and Oromia regions, will continue to present access challenges for people to reach essential services, and for humanitarians to deliver needed assistance.

Scope of the HRP

This response plan will address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people in all regions of Ethiopia, resulting from the shocks identified in the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), namely conflicts, climate shocks, and disease outbreaks. The scope of the HRP has been determined based on the analysis of the severity, magnitude, underlying causes, trends, and projections of humanitarian conditions.

Whilst this HRP includes some elements to support communities impacted by previous droughts to recover, and to support durable solutions for those displaced, more comprehensive development investments are required to support these communities to achieve sustainable and resilient livelihoods – outside the scope of this humanitarian plan.

The response plan will also address protection risks faced by affected populations, including gender-based violence, child protection concerns, forced displacement, and violations of human rights. The HRP prioritizes addressing these risks and ensuring the safety and well-being of affected communities.

Targeting considerations

The humanitarian response plan will target affected population groups identified in the HNO including the internally displaced persons (IDPs), returning IDPs, returning migrants, and non-displaced populations living in drought/flood and conflict crisis-affected areas. Additionally, priority population sub-groups include rural households, female-headed households, children, poor households, child-headed households, and older people.

The targeted population, among the identified population groups, is determined based on the inter-sectoral severity 4 and 5 at the zone level for all sectoral interventions, Sectoral Severity 4 and 5, and selected cases of population living in areas sectoral

severity 3 identified by clusters based on sectoral vulnerability criteria. This ensures the inclusion of vulnerable population groups with severe needs which might be masked by zonal severity computation, or in need of humanitarian assistance based on specific sectoral criteria such as those affected by disease outbreaks, acute malnutrition, or in need of sectoral humanitarian interventions. All programmatic response activities will target sub-groups based on age, sex (women, men, girls, and boys), and disability, with a priority on reaching the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.

BULEN DISTRICT/BENISHANGUL GUMUZ, ETHIOPIA

Bekoji APLP Learning Site Students, Bulen district, Benishangul gumuz



1.2

Strategic Objectives and Response Approach

Factors or causes of humanitarian need

The main causes of humanitarian needs are related to insecurity, recurrent droughts, floods, disease, and worsening social impacts. The frequent displacement, loss of livelihood, destruction of assets, and deterioration of living conditions are severely affecting vulnerable people including children, women, persons with disabilities, and older people. Continued conflict and climate shocks have devastated civilian infrastructure and access to basic services such as WASH, health, and education. In 2023, several parts of Ethiopia experienced a severe food and nutrition crisis due to deterioration of food access and availability caused by the disruption of agriculture production – at households and community levels – markets, farming, trade, and insecurity in the Amhara and Oromia regions. As a result, in 2024, many affected people will continue to struggle to survive and may resort to harmful coping strategies that expose both adults and children to serious protection risks if no assistance is provided to them. Food shortages, limited access to land and pastures and lack of livelihood opportunities, amidst an environment of insecurity and violence, put more displaced women at a higher risk of gender-based violence. In addition, the significant inflation has been further exacerbated by worldwide price rises for agricultural inputs and food staples.

This plan will prioritize the response to humanitarian needs related to:

El- Niño-driven drought

As such, El Niño is now causing a new drought in the country. The below-average rains between June and August 2023 (kiremt rains), caused a poor harvest, affecting millions of lives and livestock and has triggered an alarming increase in food insecurity and acute malnutrition. Drought has accelerated crop damage, loss of pasture and water sources, resulting in asset depletions, disease outbreaks, and migration.

The Meher seasonal assessment, conducted between November and December 2023, has identified around 10.4 million people who need food assistance. Approximately 80 per cent of the drought affected population are in Northeast of the country, with the remaining 20 per cent in lowland areas. This drought comes at a time when communities are still recovering from previous crises, such of the two-year conflict in the north (2020-2022).

To meet the urgent needs of the population in drought affected areas, the Response plan will focus on urgent scale-up of food, water, nutrition, health, livestock feed treatment and vaccination, and Multi-Purpose Cash. To ensure food assistance reaches the most food insecure households in the affected communities, vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) will be used, involving the government, communities, partners the participation of communities and relevant stakeholders.

Disease outbreaks

Cholera, Malaria, and Measles outbreaks, continue to take lives in Ethiopia. The present Cholera outbreak is one of the longest ever recorded in Ethiopia. Its continued spread is due to low latrine coverage, open defecation, and less than 20 per cent of people living in Cholera-affected woredas having access to safe drinking water. Additional challenges that inhibit cholera response efforts include security/access issues, population movements, limited funding, and a lack of preparedness in cholera-prone woredas. Furthermore, the high rates of both malnutrition (stunting and wasting) and Malaria in the country increase vulnerability to Cholera infection. Co-morbidities can impair the immune system, increase the metabolic rate, and reduce the appetite of the children and increase death risk of malnourished children under treatment.

The response plan aims to scale up the immediate response to these outbreaks by providing essential life-

saving health services, vaccinations, capacity building to health workers, emergency and durable water interventions, and emergency sanitation and hygiene promotion. Additionally, through the third strategic objective of this plan, the humanitarian community aims to improve the population's resilience to diseases by strengthening linkages with development partners to address structural health issues.

Displacement

The main shocks as conflicts and climate shocks continue to drive waves of displacement in Ethiopia, while the lack of durable solutions and recovery interventions have left substantial number of people in protracted displacement. As a result, over 4.5 million individuals are displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance and durable solutions. The main drivers of displacement are conflict, climate shocks, and social tension. The highest concentration of IDPs is found in Somali, Oromia, and Tigray Regions. Conflict remains the primary cause of internal displacement, creating urgent needs for food, shelter, and food security. The humanitarian conditions for both IDPs and returning IDPs are poor, necessitating commitment to dignified, sustainable, and principled responses despite funding challenges.

The response will target the immediate humanitarian needs to the displaced population by implementing several lifesaving activities under strategic objective one and will support expanding access to basic services under strategic objective two. However, the response to the needs of the large numbers of protracted IDPs, will require, in addition to the lifesaving activities and access to basic services, a holistic, long-term approach involving the government, humanitarian actors, development partners, civil society, and IDPs.

Protection risks

Due to the multiple shocks affecting Ethiopia, the population in several areas of the country has been exposed to severe protection risks. In particular, both conflict and climatic shocks have led to frequent displacement, heightening vulnerable populations' risk of GBV and child protection violations, with child marriage and child labor often being used as a coping

strategy and family separation increasing children's vulnerability. Displacements and returns have been complicated by a lack of civil documentation and documentation securing tenure, sometimes leading to limits to freedom of movement, access to resources and housing, land, and property (HLP). The presence of mines and other explosive ordinance also has an impact on the return and resettlement of IDPs and has an adverse social, economic, and environmental impact on affected communities. Finally, in areas impacted by conflict or clashes, civilians have been exposed to attacks, and access by humanitarian actors has been limited due to the security situation.

The HRP proposes a response to these risks in line with the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) Protection Strategy, which focuses on the centrality of protection, on ensuring that the system is fit to deliver an inclusive humanitarian response in accordance with humanitarian principles (for example, through tools that ensure protection mainstreaming and protection-sensitive funding decisions), and on enabling an adequate protection response, especially through advocacy on specific protection issues that require HCT attention. The response will prioritize life-saving activities for all categories of persons in need affected by shocks. Identified shocks are conflict, climatic shocks (particularly floods and drought), and disease outbreaks. Life-saving activities will be complemented by actions to ensure sustained access to services for all categories of beneficiaries. A third level of intervention will focus on activities more oriented towards resilience, in order to increase local capabilities and make the population less exposed to the shocks, especially for those shocks that are recurrent.

The response approach

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE), supported by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will continue to lead the overall humanitarian response in Ethiopia. At the national level, the key joint strategic forum is the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRM-TWG) which plays a key role in the coordination of the humanitarian response. It is chaired by the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and co-chaired by the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The inter-

cluster coordination mechanism at the national and sub-national levels will support the implementation of the HRP. Clusters are co-led by the Government line Ministries, the UN Cluster Lead Agencies, and other humanitarian partners. Besides the national Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), there are seven sub-national ICCGs, covering Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Oromia, Somali, Tigray, and the Southwestern part of the country (Sidama, South West Ethiopia Peoples', Southern Ethiopia and Central Ethiopia regions). This decentralized approach enables a coordinated response to sudden onsets and complex emergencies which require agile, effective, and principled multi-sectoral response.

The humanitarian community will also closely coordinate with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) which has 12 regional offices and 35 zonal branches, working in partnership with Red Cross Movement members including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and 10 participating national societies in support to emergency responses in the most disaster affected areas in the country. With the aim of enhancing the operational coordination with the clusters, the ERCS has been granted an observer seat in the ICCG and the Rapid Response Mechanism Coordination Working Group, while ICRC has an observer seat in the HCT.

The humanitarian response will focus on the provision of urgent emergency humanitarian assistance to enable survival and the reduction of protection threats and risks for the most vulnerable population through the First objective of the HRP, while through the second strategic objective, the response will facilitate access to cross-sectoral and integrated essential basic services to a larger vulnerable population group affected by both chronic and acute shocks. The third strategic objective will focus on enhancing the resilience of affected communities and strengthening their capacity to withstand shocks. The activities included under each strategic objective will be costed and monitored during the implementation of the response.

The response will include also a preparedness and contingency planning approach to respond to all risks identified in the HNO such as climate shocks expected to increase as a result of the El Niño. Contingency workplans will be included in the national and Area ICCGs taking on consideration the seasonality character of some of the identified risks.

In addition to the contingency planning, the response will include an anticipatory action approach aimed at mitigating the forecasted impacts of El Niño in terms of drought and floods.

The need for a stronger and more effective humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus approach The humanitarian community acknowledges that humanitarian action alone cannot address the causes and drivers that lead to humanitarian needs in the first place. This is true in Ethiopia where droughts and floods have been increasing in duration and frequency over the past several years due to notable accelerated changes in the regional climate. This combined with protracted insecurity situations in some areas of the country have pushed increasing numbers of people who need humanitarian aid.

Through the 2024 humanitarian response plan will continue to support building resilience, through the HRP third Strategic Objective, that includes specific humanitarian activities that can make a contribution to resilience building and laying the foundation for recovery. The same time the 2024 HRP represents an urgent call for increased engagement and coordination with development and peace actors to work to address the root causes and drivers of humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities – whether this is via area-based approaches or on addressing broader structural drivers, or both. This is especially important as the ability of humanitarian actors to meet growing needs in Ethiopia is reaching its limit.

In acknowledging the limits of the humanitarian actions the ICCG has identified some priority interventions for the development and resilience partners, that if implemented will contribute to decrease the number of people in need of

humanitarian assistance and contribute to build long term resilience.

Suggested priority activities for development / resilience partners:

Education

Support rehabilitation/re-establishment of schools, including re-staffing schools and training of teachers, promote strong PTA (parent-teacher associations), roll out school feeding programs and participatory school garden programs, include education for peace/ social cohesion in school curricula and Promote girls' education and empowerment.

Health

Strengthen the prevention of recurrent disease outbreaks such immunization, provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, as well as vector-control interventions including the distribution of bed nets. These interventions are ever crucial in minimizing morbidity and mortality of recurrent disease outbreaks.

The Health Cluster will continue to map both developmental and emergency interventions from partners to foster collaboration with development partners to build resilient health systems strengthen advocacy for longer-term, development funding to address root causes of disease outbreaks.

Food security

Promote food processing and preservation to enhance availability of food throughout the year, introduce conditional food assistance, where feasible, to incentivize communities to rehabilitate infrastructure, support climate-smart agriculture in drought prone areas, support research into crops that are resilient to climate shocks, improve resilience to uneven/erratic rainfall through expansion of irrigation and water harvesting systems, and support agricultural initiatives that empower women, as they are disproportionately affected by drought

Nutrition

A holistic nutrition centric approach by humanitarian, development, and peace partners aimed at building resilience in vulnerable communities is required. In

addition to strengthening community-led solutions, such as enhanced community conversations, community-based nutrition, local food-based complementary feeding, supporting smallholder farmers-hydroponics, that are sustainable, culturally appropriate, and responsive to community needs.

Protection

- Support education and empowerment of women and girls to reduce protection risks, including through economic empowerment and livelihoods support, facilitate access to legal identity documentation, and strengthen community-based protection structures.
- Facilitate access to justice for survivors of GBV strengthen the capacity of service providers, including government partners, educate children and communities about children's rights, promote gender equality, respect for human rights and empower young people, ensure access to birth certificates and support Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration for former children associated to armed groups
- Set up conflict resolution systems in areas where HLP disputes may lead to conflict and explore new ways of preventing and mitigating land disputes, which can lead to violence, build houses for vulnerable members of the community using cash-for-work interventions. Clear land, and remove and dispose of explosive ordnance, allowing the development of released land for productive use, and promote economic empowerment of mine-affected populations and facilitate access to medical and prolonged physical rehabilitation, psycho-social support and economic assistance, and support the implementation of international instruments to eliminate mines and explosive hazards.

WASH

Strengthen investment in water harvesting during rainy season, build, rehabilitate and maintain WaSH facilities close to population settlements, promote the transition from generator/diesel to solar power to improve sustainability, strengthen transdisciplinary approach: water for people, animals, and crops (One health one water).

Strengthening the Coordination with development partners

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Development (2025 – 2030)

The humanitarian community will continue to work closely with development partners to ensure a systematized approach to the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. During 2024, the design of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will be completed. It will cover the period from July 2025 – June 2030. The Common Country Analysis (CCA) that will be reviewed in 2024 will also pave the way for the inclusion of a systematized approach to the HDP nexus through a focused analysis. The CCA will delve into existing resources and analysis including the Humanitarian Needs Overview. The CCA will be a living document that will be updated annually throughout the Cooperation Framework (CF) period to inform the implementation of the CF. This will enable the alignment of the CF process with humanitarian programming processes through the CF Joint Work Plans.

National HDP coordination architecture

2023 saw important progress in addressing existing institutional disconnects and fragmentation among humanitarian, development, and peace actors in Ethiopia. In May 2023, the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) and the Ethiopia Development Partners Group (DPG) convened their first joint meeting to identify ways that the two major aid coordination systems in Ethiopia could formally work together to reduce vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs over time in the country. The Development Partners Group and Humanitarian Country Team (DPG-HCT) agreed to focus collaboration in the coming years around four overarching national priorities: 1) recovery from conflict in the North; 2) building resilience to natural disasters in the lowlands; 3) advancing durable solutions for displacement; and 4) strengthening food and nutrition security. Lead sectors were also identified to mainstream the HDP approach, including via cluster-sector working group contact: WASH, Health, Education, Food and Agriculture, and Livelihoods and Protection.

At the same time, a common national-level HDP coordination architecture was established, involving government, UN, and non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) to institutionalize the collaboration. This architecture involves three levels of cooperation: 1) bi-annual DPG-HCT meetings at Head of Agency level to provide strategic direction for HDP actor collaboration in Ethiopia, with meetings chaired by Ministry of Finance, DPG co-chairs and the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC); 2) the establishment of a joint technical-level HDP Accelerator Group, to socialize and operationalize a multi-stakeholder HDP approach in the country; and 3) promoting contact and collaboration between HCT clusters and the DPG's sector working groups.

Advancing regional and area-based HDP collaboration

Recognizing that operationalizing the HDP approach requires stronger engagement at the regional and sub-national levels, the DPG-HCT also agreed to prioritize area-based collaboration and coordination. As a first step, in December 2023, the DPG-HCT, HDP Accelerator Group, the UN system and the Regional Government of Afar piloted a first HDP partner dialogue and scoping workshop in Semera, attended by over 80 government, donor, UN, local and international NGO participants. The workshop's goal was to identify practical ways that government and partners could advance HDP collaboration and coordination in the region. During the workshop, participants developed a shared understanding of the key drivers of humanitarian needs, identified strategic areas for joint support and defined existing coordination needs and gaps. Using a similar model, over the course of 2024, further workshops will be organized in other regions to crystalize and strengthen HDP actor coordination.

The way forward in 2024

In November 2023, the DPG-HCT held its second annual meeting. Based on a review of progress so far, members agreed to advance the following key actions in 2024 to accelerate progress around the four priority areas by:

- Continuing to support the establishment and institutionalization of HDP actor collaboration and coordination platforms at regional and sub-national levels, aligned and linked to national level priorities and coordination architecture and premised on strong government leadership and ownership.

- Develop an evidence-based, joint DPG-HCT framework to define a common HDP approach, overarching vision, articulate priorities and identify concrete milestones for progress over a 5-year timeframe.
- Strengthen transparency, alignment and coherence between humanitarian, development and peace funding streams and support multi-actor partnerships to jointly finance common resilience and HDP priorities that can prevent and reduce the impacts of crises and support transitions out of humanitarian need.

Durable Solutions for IDPs

The response for IDPs included in the present response are related mainly to covering the critical humanitarian needs. Moving toward the achievement of durable solutions for the high numbers of people who are in protracted displacement, or who were recently displaced or recently returned requires comprehensive action plans at regional level supported by a strong and inclusive durable solutions architecture. The overall lead on durable solutions in Ethiopia lies with the government, e.g. the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Peace and EDRMC, who is supported by the durable solutions architecture currently co-chaired by IOM, UNDP and UNHCR. Regional level coordination is happening in some regions such as Tigray, and Somali region, while at federal level internal consultations are ongoing with the aim of strengthening the Federal Durable Solutions Working Group (FDSWG) as driver for government/UN/NGO strategic planning and operationalization of durable solutions. The current membership of the FDSWG includes the government, UN agencies, and NGOs, with bilateral partners. Specific strategies and approaches are currently under development to harmonize and support the work of regional durable solutions coordination mechanisms. In 2024, regional durable solutions action plans will be developed, implemented, and coordinated by regional durable solutions coordination groups with the technical support of the Federal Durable Solutions Working groups. The durable solutions co-chairs will play a central role in ensuring technical support are provided to regional initiatives and that the durable solutions system is anchored in the broader nexus initiative.

Aid Diversion and risk management

In 2023 the aid diversion issue in the food sector has taken a central place in the attention of the humanitarian community, and a dedicated Aid Diversion Task Force was established in 2023 to steer common action towards the resumption of food distribution and to support reform of the humanitarian sector towards greater transparency and accountability.

Partners have worked on a new quality assurance system in the delivery of food aid, which has led to the resumption of the food distribution in last quarter of 2023. However there remains a continued need for improvements in the vulnerability-based identification and targeting of beneficiaries as well as approaches to aid delivery. This will be achieved through the establishment of a Risk Management Unit(RMT) by the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to serve as an inter-agency platform for a common risk management approach, and to lead a continuous joint risk assessment, monitoring, mitigation, and reporting effort.

To this end, the RMT has the following 3 key objectives:

- Identify and assess strategic common risks across the UN and Humanitarian Agencies to enable risk-informed decision making and agree on risk mitigation measures.
- Implement joint monitoring of the implementation of the risk mitigation strategies across the agencies and facilitate joint efforts to improve risk management processes including assessment and response to potential fraud and corruption exposure.
- Ensure consistency and transparency in reporting mechanism to donors and key stakeholders, including information sharing on common risks and controls.

At operational level, In the last quarter of 2023 the ICCG, in collaboration with EDRMC has initiated the update of the National Guidelines on Targeting Relief Food Assistance and its expansion to from food assistance to include an intersectoral approach to targeting. Two consultants have been recruited, and expected to start working in January 2024, to revise and deliver the national guideline on intersectoral targeting for

humanitarian assistance, based on the humanitarian principles and vulnerability analysis, under the technical guidance of the national ICCG and in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including the Government of Ethiopia, Humanitarian community, and the affected communities.

Contingency planning and preparedness

The humanitarian community will respond to sudden-onset emergencies through a strengthened and well-coordinated contingency planning at regional level and strengthened coordination of Rapid Response Mechanisms and the use of Anticipatory Action Approach.

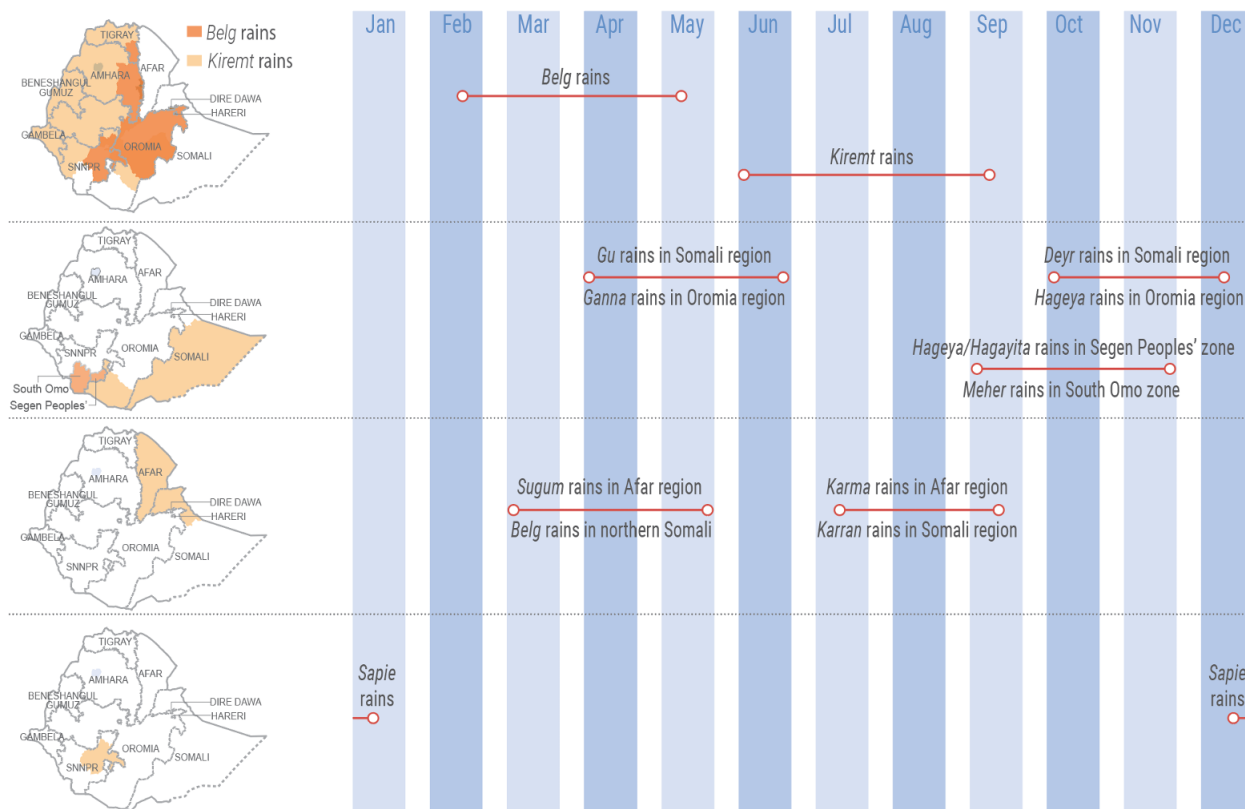
For responding to sudden-onset emergencies and to risks identified in the HNO such as climate shocks expected to increase because of the El Niño, disease outbreaks and displacement. The ICCG and Area ICCGs

will lead the preparation of contingency planning and preparedness based on seasonality of climate events, such as drought and floods, and triggers for other types of shocks. Contingency planning will also be used for responding to possible worsening of the humanitarian situation that may derive from the increased severity of any of the drivers of the humanitarian needs such as drought, disease outbreaks, or displacement.

The ICCG has established a Rapid Response Mechanism coordination group and is working on the finalization of a rapid response model that includes clear objectives, clusters’ response packages, triggers, and coordination structures at national and sub-national levels. Upon its endorsement, the model will guide inter-sectoral response under the leadership of the clusters and the ICCG and will play a critical role in leading the preparedness and rapid response for climate shocks, conflict, and disease outbreaks.

Seasonal Rains Calendar

LOCATIONS	RAINS	START	END
Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, some parts of Oromia	Belg rains	Mid Feb	Mid-May
Southern Tigray, West Amhara, Western Oromia, Central, Sidama	Kiremt rains	June	Mid Sept
Somali and Oromia regions	Gu rains in Somali region		
Ganna rains in Oromia region	April	June	
Somali and Oromia regions	Deyr rains in Somali region		
Hageya rains in Oromia region	October	December	
Segen People's zone, South Omo Zone	Hageya/Hagayita rains in Segen People's zone		
Meher rains in South Omo zone	Sept	Nov	
Afar and North Somali	Sugum rains in Afar region		
Belg rains in North Somali	March	May	
Afar and North Somali	Karma rains in Afar region		
Karran rains in Somali region	Mid Jun	Mid Sept	
Sidama, South	Sapie rains	End of Dec	Start of Jan



Anticipatory Action

Ethiopia, with its diverse landscape, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate-related hazards. With climate change, established rainfall patterns are becoming more erratic and hazards more severe, impacting food security as well as disease outbreaks and displacement. At the same time, the Ethiopian government and international partners are spearheading initiatives to invest in and make greater use of early warning tools and innovative approaches to get ahead of climate-related humanitarian needs. In this respect, anticipatory action has been identified as one approach that will be emphasized in the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan to reduce the impact of floods and drought, strengthening households’ and communities’ existing coping mechanisms.

The expansion of collective anticipatory action in 2024 will build on past anticipatory action experiences and contribute to current disaster risk management initiatives, for example, Ethiopia’s 2023-2030 Roadmap for Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning and Early Action System. Concretely, the existing anticipatory action framework for drought, piloted by UN agencies with government and NGO partners in 2021 and with funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), will be updated. In addition, options for a multi-

partner anticipatory action framework for floods will be explored.

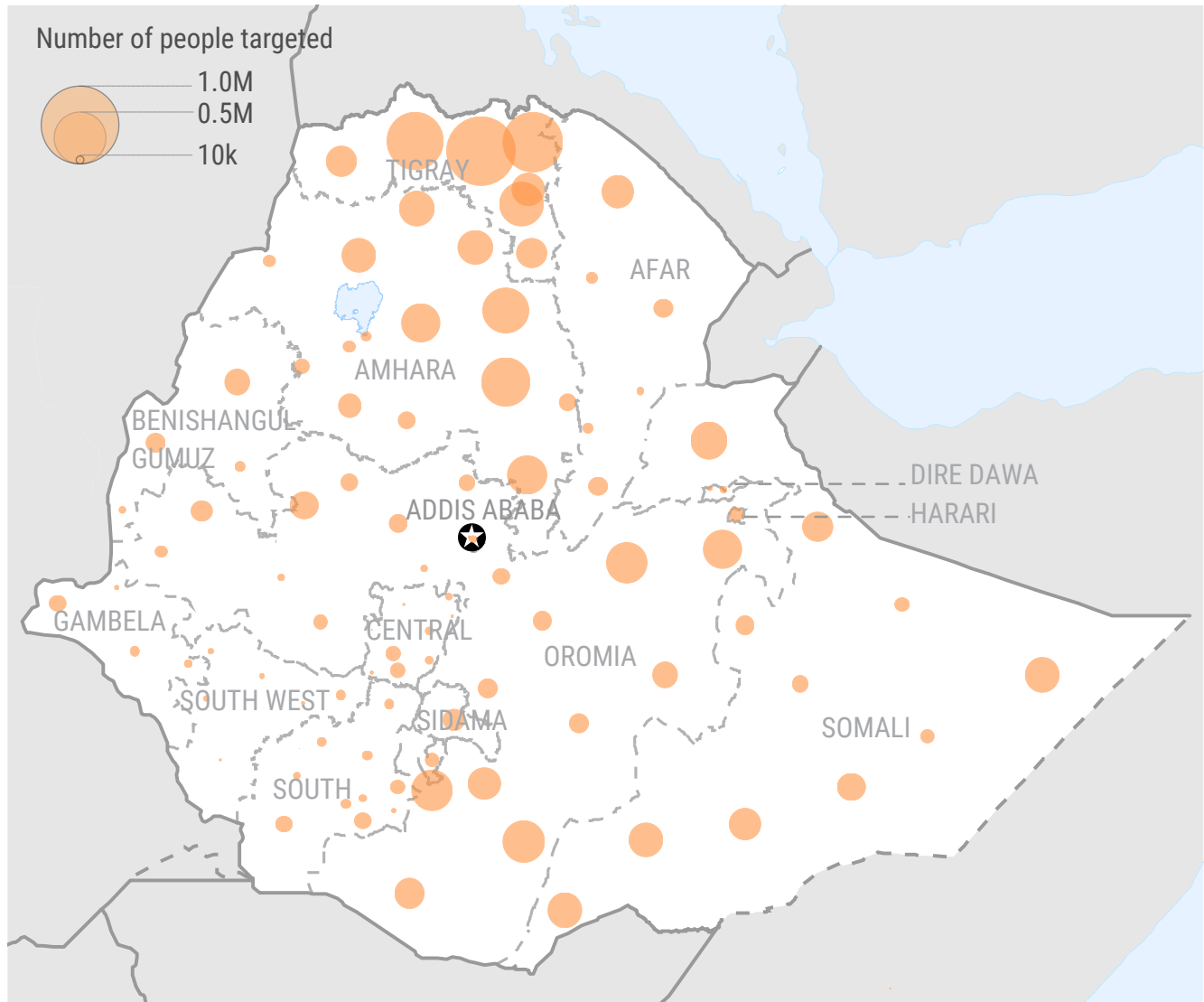
To support the scale-up of anticipatory action in Ethiopia, the Emergency Relief Coordinator has pre-arranged US\$15 million from the CERF for potential activations should triggers for severe flood or drought events occur. Complementary finance from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund and other donors/sources will also be sought.

This initiative aims to alter the trajectory of an anticipated crisis and protect vulnerable communities to the extent possible, while also acknowledging that it may not be possible to prevent needs entirely. The framework was first triggered in December 2020, prompting the activation of financing agreements for pre-agreed activities designed to mitigate the impact of the shock and to stabilize and protect vulnerable communities.

In 2024, the anticipatory action frameworks will be implemented by UN agencies and their implementing partners as soon as trigger conditions are met. The pre-agreed activities are primarily selected based on the criteria of anticipatory character, timing, and capacity to maximize the impact of assistance.

Strategic Objective 1

Reduce the morbidity and mortality of vulnerable and crisis-affected populations through equitable, safe, and dignified access to lifesaving assistance to meet their needs by the end of 2024.

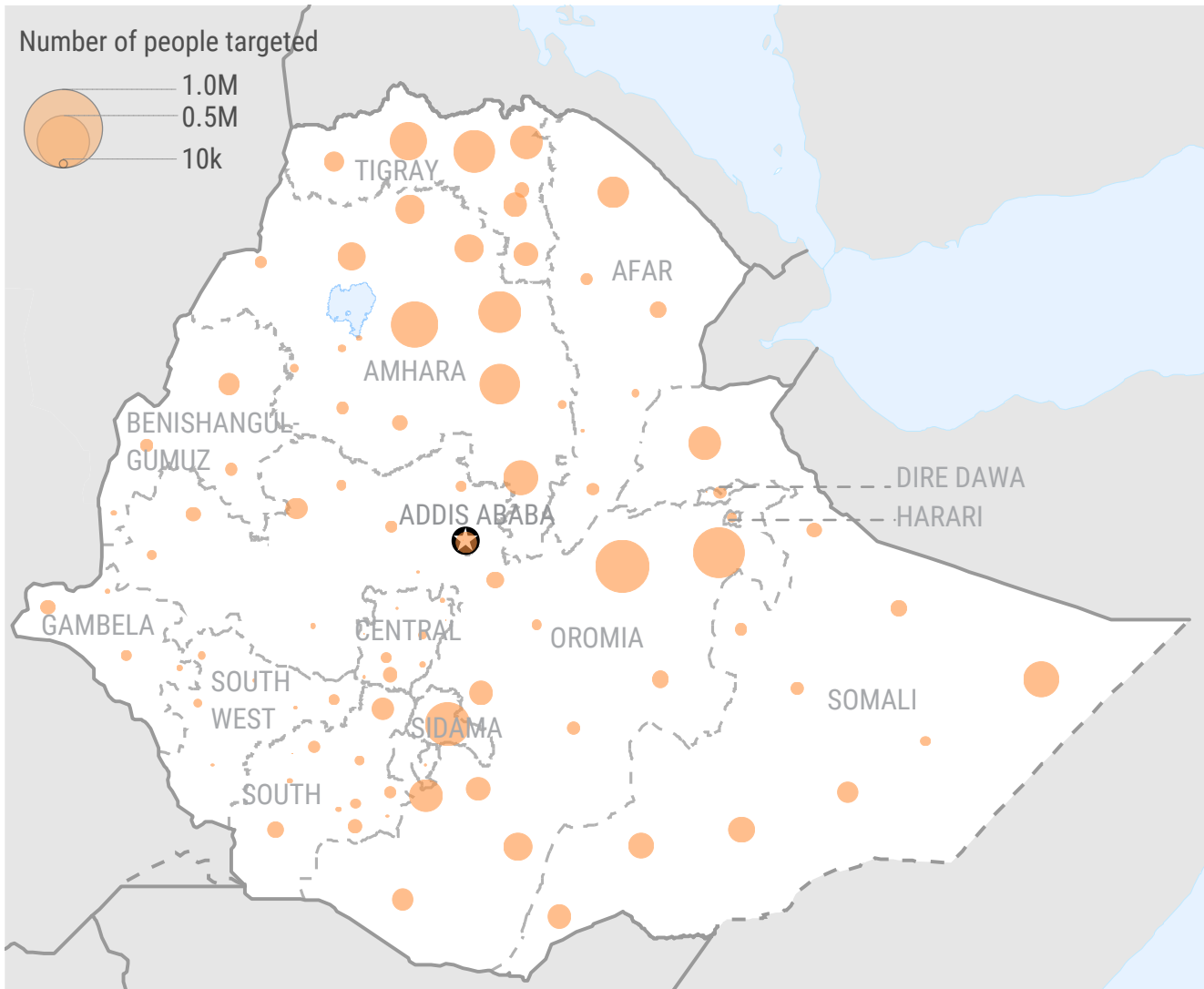


Humanitarian partners are committed to assisting in remedying and averting the most severe threats to life and health and ensuring timely, lifesaving, and multi-sectoral responses that reduce morbidity and mortality among the foremost vulnerable populations. The response is aimed at guaranteeing those vulnerable and crisis-affected people get high-quality life-saving humanitarian services.

Rationale and intended outcome: This strategic objective is focused on the provision of urgent emergency humanitarian assistance to enable survival and the reduction of protection threats and risks for the most vulnerable population. This objective combines time-sensitive and life-saving responses because of both chronic and acute shocks underpinned by accountability to affected populations.

Strategic Objective 2

Provide critical, integrated, and inclusive protection services and safe access to vulnerable and crisis-affected people to mitigate protection risks and meet their basic needs by the end of 2024.



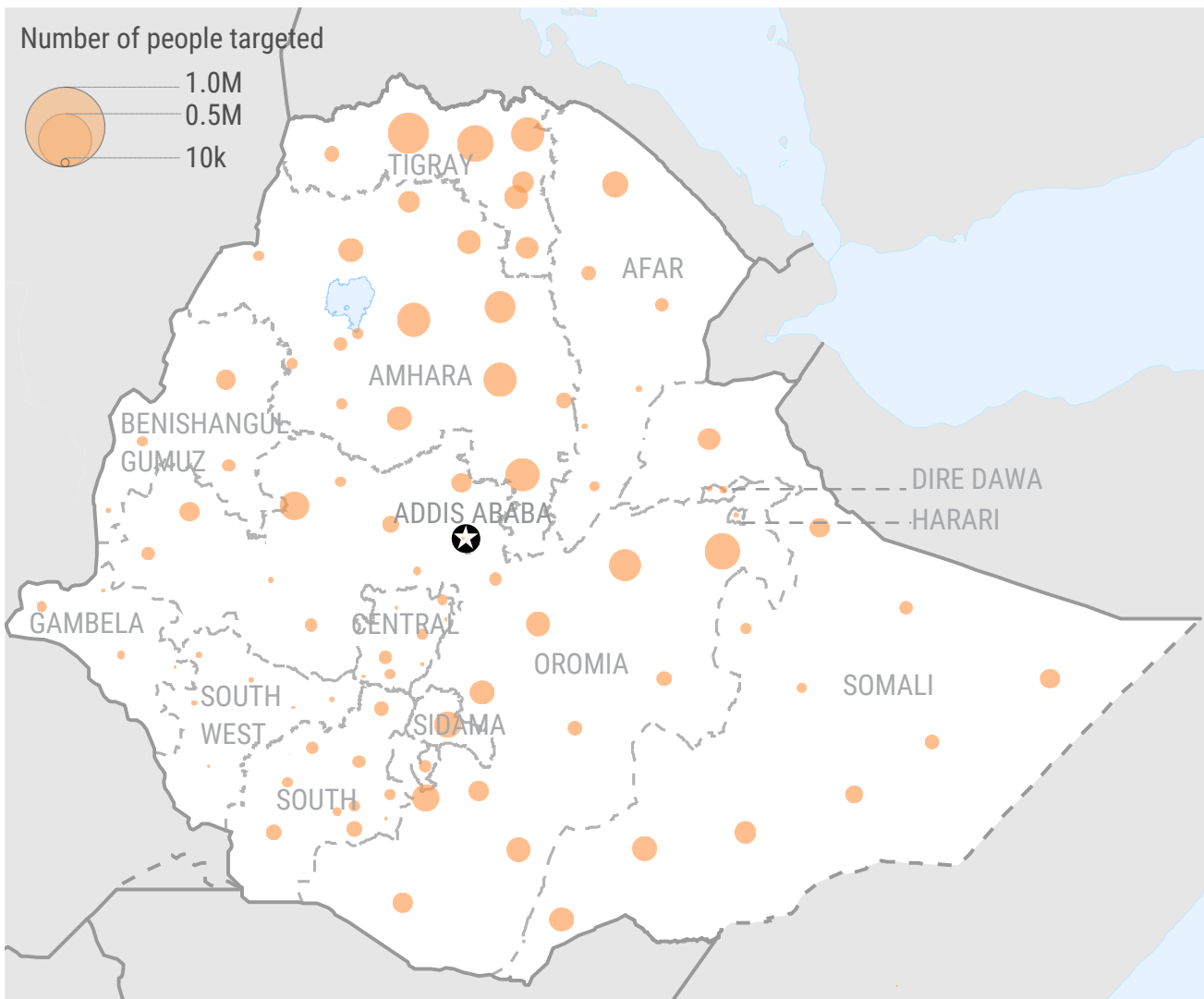
Humanitarian partners, by using a people-centered approach, are dedicated to improving the protection conditions of highly vulnerable groups including IDPs, returnees, and resident populations through equitable and safe access to assistance and protection. Besides, they are committed to providing specialized protection and multi-sectoral services that are sensitive to gender, age, and disability among vulnerable groups, including survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), neglect, and

sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Humanitarian partners will ensure that crisis-affected people are consulted and engaged throughout the response.

Rationale and intended outcome: This strategic objective is focused on facilitating access to cross-sectoral and integrated essential basic services to a larger vulnerable population group affected by both chronic and acute shocks.

Strategic Objective 3

Support vulnerable people to enhance their capacity, particularly to recover from crisis and natural hazards, through targeted programming to support by the end of 2024. It will aim to optimize and rebuild the coping capabilities and livelihoods nexus opportunities.



Humanitarian partners are dedicated to enhancing the resilience of affected communities and strengthening their capacity to withstand shocks. The collaboration of humanitarian partners will involve working closely with development and local actors, including the Government, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and faith-based groups. The approach aims to create synergies among humanitarian, peace, and development actors to address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

Rationale and intended outcome: This strategic objective focuses on providing initial support to preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and resilience building of vulnerable populations affected by shocks and crises, ensuring linkages with development interventions. The activities under this strategic objective include the urgent resilience activities that if implemented will lead to decreased number of people in need (PiN) of humanitarian assistance.

1.3

Costing methodology

The methodology used is based on activity costing with project registration, only for already funded projects. For transparency and comparability purposes, activity formulation has been harmonized across clusters. Activities have been designed to clearly align with the needs identified as well as the strategic objectives in the HRP, while also standardizing the units of targets and deliverables to allow for better aggregation and comparison across activities and clusters. For each activity in this plan, clusters have established units cost ranges, considering cost differences in modality, geographic area, population groups, and timing. All prices are in US dollars. Strategic Objectives have been also costed based on response activities, the target, and the financial requirement for activity. (Annex 4.1) This will allow for more cohesive and comprehensive monitoring and reporting.

Agriculture

The costing methodology was revised using consultations of all regions including the Regional Agriculture Bureaus, Agriculture Cluster partners and the Cluster Lead Agency. Costs may vary by region, areas and access constraints, the differences in of agricultural inputs are not significant, hence an average cost for each activity was applied.

The Cluster has designed a package which ensures quality inputs necessary to respond to the needs exacerbated by overlapping shocks (conflict, drought, floods, pests, and economic challenges). Cost per package has slightly increased due to inflation, worldwide increase of agriculture prices, as well as the quality of inputs to be distributed per household. The Cluster has also added some anticipatory action activities for the forecasted drought and floods, which will enable to protect assets before the shock and hence reduce the impact on food insecurity and production. The Cluster will promote the use of the Cash Plus inputs approach and cash for livelihoods

mainly for returnees and IDPs with access to land. This added activity and change in approach will increase the cost per household compared to 2023. The major cost driver for the sector is the cost of quality agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, vaccines, drugs, and tools). Poor availability of locally adaptable seeds is a challenge and, in some cases, with limited availability: T=this results on increased costs due to import of goods. The Cluster is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to explore how partners can make best use of improved locally produced seeds, this reducing costs and time of procurement.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

In 2024, the CCCM Cluster is targeting 1.09 million people, which will require a budget of US\$28.32 million, with activities spread across the four response pillars. The major cost drivers include drought, inflation, conflict, displacement, challenges in accessing affected communities, increased vulnerabilities at family level, additional access barriers for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, and affected infrastructures.

The CCCM Cluster adopted the combined approach in its costing to reach the total financial requirement. The general costing of all the activities under the four response pillars has been agreed upon in consultation with other sectors to ensure market prices for labor, materials and contracts are consistent. The prevailing market rates for goods and services were used to determine the overall costs per activity. Historical rates and inflation rates were taken into consideration in calculating the average unit cost against the projected number of training courses planned. In terms of project implementation, the cost is also heavily affected by the availability of skilled and unskilled labor, communication cost as well as materials and equipment. Local/regional unique costs were taken

into consideration as well, particularly in terms of workshops, training, and other related activities.

Education

In 2024, in order to target 2.8million school-aged children, education personnel, and caregivers in various education related activities, US\$ 101.6million is required, which is a significant decrease from 161 million in 2023. For 2024, the Education Cluster further prioritized activities for emergency-affected children including those which can set foundations for resilience activities by development partners. The Education Cluster has prepared costing by activity. As the interventions and services delivered to children vary, the Cluster is unable to calculate cost per child as the services provided per child differ by partner. The calculations prepared are an average of what Cluster partners currently spend with a slight increase considering inflation expected in 2024.

Emergency Shelter/ Non-Food Item (ES/NFI)

The financial requirement for 2024 retains the activity-based costing approach for both displacement-affected populations and returning migrants. In order to have a more accurate requirement and increased transparency, inclusivity, and credibility of the financial ask for the HRP's planned interventions, addressing the needs identified in the HNO, the Cluster's national and Sub-national Technical Working Groups (TWG) have been activated to monitor the market and tailor the response considering the preferences of the affected community. The response modalities were also defined, including in-kind, service, cash, or voucher.

Costs related to the provision of shelter and NFI are based on a full cost recovery model that includes procuring the shelter and NFIs on the local and international markets. Costs related to warehousing, transportation, distribution, human resources, and monitoring are also included. While local procurement could minimize costs for specific items and is preferred for boosting the economy, local markets often cannot consistently meet scale and quality demands due to limited local production and current macroeconomic challenges. All the ES/NFI Cluster standard response options are developed

and are costed through the TWGs, including the overhead costs.

For returning migrants, while the shelter and NFI responses are tailored to the specific needs of individuals, an average cost per category was identified per population group, including males, females, children, and other vulnerable groups such as older people and persons with disability and those with medical conditions. In calculating specific activity costs, consideration was given to a number of economic factors, including recent increases in local costs of goods and services and global supply chain prices, as well as inflation and continuing fluctuation of the local currency rate. As much as possible, an integrated response will be opted for to ensure synergy and efficiency of response. Local markets will be considered to ensure cost-effectiveness, and where appropriate, cash and voucher based (CVA) interventions will be prioritized.

Food

The financial requirement for the Food Cluster is estimated based on a full cost recovery approach, which is based on the cost per metric tonnage of the commodities that are included in the standard food basket (cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil) and the projected cost of the same commodities in woredas that are feasible for cash transfers. This is used to project the cost for the 2024 HRP, which will have the resources (US\$1.55 billion) required for partners to distribute in-kind food commodities or cash, conduct surveys and assessments, and monitor food response activities. Following the improvements in the food response in Ethiopia, the Food Cluster is planning to enhance support through an evidence-based approach, regular monitoring of food security situations, timely support to the most vulnerable households, and ensuring that the affected people are involved in the food response.

Health

The humanitarian health response is mainly focused on ensuring the continuity of essential health services in situations where populations are displaced due to climatic shocks or conflict. It also focuses on adequate

preparedness and prompt and effective response to disease outbreaks. The major cost elements are related to the preparedness and operation of rapid response teams (RRT), mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNT), strengthening of surveillance and early warning systems, building capacity for case management, and minor rehabilitation of facilities damaged due to conflict or floods. Water quality monitoring is also an essential component of the health response.

Based on a unit cost of US\$30 per beneficiary per year, US\$187,335,866 is required for the 2024 HRP. Of this, 42 per cent (US\$78,104,666) will cover the cost of medicines and other health supplies; the remaining 58 per cent will cover the cost of activities. For minor rehabilitation of health facilities, an additional US\$2 million will be added as a lump sum.

Logistics

The operational requirements for the Logistics Cluster are estimated based on the current costs of the seven logistics and coordination hubs in Ethiopia (in Adama, Bahir Dar, Gondar, Kombolcha, Shire, Mekelle, Semera). As outlined in the cost breakdown, most of the requirements are driven by common services, such as storage and transportation. The common services are free of use to all partners that are registered organizations in Ethiopia.

- IM & Coordination= US\$1 million
- Storage = US\$3 million
- Transport (road and freight) = US\$7 million
- UNHAS= US\$7 million
- Total = US\$15 million
- Out of which: US\$9 million is for the Logistics Cluster.

However, the operational requirements could be subject to review should additional logistics gaps and needs be identified and require Logistics Cluster support.

Nutrition

Cost per child treated depends on the region, the type of modality and the cost efficiency of the implementing

partner providing the full nutrition package of interventions. Economies of scale can be attained if implementing partners coverage is at woreda level and they have joint agreements with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) as providers of commodities. A huge proportion of the cost of response interventions is for supply procurement (offshore or local production) and transportation. Efforts are to be deployed by main partners for enhancing end user monitoring to avoid misuse and misappropriation. The cost of assessments is also relevant as per the increased needed number and quality of representative primary data collection events. The Cluster is also undertaking nutrition surveys covering health and food security information at livelihood level, increasing the scope, sampling, and costs of data collection.

The preferred costing method for the Nutrition Cluster is based on estimating the unit cost per activity. Partners are strongly encouraged to conduct more Cost Effectiveness Analyses (CEA) for nutrition in emergency interventions in Ethiopia.

Protection

The total cost of protection activities in 2024 is US\$311,746,826 of which US\$83,548,253 is dedicated to General Protection, US\$94,544,000 for Child Protection, US\$106,523,800 for GBV, US\$10,353,970 for Mine Action and US\$ 16,776,803 for HLP response. The cost per activity was validated in consultation with partners, compared to estimated costs used by partners in various projects during 2023 and adjusted to include increasing market prices and cost of living when appropriate.

The protection activities in the 2024 HRP have been designed to avoid duplication and reduce operational costs. While mobile interventions have the potential to reach more people at comparatively low costs, static services and partner presence must be enhanced or re-established to ensure quality service delivery, increase protection interventions in hard-to-reach areas and maximize the impact of community-level interventions. Wherever possible, the Protection Cluster and its partners will enhance an individual and

family-tailored approach, to ensure the delivery of the most appropriate services to the people who need them the most.

Costs for protection activities typically cover the recruitment and deployment of experts and specialized staff, such as explosive ordnance disposal experts, social workers, case workers, psychologists, lawyers, and protection monitors, who work closely with community-based structures on a daily basis. The costs of some activities, like family tracing and reunification, legal aid and specialized psychosocial support, or explosive ordnance survey, removal, and disposal, are therefore relatively high and are often part of larger, comprehensive interventions. The estimated cost of activities which are also common to the Cluster's Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs), such as monitoring and vulnerability screening, data collection, training or psychosocial support, and awareness raising, have been aligned with the costing methodology. Activity costs include, where appropriate, staff, transportation and support costs, the procurement of advanced technical equipment, as well as implementation in hard-to-reach areas and costs to carry out the activities for people with disabilities. Activities are expected to be completed within the ordinary HRP period (12 months).

WASH

The WASH Cluster response is based on the implementation of the six main WASH activities:

- Emergency water/water trucking.
- Durable water: Rehabilitation and maintenance of water schemes and pipeline expansion.
- Provision/distribution of essential lifesaving WASH NFIs, including water treatment chemicals.
- Construction of emergency latrines and bathing/hand washing facilities.
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion.
- WASH in institutions.

For each of these activities, the main cost drivers were identified. Unit costs per person were calculated based on the average overall cost of activities by the

number of people benefiting from them in an area and timeframe.

The results are listed below:

- Water trucking: The unit cost of water trucking is US\$16/person/6-month to provide 5 liters per day, assuming that water trucking will only be done for six months with an exit strategy.
- Durable water: The unit cost for new water points is US\$48/person.
- The unit cost for pipeline expansion of a water scheme is US\$25/person.
- The unit cost for rehabilitation and maintenance of a small water scheme is US\$10/person.
- The unit cost for rehabilitation and maintenance of a mid/large water scheme is US\$25/person.
- WASH NFIs: the unit cost of NFIs, including water treatment chemicals, was calculated at US\$3 / person based on the cost of the average NFI kit.
- Unit cost of emergency latrine construction is US\$22/person with coverage of 100 people per latrine stance, assuming one block consists of 7 stances.
- The unit cost of a handwashing facility is US\$1 per person.
- The unit cost of sanitation and hygiene messaging is US\$1/person.
- The unit cost of WASH in institutions is US\$10,000/institution.

1.4 Operational capacity and access

In terms of humanitarian response capacity, in 2023 the number of organizations active in the humanitarian response has reached 203, including 16 government agencies, 88 INGOs, 90 NNGOs and 9 UN agencies.

At the strategic level, access issues faced by affected communities and aid partners will be escalated to ensure the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) engage in due advocacy and humanitarian negotiations to enlarge the humanitarian space in the country. The

OCHA-led Access Working Group (AccessWG) will redouble efforts to ensure that people in need in the most hard-to-reach areas can access assistance and protection services.³

- Specific 'Access strategies' will be developed for Amhara and Oromia regions to ensure the effective and principled delivery of life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations in all areas, including those contested or insecure.

ADADLE DISTRICT/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Biyo Ade Kabaleh Adadle District Somali

17 May 2023 Photo: OCHA/Muayad Khdear



- In 2024, special focus will be put to **Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, and Somali regions. Inter-agency access missions to prioritized hard-to-reach areas will be conducted to support partners on the ground scale-up the response**, in close coordination with AccessWG members, the Protection and Logistic Clusters, UNDSS, and HINGO.
- **The AccessWG at National and sub-national levels⁴ will coordinate discussions around issues impacting relief operations, produce regular public and private analyses⁵**, and engage with all stakeholders to identify sustainable ways to deliver aid. Strengthened access coordination with aid partners – in close liaison with UNDSS under the “Saving Lives Together” framework - will be sought in Amhara and Oromia regions.
- As done in 2023, building on the **comparative advantage of the OCHA-managed “Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund”**, further funding allocations will be pursued to target specific hard-to-reach areas, where the needs of the population is most acute.
- As part of the **Localization Working strategy**, the AccessWG will work closely with faith-based organizations to increase outreach to vulnerable communities and IDPs in conflict-affected areas.
- In collaboration with the **Assessment and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG)**, Protection Cluster and UNDSS, guidance will be developed on **“how to operate in hard-to-reach areas”** including a **“Code of conduct”** translated in local languages. In light of the fluidity of the security situation in multiple areas, additional resources will be allocated to **train aid workers in field locations**.
- Under the leadership of the HC/EHCT, and in collaboration with HINGO, AccessWG will continue to follow any **bureaucratic and administrative impediments (BAIs)** to partners’ operations. Under the leadership of HC/EHCT, further advocacy efforts will be put into improving the overall environment for relief operations in Ethiopia, including on issues such as **“new taxation of NGO vehicles”**, **“import of telecommunications items”**, or **“consular issues impacting NGOs”**.

In terms of **Humanitarian Civil – Military Coordination (CMCoord)**, the humanitarian community will continue deepen its engagement with Ethiopian security counterparts, in particular with Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF) and the Federal Police, through the establishment of a **joint CMCoord steering committee at Federal level**. Further collaboration will be pursued with Ethiopia’ security institutions in terms of emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters, in particular in Somali region. In liaison with the Durable solutions Working Group, **permanent solutions will be sought to address the physical access impediments** that year after year impact relief operations and the mobilization of aid during seasonal floods.

1.5

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Accountability to Affected Populations

Sexual exploitation and abuse of authority are serious misconducts and violations of human dignity and respect, especially by service providers. They have devastating effects on the victim's physical and mental health and well-being, his or her capacity to work and his or her relationships with family, friends, and communities.

Since its establishment, the Inter-Agency Ethiopia Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network has made significant progress in tackling sexual exploitation and abuse within the humanitarian community and development sector in Ethiopia. The Ethiopia PSEA Network is led by co-chairs UN Women and UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and supported by the Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator. The national Network continues to support the regional Networks to achieve its objectives in the field through sharing information, capacity building, technical support, and guidance to PSEA Network members.

The 2024 work plan which guides the Network interventions has been developed jointly by members of the PSEA Network from the national and regional levels, co-chairs, and the Inter-Agency PSEA Coordinator, to prevent, mitigate and respond to SEA. It is part of the national strategy and is steered by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to Ethiopia with close support from Cluster Leads Agency (CLA), UN Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Priority areas for the 2024 PSEA work plan are:

Prevention: All humanitarian and development staff and related personnel know the IASC standards of conduct for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and understand their personal and managerial responsibilities to address sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct.

Safe and accessible reporting: Every child and adult recipient of UN assistance has access to safe, and gender and child-sensitive pathways to report SEA, including through Complaints Feedback and Response Mechanisms (CFRMs), that lead to assistance, are appropriate to the context and accessible to those in the most vulnerable situations.

Victims' right to assistance: Every child and adult victim/survivor/complainant is offered immediate, quality assistance (medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, sustainable reintegration support).

Accountability and investigations: Every child and adult victim/survivor of SEA who is willing, has their case investigated in a prompt and safe way, in accordance with a victims'/survivors'-centered approach.

PSEA inter-agency country-level structure: The Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and UNCT/HCT are supported at senior management and technical levels to lead, oversee, and deliver on the above PSEA outcomes, including providing support for strengthening PSEA Networks at regional level.

The above priorities are in line with global and national priorities. They are built on the activities from the last few years, the SEA Risk Assessment outcomes, as well as insights gathered directly from communities.

Some of the recommendations from community consultations, recommended to institute confidential reporting protocols for SEA within IDP camps in collaboration with community representatives, health workers and aid agencies; Provide multiple SEA reporting channels such as suggestion boxes, helplines, and trained community focal points; Perform regular rapid assessments of risks and vulnerabilities; Distribute context specific PSEA information, education, and communication (IEC) materials at national and

regional level that includes disability friendly materials adapted for those visually impaired; Monitor aid distribution and establish accountability mechanisms for humanitarian workers; Promote community engagement to ensure the PSEA strategies are culturally appropriate and responsive to local needs and concerns; Build and enhance the capacity of relevant stakeholders at all levels; Explore collaboration and build partnerships with other stakeholders within and outside of the IDP camps to collaborate and prevent SEA.

The PSEA Network will work in collaboration with OCHA and humanitarian clusters for PSEA coordination and mainstreaming, Child Protection (AoR), GBV (AoR), Gender in Humanitarian TWG and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group for community consultations and community-based complaint and feedback mechanisms.

1.5.1 Accountability to Affected Populations

The Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group (IAA-WG) in Ethiopia aims to collectively promote greater accountability in humanitarian and development work. It was established in 2009 and works towards institutionalization and implementation of relevant standards at all levels of humanitarian and development actions by member agencies and the wider humanitarian community including the government. In 2023, 60 agencies participated in the IAA-WG.

The Community Voices Dashboard, a collective feedback platform that provides a trends analysis of affected communities' most urgent concerns, continues to be maintained on a regular basis. In 2023, more than 25,000 instances of feedback and complaints were recorded, the top 3 contributing agencies being WFP, the Organization for Migration (IOM), and World Vision Ethiopia. Complaints and feedback requiring actions are referred to relevant actors, and decisions are communicated back to the affected populations. However, the AAP-WG identified the need to ensure more timely action is taken and systematically communicated back to those reaching out through Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs).

Other key aspects of accountability commitments are still to be improved. Participation of children, adolescents and adults in the communities in the design of the response is insufficient. The same Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report shows

that only in a small minority of locations (less than 3 per cent) were IDPs and returning IDPs completely involved in decision making around humanitarian aid. Different CFMs and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) exercises prove that information to communities about humanitarian responders plans and activities is insufficiently communicated, constituting a significant barrier to accessing aid.

In an effort to increase affected people's access to tailored and contextually appropriate CFMs, an assessment of communities' perception is expected to be completed by December 2023 to inform decision making regarding preferred communication and CFM channels, strengths and weaknesses of existing information-sharing practices and preferred modalities for community engagement.

Priorities in 2024 will include:

Building on evidence to expand AAP activities, particularly CFMs, in line with community preferences. Disseminating good practices in terms of participation in intervention decision making and information sharing. Reinforcing and expanding sub-national accountability working groups and encouraging their contribution to the national IAA-WG. Maintaining the Community Voices Dashboard and disseminating its findings, as well as continuing to disseminate standards through trainings, will remain key activities of the IAA-WG and its members in 2024.

Building on the mainstreaming and implementation of AAP activities, facilitating AAP assessments to strengthen tailored and contextually appropriate CFMs and share lessons and experiences from CFM implementation. Capacitating IOM and partner staff in AAP implementation approaches through AAP trainings, updating AAP/CFM tools and sharing, reinforcing, and expanding sub-national accountability working groups and encouraging their contribution to the national IAA-WG. Maintaining the Community Voices Dashboard and disseminating its findings, as well as continuing to disseminate standards through training, will remain key activities of the IAA-WG and its members in 2024.

Through the AAP-WG, joint efforts in improving accountability to affected people in Ethiopia will continue in 2024 through sharing experiences and best practices.

1.6

Consolidated overview on the use of multi-purpose cash

In 2024, Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance in Ethiopia continues to be a key rapid-response mechanism to shocks, a response modality to vulnerable populations in locations of protracted crises, as well as a mechanism linking to recovery and building resilience. It offers flexibility and ensures that decision-making power is vested in the affected populations, allowing them to prioritize their critical and basic needs in a dignified manner. This empowerment is a continuation of the preference shown by vulnerable households in 2023, who identified CVA and MPC as their preferred form of assistance, often opting for cash over in-kind items to independently prioritize their needs. In 2023, the MPC response expanded its reach, with around 70 implementing partners reaching close to 1.2 million individuals from January to October, indicating the scalability and increased trust in MPC's efficacy as a rapid-response mechanism and a means to support vulnerable populations in areas of protracted crisis.

The financial requirement for MPC in 2024 has been estimated to require a budget of US\$100 million aimed at supporting an estimated 1.4 million beneficiaries. The continuation of this financial commitment underscores the importance of MPC in humanitarian strategy. To maintain consistency in the delivery of assistance, regional CWGs are employing interim MPC guidelines until the ICCG endorsed national Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) is established by the second quarter of 2024. This national MEB will reflect a comprehensive understanding of basic needs, including food, shelter, health, and education among others.

Engagement and coordination with partners and clusters have been pivotal in the distribution of MPC. Throughout 2023, this collaborative effort has facilitated the integrated use of MPC within sectoral

interventions (Cash Plus and other complementary approaches) and has contributed to stronger impacts as it is best placed in an area-based approach. Such coordination ensures not only the reach but also the relevance of MPC to the sectors and areas where it is most needed.

The Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG) has made significant strides in enhancing its governance structure since 2022, showcasing a commitment to a streamlined and effective coordination mechanism in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) endorsed cash coordination model. This robust framework is led by a dedicated Coordination Team and an elected Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), both of which are central to the strategic direction and technical support for cash and markets related interventions at the national level in Addis Ababa.

The ECWG operates through a decentralized Area-Based Approach (ABA) for coordination, allowing for the development and operationalization of more holistic, multi-sectoral, and integrated interventions in each region. Seven sub-national CWGs operate, co-led by the government departments of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and the Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs (BoLSA), with UN agencies and NGOs providing technical leadership and support. These regional groups are pivotal in customizing responses to fit the unique needs, as well as the economic and social landscapes of their respective areas. This devolution of decision-making to subnational CWGs has furthermore promoted local accessibility, accountability, and planning, empowering each region to contribute effectively to CVA strategy and policy development.

The ECWG's approach ensures that affected communities are integral to the response process,

fostering efficient resource mobilization, effective implementation, and the sustainability of aid programs. Moreover, interlinking MPC and sectoral cash assistance with social protection is planned to pave the way for transitional programming, which would gradually lead to the phasing out of emergency cash assistance in favor of sustainable, government-led social protection schemes, that underpin a HDP nexus approach including durable and sustainable solutions. As a result, in Ethiopia in 2024, MPC will not only address immediate needs but will also be an entry point for long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency among the affected populations.

Part 2:

Response monitoring

SHABELLEH ZONE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Photo: OCHA/Muayad Khdear



2.1 Monitoring approach

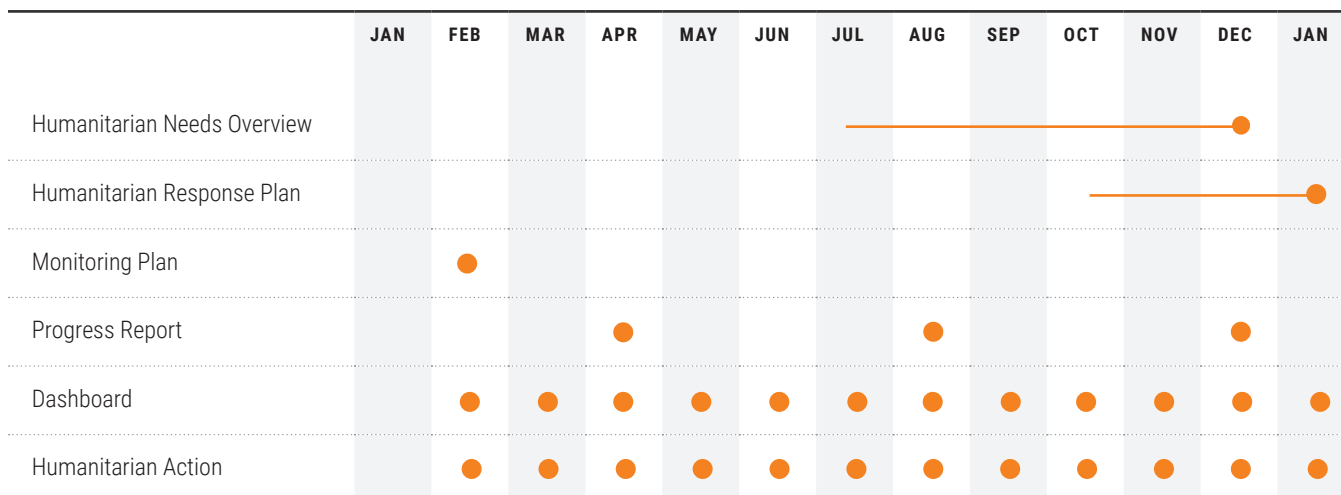
The overall monitoring of the implementation of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan will fall under the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG), chaired by the EDRMC (Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission) and co-chaired by OCHA. Response monitoring will be conducted through sectoral and cluster response monitoring systems and is overseen by the DRMTWG. In 2024, the sector task forces led by line ministries, in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Group (ICCG) and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG), will put in place monitoring systems to ensure that the response is appropriate and measured. As such, each cluster has defined its objectives and linked them to the strategic and specific inter-sectoral objectives. For each cluster objective, a series of indicators have been defined with their needs and targets. The logframe, as included in this HRP, presents the core response monitoring undertaken by clusters. It will be further refined and expanded upon as needed during the year to ensure an adequate monitoring of the response.

In 2024, the IMWG will continue to use ActivityInfo, a humanitarian partner-based system for reporting

response which will integrate Who does What, Where, When and for Whom (5Ws) reporting with regular monthly HRP response monitoring. This year, intersectoral targets and related response achievements are calculated by considering only those humanitarian interventions that contribute to a direct response to the beneficiaries. Response activities such as awareness raising, sensitization and capacity building will be monitored by clusters but will not contribute towards the intersectoral targets and overall people reached.

Each month, all clusters are responsible for reporting their achievements (overall and by indicator) through the Response Planning and Monitoring (RPM) online system which will be calculated directly from ActivityInfo submissions. To attain this objective, clusters will base their implementation plan, stock and pipeline tracking, and monthly monitoring data collection on ActivityInfo. The response achievement data will be reported at the woreda level and will be disaggregated by population group, by sex and by age, as well as by people with disability. Clusters will also collect monthly operational presence data from

Humanitarian Programme Cycle timeline



implementing partners. Through the implementation of complaint and feedback mechanisms, effectiveness and accountability will be prioritized. This will support the response monitoring as it provides communities with an opportunity to raise complaints and provide feedback, which will contribute to improving response quality. Clusters will be responsible for ensuring that appropriate, safe, and corrective measures are taken.

The views of the affected population will be proactively sought by ensuring they have the information they need to be able to manage their response to crisis; by gathering, analyzing and sharing feedback and complaints from the affected population in a way that informs overall response decisions; and by ensuring diverse affected community groups have means to participate meaningfully in emergency response decisions.

Financial tracking will be done through the online Financial Tracking System (FTS) which allows for timely monitoring of funding progress against HRP and appeal requirements. Various information products

and analysis will be produced on a regular basis which will support intersectoral monitoring.

Humanitarian partners will submit projects that have received funding to be implemented in 2024, which will then be reviewed by each cluster against the Cluster's strategic objectives, priority geographic areas and priority activities. The Projects Module database will be linked to FTS and other Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) Tools modules.

A monthly response dashboard will be developed which will include cluster achievements and highlight key gaps.

The response monitoring throughout the year will provide the opportunity to adjust targets and requirements based on achievements and the evolving situation in 2024 related to the key drivers of needs such as floods, drought, the conflict in northern Ethiopia, displacement, and agriculture production.

Part 3:













































Cluster/sector objectives and response

DUBLUK IDP SITE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Debo Geligelo Nura appreciates the piped water installed by IOM at Dubluk IDP site (IOM)



Overview of sectoral response

SECTOR/MULTI-SECTOR	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGETED
Agriculture	\$322.5M 	13.0M	9.1M	 
CCCM	\$28.3M 	1.9M	1.1M	 
Coordination and Common Services	\$23.1M 			
Education	\$101.6M 	10.6	3.0M	 
ES/NFI	\$150.1M 	3.6M	3.3M	 
Food	\$1,547.5M 	15.8M	10.4M	 
Health	\$187.3M 	16.4M	6.7M	 
Logistics	\$15.0M 			
Multi-Purpose Cash	\$100.0M 			
Nutrition	\$276.4M 	5.0M	3.5M	 
Protection	\$311.7M 	14.2M	5.0M	 
General Protection	\$83.5M 	6.4M	2.6M	 
Child Protection	\$94.5M 	7.5M	2.4M	 
Gender-Based Violence	\$106.5M 	7.2M	2.4M	 
Housing, Land and Property	\$16.8M 	4.4M	874k	 
Mine Action	\$10.4M 	6.7M	786k	
WASH	\$172.2M 	15.2M	8.8M	 

3.1 Agriculture



PEOPLE IN NEED

13.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED

9.1M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

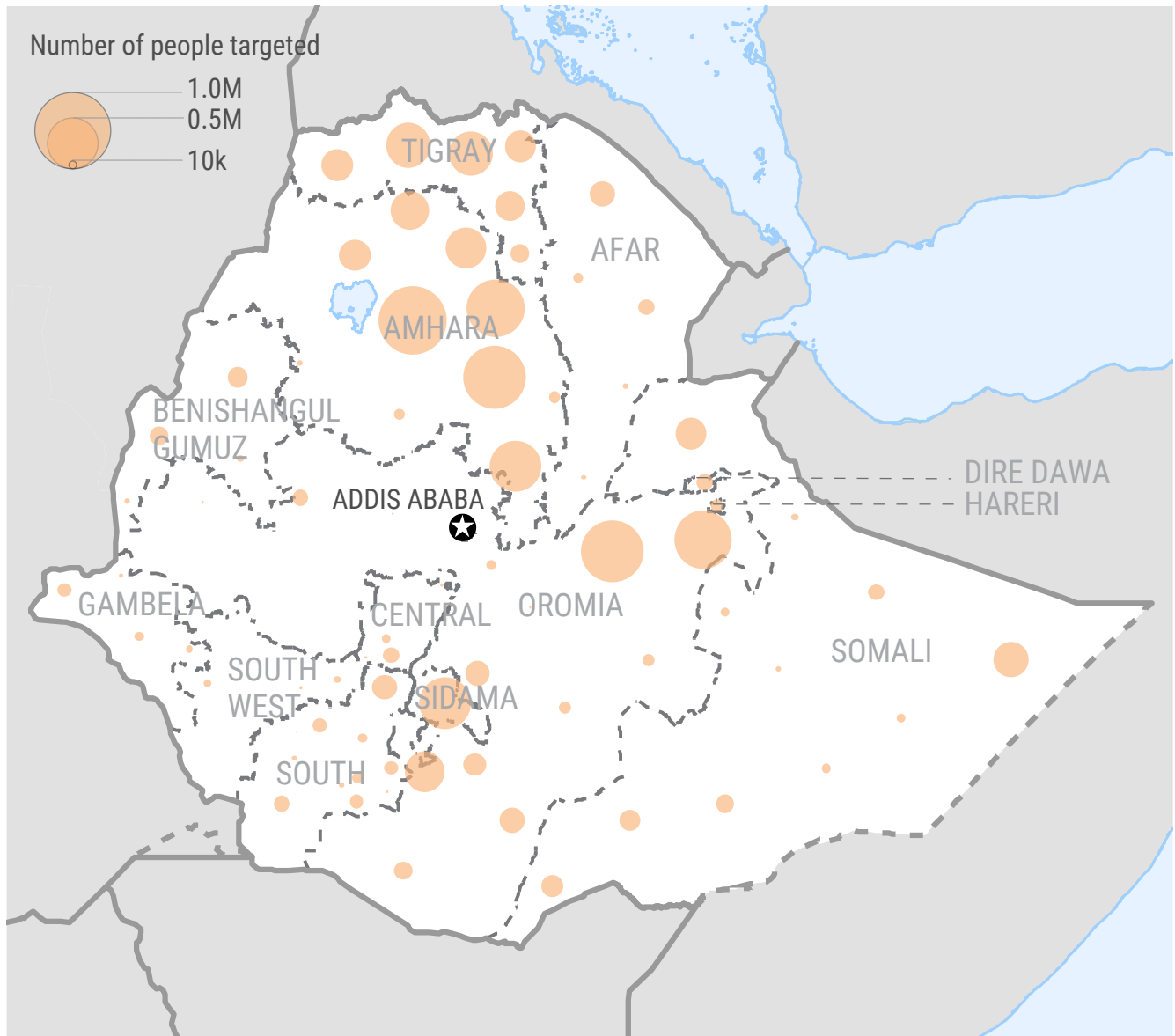
322.5M

50%

25%

25%

18%



Objectives

1. To protect and sustain core-agricultural livelihoods of households affected by conflict, climate shocks, and displacement in Ethiopia through emergency livelihoods humanitarian interventions in 2024.
2. To enhance vulnerable households' capacities to withstand multiple overlaying recurrent and future shocks in Ethiopia through resilience interventions.

The Agriculture Cluster works closely with Food, Nutrition, Health, Wash, Protection and others clusters, as well as with the relevant technical ministries of Government of Ethiopia, donors, HDPN actors and other stakeholders, to ensure a coherent, coordinated, and effective humanitarian response as well as a complementary resilience strategy where possible.

The Cluster seeks to support and strengthen the food security of targeted population, by protecting and sustaining the core agricultural production and livelihoods affected by multiple overlaying recurrent shocks. By sustaining production the Cluster aim at improving safe access to healthy, diverse, and nutritious food in a stable manner to different population group. This is expected to contribute not only to food security but also to nutrition and health outcomes and to mitigate and reduce where possible protection issues of boys, girls, women and marginalized groups.

The Cluster seeks to enhance vulnerable households' capacity to withstand recurrent and future shocks in Ethiopia through resilience interventions. This will contribute towards the ability of these households to recover from crises, and natural hazards and reinforce their coping capacity: strengthening the nexus with development actors will be key to achieve it in a comprehensive manner.

Response

Life sustaining emergency livelihood support will aim at protecting productive assets and livelihoods to increase food availability and access at households and community level for approximately 9.1million severely food insecure people, including non-displaced, returnees, IDPs out of camps and with access to land. Ad hoc measures, activities and technical support is

envisaged for those areas experiencing or at risk of drought, floods and pests.

Priority activities will include provision of seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs such as quality seed, tools, fertilizers, and irrigation support. Emergency livestock assistance such as vaccinations, supplementary feed distributions, and forage production will also be delivered. The Cluster will prioritize also the "Cash Plus" approach where households can be supported with cash in addition to agriculture inputs to ensure immediate food needs are met while agriculture activities are being implemented. Emergency assistance to pastoral and agropastoral communities will be crucial to avoid the adoption of irreversible coping mechanisms such as the selling of productive livestock with risk of, food assistance dependency, malnutrition and general destitution.

Cluster partners will look also at rehabilitating critical water infrastructure to improve access to water for livestock in the predominantly pastoral districts.

The disease control strategies will mainly focus on prophylaxis and curative treatment since vaccinated and treated animals shall be able to better tolerate diseases and keep the key nutritious elements to contribute to household's food security. The livestock activities will improve the livestock body conditions and increase the milk production which has an immediate impact on the nutrition well-being, especially of children. According to a study, cow ownership is positively correlated with improved milk and dairy product consumption by children ⁶. This contributes to linear growth and reduced stunting.

Food insecurity is currently driven by multiple overlaying shocks and therefore requires a multi-sectoral response to achieve impact. The Cluster will collaborate with the Food Cluster on integrated programming, to improve food access, availability and stability. The Cluster will ensure linkages with nutrition actors and identify areas of convergence for joint interventions in agreed prioritized areas. Activities will include nutrition sensitive agriculture

including animal assets’ protection to ensure nutritious food access to the households hosting malnourished children. The Cluster will prioritize locations in severity level 3 and 4 and affected by multiple shocks of conflict, climatic shocks, and pests as identified in the Household Economy Analysis. Some of those areas will be targeted with ad hoc strategies and intersectoral activities to have a higher impact. Considering women’s significant contribution throughout all agriculture sectors in Ethiopia, the Cluster members agreed to ensure a gender-inclusive agriculture response. The Cluster strategy will include activities targeting women in the specific, and consider those which will have a direct positive impact for women to address specific needs and gaps and strengthen their resilience. The Agriculture Task Force (ATF) partners will adopt a people’s centered approach in planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, ensuring effective communication, community engagement, and inclusive engagement for children, youth, and elderly including people with varying degrees of disability and of women and girls, men, and

boys (gender). The provision of agriculture assistance shall factor in all protection risks (GBV, child labour, etc.) for the target families and that effective systems of community complaint and feedback mechanisms are established to adjust where necessary.

Funding resources to address food insecurity by providing emergency livelihood support are critical and urgent. Ethiopia is witnessing crisis that have exacerbated households’ coping mechanisms and increased levels of extreme vulnerability. Failure to provide adequate livelihood support will have an immediate impact on aid dependency. Food insecurity, malnutrition, health and well-being of families will increase, but also communities and livelihoods cultural habits risk to be irreversibly affected.

The agriculture cluster will improve the timely delivery of agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizer through, prioritizing resources disbursement for those activities strictly related to seasonality, when funding is made available with reasonable time ahead of the start of

WEST GUJI ZONE/OROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

Girls in 'Her space' discussion, Bulehora elementary school, Her Space, Bulehora city, West Guji Zone. July 17 2023. (UNFPA Ethiopia)



the season for agencies to initiate procurement and pre-positioning. In addition, all cluster members will be recommended to leverage on already ongoing procurements and top up, to shorten the procurement process. Moreover, members will be recommended to use of appropriate modalities such as conditional cash, vouchers, which will enable activities to be implemented in much shorter period.

Financial requirements

The Agriculture Cluster utilized the activity-based costing methodology, which was revised in consultations of regional bureaus, including the Regional Agriculture Bureaus, Agriculture cluster partners and the Cluster Lead Agency. Inflation as well as worldwide agriculture input prices increase were taken into consideration. The Cluster has designed packages able to respond to the needs of overlapping shocks (conflict, drought, floods, pests and economic challenges). The Cluster has also considered anticipatory action activities for the forecasted drought and floods during the Belg season. The Cluster will promote the use of the Cash Plus inputs approach and cash for livelihoods mainly for returnees and IDPs with access to land. The major cost driver for the sector is the cost of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, vaccines, drugs and tools). Poor availability of improved locally adaptable seeds is a challenge and, in some cases, the seed falls short of the required quality. This means some of the seeds need to be imported, resulting in a more costly response. The Cluster is working with the FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture to explore how partners can make use of improved locally produced seeds. And to increase sourcing of local quality input from certified cooperatives, unions and companies is paramount on 2024 strategy, and a Cluster taskforce will work on this at national and local level. In addition, by promoting the use of modalities such cash and vouchers, the beneficiaries will increase access to local landraces once new sources/markets are identified. The cost to deliver a response varies from one region to the other, but the differences in the cost of the agricultural inputs are not too significant, hence the use of the average cost for each activity across the regions was applied.

Monitoring

The Cluster will utilize the government led seasonal assessments, which are conducted twice a year (Belg and Meher seasonal assessment) to monitor the agriculture situation. The Household Economy Approach (HEA) will be used to monitor the situation using the livelihood deficit indicator. This will be monitored twice a year after the seasonal assessments, which provide part of the input for the HEA. The Cluster will seek to include gender, AAP and protection indicators in the sectoral assessments conducted by the Cluster partners and in the multi-sectoral seasonal assessments led by EDRMC. The Cluster will also rely on the DTM and Village assessments to monitor the IDP and returnee livelihood needs. Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) or the Food Security Nutrition Monitoring (FSNMS) for the locations that are not covered by the seasonal assessments. The post-harvest assessments conducted by partners and FAO will also be used in the locations that are not covered by the seasonal assessments. Individual or Inter-agency sectoral assessments will be used to understand the situations, the Cluster will be recommending the use of the Cluster standardized tools for these assessments to enable collation and comparison across regions. A harmonized Post Distribution Monitoring will be utilized to monitor the response utilizing the expansive cluster footprint through the partners. The Cluster will develop a standardized Rapid Analysis Tool to monitor the response and to collect quick information at the onset of a hazard.

The Cluster, with the support of the Gender focal person conducts an analysis of the gender risks in agriculture, this analysis will inform a gender risk management plan for the Cluster. The partners will be encouraged to ensure that their projects integrate elements of Protection, including GBV. The Cluster will include one gender indicator in the response and will collect data on gender in the agriculture response through ActivityInfo. The Cluster has identified 5 Gender and GBV champions, these will be expected to ensure the agriculture, gender and GBV minimum commitments by the Cluster are met.

3.2

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



PEOPLE IN NEED

1.9M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.1M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

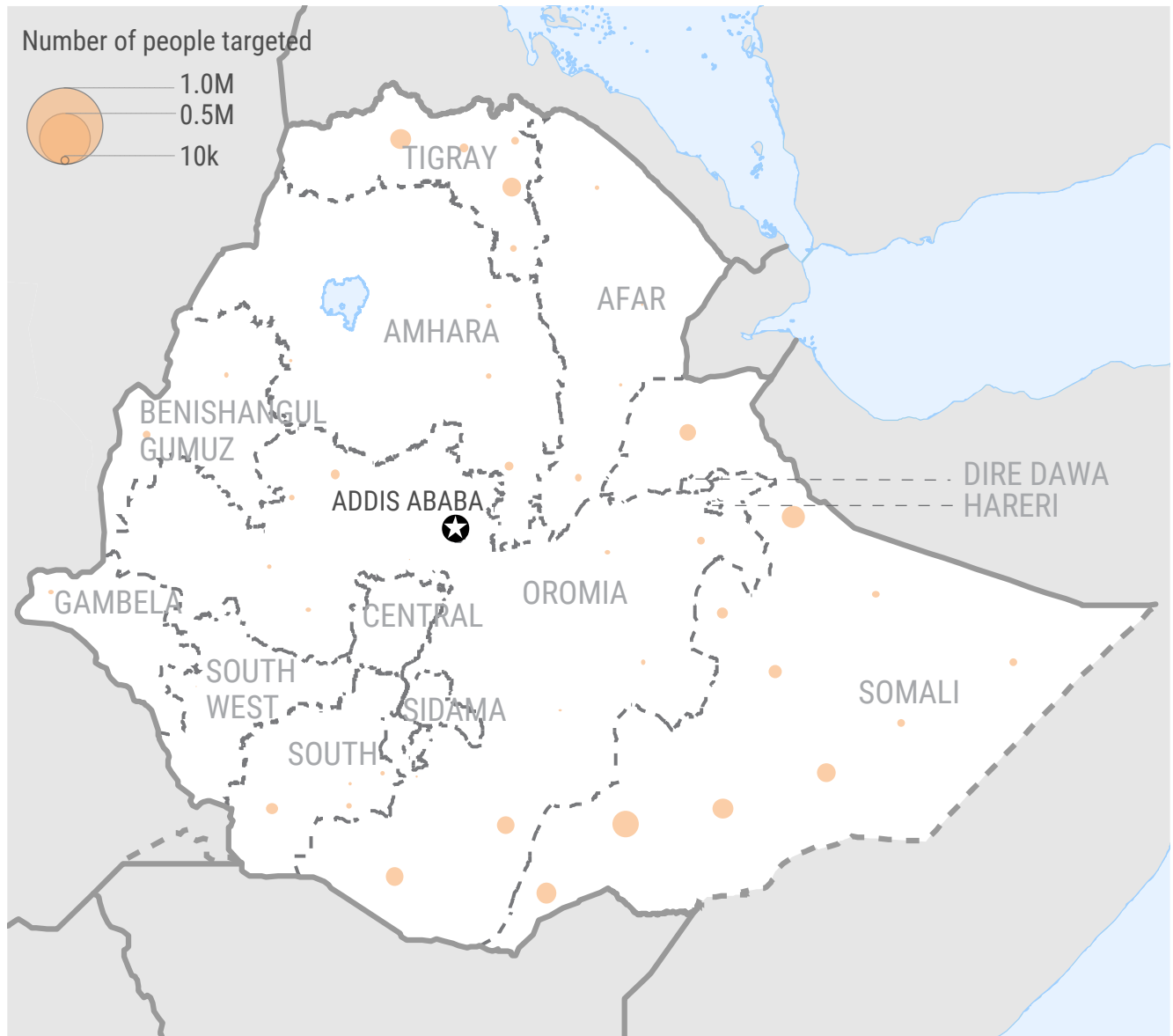
28.3M

 **57%**

 **21%**

 **22%**

 **18%**



Objectives

The CCCM Cluster promotes the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and disaster affected people through targeted, community-centered multi sectoral interventions that “do no harm” and contribute to social cohesion outcomes.

The CCCM Cluster will focus on the following four objectives to address the humanitarian needs of the targeted population:

- Ensure care and maintenance of the site’s infrastructure, while mitigating the impacts of environmental degradation.
- Promote the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and disaster affected people, through targeted, community-centered multi-sector interventions that “do no harm” and contribute to social cohesion outcomes.
- Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures
- Provide CCCM capacity building support to staff and authorities.

Response

The CCCM Cluster’s mandate is focused on the displaced population who are living in camps, camp-like settings and in host communities. The approach of the Cluster is to apply the CCCM strategic response pillars and where applicable, use an area-based approach at the level of the Kebele and/or Woreda for the displaced population who are living outside camps. This approach generally applies in both displacement and, where needed, in return locations. CCCM’s strategic response pillars are:

1. Camp planning and development / improvement
2. Coordination and Information Management (IM)
3. Capacity building
4. Community participation and self-governance

As an approach, CCCM will primarily work in IDP camps to facilitate access to lifesaving services and maintain the communal facilities based on internationally accepted standards required to assist and protect the IDP residents. In the context of

ongoing displacements, relocation and returns in the country, CCCM activities will specifically respond in line with its 4 response pillars. However, when it comes to returns, CCCM response will be confined to preparatory activities happening before and during any return movement in collaboration with the relevant actors, including the Government and development actors when and where possible. CCCM continues to support local authorities in its efforts to assist and protect their citizens until a phase-out timeline is anticipated.

The CCCM Cluster regularly collaborates with other sectors, including the ES/NFI, WASH, Protection, Health, and Education Clusters, as their respective strategies have cross cutting elements. More specifically, the different clusters collaborate to ensure that PSEA, AAP, disability inclusion and protection (including GBV and Child Protection) are mainstreamed into their activities within the intersectoral approach at the camp level.

Cost of response

In 2024, the CCCM Cluster targets 1.09 million people, which will require a budget of US\$28.32 million, with activities spread across the 4 response pillars. The major cost drivers include drought, inflation, conflict, displacement, challenges in accessing affected communities, increased vulnerabilities at the family level, additional access barriers for women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, and affected infrastructures. The CCCM Cluster adopted the combined approach in its costing to reach the total financial requirement. The general costing of all the activities under the four response pillars has been agreed upon in consultation with other sectors to ensure market prices for labor, materials and contracts are consistent.

The prevailing market rates for goods and services were used to calculate the overall costs per activity. Historical rates and inflation rates were taken into consideration in calculating the average unit cost against the projected number of training courses planned. In terms of project implementation, the cost is also heavily affected by the availability of skilled and unskilled labor, communication cost as well as materials and equipment. Local/regional unique costs were taken into consideration as well,

particularly in terms of workshops, training, and other related activities.

Monitoring

The CCCM Cluster will collect routine data that measures progress against targets and indicators to track changes and deviations in the program performance of partners. Monitoring tools such as 4W, Site Profiles, Service Mapping, Service Monitoring, Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Tools, Site Feasibility Assessment tools and situation reports will ensure that all information is gathered to make informed decisions and to track progress on the indicators. Some of the data will be gathered through DTM's event tracking, regular site assessment and emergency site assessment tools. The national and

subnational IM team provides the technical support to collect, compile, analyze, store, and disseminate the information with scheduled feedback sessions with camp management committees, women, youth/adolescents, persons with disabilities and the elderly. Routine monitoring visits, partner reporting and assessments will also form part of the monitoring activity to inform programming in terms of trends in needs and gaps.



3.3 Coordination and Common Services

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

23.1M

Coordination and Common Services (CCS) aims to facilitate the coordination of the response and advocacy, while ensuring protection of the affected population and making sure the most vulnerable people are reached.

CCS partners, coordinated by OCHA, will ensure that strategic and operational decision-making bodies and coordination platforms have access to accurate, up-to-date and evidence-based information to guide their work. CCS supports humanitarian partners to guide the humanitarian response, regarding coordination, information management, needs assessments, tracking of population movements, advocacy for humanitarian access, safety and centrality of protection. CCS contributes to the work of the HCT, ICCG and Area ICCG through several information products such as monitoring reports, dashboards, snapshots, and humanitarian bulletins to support their decision-making processes.

At the beginning of 2024, the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (A&AWG) will develop a strategy, which includes a three-pronged approach to needs assessment. These include the monitoring of the humanitarian situation through a variety of light tools, a core rapid needs assessment tool and methodology (The Multi Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)) and more comprehensive multisectoral assessments (including SMART PLUS and Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)). To implement all these multisectoral tools and approaches will cost approximately US\$ 13.8 million to fully implement (see table above), in addition to the sectoral needs assessment strategies developed to address the data gaps identified by the HNO process. Importantly, it will provide regular (quarterly) situation analyses on the humanitarian situation based on rigorous joint analyses.

ACTIVITY	PARTNERS	COST
Overall coordination	OCHA	\$9,256,846
Situation monitoring of priority locations	3iSolution, CWG (excluded from cost estimate), ENCU, iMMAP Inc, IOM-DTM, REACH, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	\$4,507,500
Training and capacity building	ACAPS, IOM-DTM, IMMAP Inc	\$1,710,000
Food security monitoring & assessments	FAO, WFP	\$1,210,000
Rapid needs assessments	ENCU (excluded from cost estimate), Humanitarian partners countrywide (excluded from cost estimate), REACH	\$87,000
Comprehensive assessments	ENCU, IOM-DTM, REACH	\$5,780,000
Cross-cutting analysis and joint intersectoral analysis	ACAPS, A&AWG	\$537,000



3.4 Education

PEOPLE IN NEED

10.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.0M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

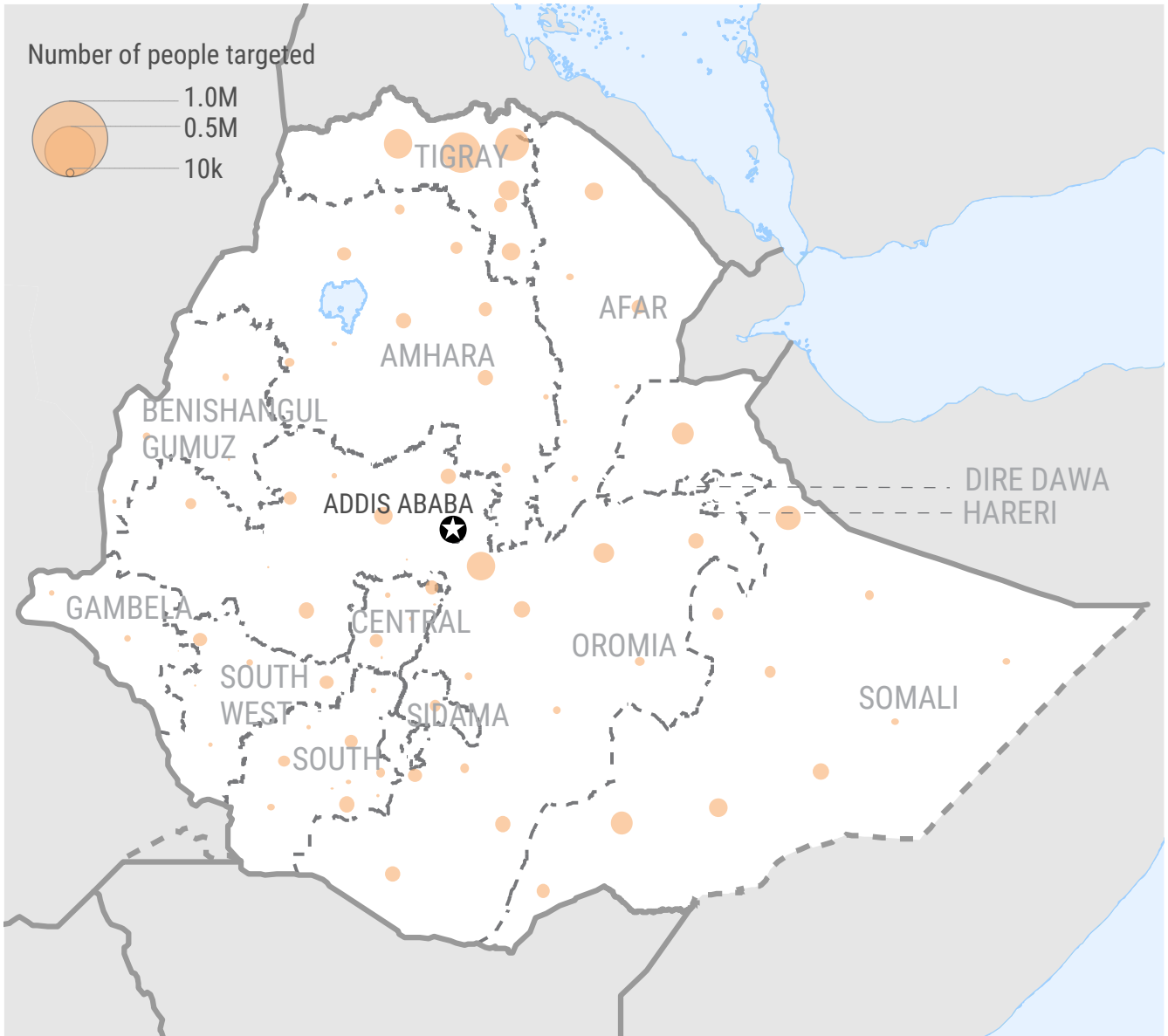
101.6M

98%

1%

1%

10%



Objectives

- Safeguard children in learning environments, coordinate provision of life-saving interventions, and disseminate lifesaving messages (early warning messages, health and hygiene, etc.).
- Ensure equitable, non-discriminatory access to protective and inclusive learning environments at all levels for crisis-affected girls and boys, including children with disabilities.
- Provide quality education (formal and non-formal) in a non-discriminatory manner, for crisis-affected girls and boys, including children with disabilities.

Response

For 2024, the Education Cluster is further prioritizing interventions for the most vulnerable experiencing protracted crisis including IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced affected by climate-induced hazards and conflict. Additionally, this plan aims to ensure stronger humanitarian-development coherence by setting foundations for longer-term interventions including supporting the education system to be more crisis-sensitive. This narrative explores the initiatives that are planned to be undertaken by the Education Cluster to address the challenges identified in the HNO and align with the strategic objectives of the Ethiopia HRP.

In the acute phase of a crisis, the Education Cluster plans to mobilize resources to establish temporary learning spaces and/or rehabilitate partially or severely damaged learning facilities, provide emergency school feeding, and accelerate flexible learning opportunities for children experiencing protracted disruptions to schooling.

The first Cluster objective aligns with Strategic Objective 2 of the Ethiopia HRP, providing critical, integrated, and inclusive protection services- as education is, first and foremost, a protection provision. This is done by ensuring learning facilities are equipped and child-friendly, with education personnel trained in psychological first aid, psychosocial support, and referral pathways for other key services. Additionally, awareness raising sessions on health, hygiene, and

disaster risk awareness, with children and caregivers, further aim to protect crisis-affected communities.

The second Cluster objective focuses on improving access to learning opportunities for crisis-affected children at all levels, including pre-primary. Resilience building begins at a young age, and improving the coping capacity of families and children themselves is critical to withstand current and future crises. Success at the primary level is strengthened with access to pre-primary learning.

The final Cluster objective aims to keep children connected to learning through flexible, appropriate learning opportunities, whether formal or non-formal. The latter includes remedial support, accelerated education programs which provide equivalent competencies in a condensed period for children who are not in the right grade for their age.

The Education Cluster plan for 2024 aligns with Strategic Objective 3, to support vulnerable people in enhancing their capacity to recover from crises and natural hazards by the end of 2024. Humanitarian partners in education are dedicated to strengthening the resilience of local actors, including regional education authorities, NGOs, CSOs, and faith-based groups. This includes synergies among humanitarian, and development actors integrating conflict-sensitivity, and peacebuilding interventions to ensure all interventions do better. The Cluster is exploring ways to sensitize government and non-government stakeholders on crisis sensitivity and peacebuilding, including through support to women-led/ gender-focused organizations also working in this area.

With these activities in mind, the Education Cluster will target 2.98 million of the most crisis-affected children (28 per cent of the PiN). This figure will include 98 per cent of children out of which 55 per cent are girls and 10 per cent are children with disabilities.

Responses will be prioritized in areas where there is a huge impact of the shocks and where there is a high severity of needs. In addition, accessibility of the affected areas, partner E presence, access to education/access/enrollment and learning conditions

have been factored into targeting. Overall, the Education Cluster's outlined interventions mostly reach beneficiaries directly. Response modalities include cash and vouchers, in-kind assistance, and services, based on the context and needs. This varied approach aims to meet diverse needs efficiently. The overarching goal is to contribute to collective outcomes, fostering resilience and addressing underlying vulnerabilities collaboratively with a range of stakeholders, including local communities, governments, and non-governmental organizations.

Financial requirements

The Education Cluster in consultation with partners, the government and sub-national cluster coordination structures updated the costing methodology based on current prices in the market and inputs from partners. In 2024, to target 2.98million school-aged children, education personnel, and caregivers in various education related activities, US\$101.6million is required, a significant decrease from US\$161 million in 2023. For 2024, the Education Cluster further prioritized activities for crisis-affected children including those who can set foundations for resilience activities by development partners. The Education Cluster has prepared costing by activity as the interventions and services delivered to children vary.

The calculations prepared are an average of what cluster partners currently spend with a slight increase considering inflation expected in 2024. Costs are inclusive of all operational costs as well as support such as capacity building and training. For some of the activities, it is calculated for a portion of the academic school year (such as school feeding), meaning the Education Cluster will liaise with government and development partners to ensure a more sustainable approach for coverage of this activity.

Monitoring

The Education Cluster will monitor progress against targets on a monthly basis, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability (SADD). This includes monthly tracking of the delivered services/ interventions through the ActivityInfo 5Ws form and cluster unit field visits. The Education Cluster will continue to be an active member and contributor to outputs of the Interagency Assessment and Analysis Working Group (IAAWG) including needs analysis and assessments at different levels. Based on progress, updated gap analyses and prioritization mappings will be prepared to mobilize resources in new hot spots in coordination with regional clusters and education authorities.

3.5

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED

3.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

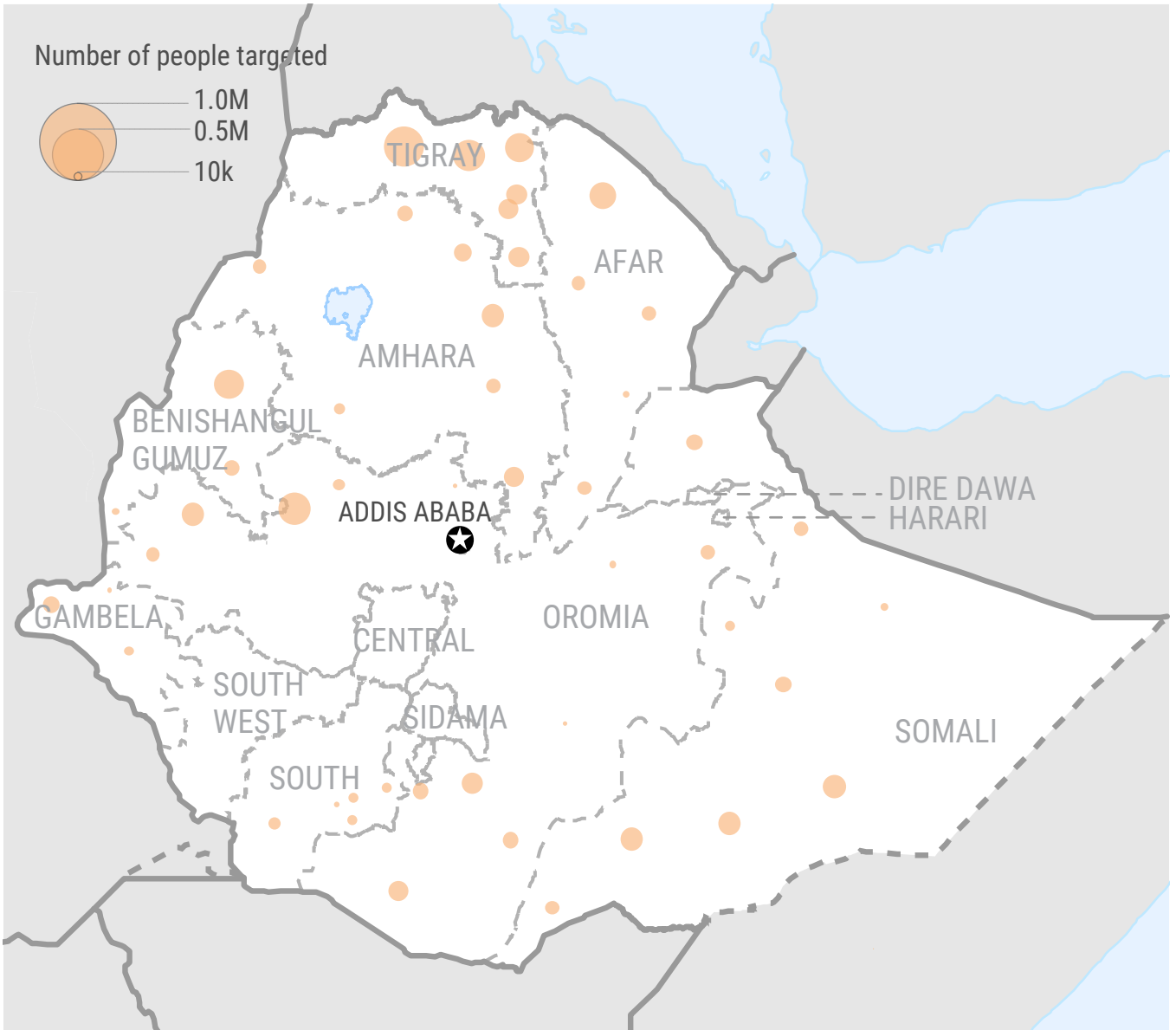
150.1M

51%

24%

25%

15%



Objectives

The ES/NFI Cluster aims to ensure that displacement-affected people have timely access to adequate Shelter and essential household items to live with health, security, safety, and dignity. The Cluster will focus on three sectoral objectives to address the humanitarian needs of the targeted population. These objectives will target those residing in areas with the highest severity levels according to the sectoral and intersectoral needs analysis:

- **To ensure that displacement-affected people have equitable access to adequate shelter solutions to protect and safeguard their health, security, privacy, and dignity.** Linking with the first Strategic Objective, the Cluster will contribute to reduced morbidity mortality and suffering from multiple shocks by providing adequate physical living conditions for displaced families and minimizing exposure to natural or climatical hazards and violence, abuse, and exploitation.
- **To increase equitable, safe, and inclusive access to appropriate Shelter and household necessities, thereby improving the displacement-affected people's protection and living conditions.** Aligned with the second Strategic Objective, the Cluster aims to deliver Emergency Shelter and Non-Food support to the displacement-affected people, ensuring the most vulnerable, such as the disabled, old, and female households, are at the center of the responses.
- **Enhance resilience through Shelter, settlements, and household support in recovery, reintegration, and relocation.** Multilayer, recurring climate-induced, and protracted displacement have eroded people's assets and coping capacity. Linked with Strategic Objective 3, the response under this Cluster Objective will target the most vulnerable, displacement-affected people by contributing to sustainable livelihoods and resilience through the provision of repairs, technical support, and HLP-related activities.

Activities under these objectives will also include strengthening national NGOs' engagement and participation, enhancing the capacities of local and national authorities, and encouraging the participation

of affected communities in the assessment and response processes. This approach aims to reinforce the government's ownership further and build the resilience of the affected communities.

Cross-cutting topics, i.e., protection mainstreaming, 'do no -harm' approaches, conflict sensitivity, including disabled and older people, GBV risk mitigation, and HLP. Accountability to the affected population, environmental considerations, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) will also remain at the center of the Cluster's three objectives.

For returning migrants, partners will focus on ensuring timely access to humanitarian assistance. This assistance will take the form of gender appropriate NFI kits and emergency shelter assistance designed explicitly for vulnerable inbound and outbound migrants on all migratory routes, including through the operations of Migrant Response Centers (MRCs).

Response

The finding of the Humanitarian Need Overview is used to determine the scope of the ES/NFI responses. The analysis determines the severity of needs and the type of response of the affected community needs. The ES/NFI Cluster also factored gender, old age, and disability into the analysis. The Shelter and Non-Food Items needs of the targeted population groups vary, ranging from overcrowded shelter conditions, limited or no household items, lack of privacy, and exposure to harsh weather conditions to sub-standard housing conditions. The central objective of the Shelter/NFI response is to save and sustain lives by providing timely, targeted, and appropriate shelter assistance and NFI to the displacement-affected population. The Cluster will continue more tailored support to the population's needs, considering displacement status (IDPs, returnees, and affected population within the community), settlement type, weather conditions, potential vulnerabilities, and opportunities to provide efficient responses.

In 2024, the Cluster will continue its progressive shift and support towards more shelter activities, i.e., provision of Shelter to IDPs and shelter repairs as a first-line response to the returnees, aiming to address

underlying drivers of needs where 29 per cent of the IDPs are either living in shelters that do not protect from weather elements or in an open space and 31 per cent of the return reported living in inadequate living conditions (either completely or partially destroyed shelters). Recognizing that a shelter cannot be a home without the protection of rights and the security of tenure, the Cluster will work closely with the Protection Cluster to address Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) issues.

The ES/NFI Cluster emphasizes the importance of people-centered prioritizing and need-based targeting. The Cluster targeting approach determines the type, scope, and scale of timely assistance, considering the specific needs of the displacement-affected population and recognizing the fluidity of the situation where households may fall into different population groups at different times.

The Cluster partners will intensify efforts to ensure that Shelter and NFI responses effectively reach persons with disabilities and older people. As a first step, the Cluster will increase efforts to minimize access barriers by ensuring the collection of disability, age, and gender-related data in Cluster-led assessments and monitoring steps. The clusters will continue adjusting the standard kits to ensure that responses are appropriate, and distribution considers accessibility. Furthermore, the Cluster has advanced steps in gender mainstreaming through training in all sub-nationals. Cluster partners will work with the Protection Cluster and Humanitarian Gender Working Group to integrate gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation efforts into Shelter/NFI programming.

To address the climate crisis, the Cluster will promote environmental-friendly solutions to Shelter and NFI interventions through localized and contextualized humanitarian action for long-term resilience. In collaboration with the AAP Working Group, the ES/NFI Cluster will ensure communities are aware of channels to raise and report their concerns with the option of being provided with feedback and a forum to be heard. Communities will be informed about their rights, entitled services, and how to voice complaints.

The ES/NFI Cluster will continue to work closely with the Protection and Food Cluster in coordinating assessments, targeting beneficiaries, and joint distribution wherever possible. The Cluster will also closely coordinate with the WASH Cluster to mainstream both shelter and WASH core competencies in return response, supporting beneficiaries' access to adequate shelter and sanitation facilities.

At the onset of an emergency, access to ES/NFI items is essential for swiftly delivering assistance to meet acute needs. In some contexts, the availability of such items in the local market can mean that swift procurement in response to an emergency is sufficient to maintain an acceptable response capacity. However, the Cluster believes that current market structures in Ethiopia are insufficient to support rapid procurement of the items needed for the type of response envisaged. Market monitoring in the last quarter shows a significant increase (200 per cent) in the cost of Shelter-related items, putting an enormous strain on partners to meet the latent need. Ensuring that appropriate ES/NFI items can be made available swiftly through pre-positioning and pipeline management is vital for saving lives. It is equally necessary that sufficient human and logistical resources are in place to deliver assistance where it is most needed.

In response to the identified vulnerabilities of returnee migrants and in line with the priorities and plans of the Government of Ethiopia, the planned response for 2024 will focus on the provision of lifesaving assistance and tailored protection assistance. The Plan aims to reach 162,950 vulnerable returning migrants at different Points of Entry (PoE). The response will include providing lifesaving assistance to vulnerable returnees through essential services, including temporary Shelter, accommodation, and home rent support. Based on individual needs, NFI relief items, including hygiene items, basic shelter kits, and clothing, will be distributed to newly arrived returnees. A strong emphasis will be placed on meeting the special needs of migrant returnees with increased vulnerabilities (persons with disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness and other health conditions).

The ES/NFI response for the migrant returnees is integrated within the holistic multi-sectoral response provided per individual. The response will be tailored to the specific needs of individuals and will follow both in-kind and cash delivery modalities as deemed appropriate.

Financial requirements

An estimated 127.9million USD (displacement-affected population) and 22.2million USD (returning migrants) will be required to reach 3.11 million (displacement-affected population) and 162,950 (returning migrants). For the displacement-affected population, 25 per cent of the sectoral cost is under Cluster Objective 1, and the activities under this funding will provide shelter-related activities for both IDPs and returnees. The response modalities will include in-kind and market-based assistance where markets can support the intervention without negatively impacting people and/or markets; about 75 per cent is expected to be in-kind.

The inflation rate is one of the drivers of costs, particularly the Shelter related materials such as Tarpaulins and essential construction materials for the returnees. A shift towards shelter and NFI responses that are climate-appropriate, disability-inclusive, and IDP return responses has also impacted the average cost per household, which shows an 8 per cent increase compared to 2023. Investments in these solutions are expected to be more inclusive and improve the living conditions of the affected population. The Shelter and NFI interventions require significant materials and incur procurement, transportation, and distribution costs.

Monitoring

Monitoring will be done to provide timely, evidence-based information to track the progress and gaps in the Cluster response against stated objectives and indicators, and for this monitoring, information will be used to correct and adapt Shelter and NFI programming accordingly.

Response will be monitored through monthly reports provided by partners via ActivityInfo. The results of the analysis will be published monthly to reflect gaps in the

response against the HRP. Monitoring of stocks and funding will continue to be undertaken through similar platforms. To enhance the quality of the Cluster's monitoring of the response in 2024, the ES/NFI Cluster will continue conducting a series of refresher trainings on assessments, KOBO, and the effective use of the ActivityInfo.

Impact monitoring will be done through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to further feed into future programming. Static and online interactive dashboards will continue to be updated to provide real-time information on gaps, achievement, and coverage by partners at national and subnational levels. Partners will be advised to add relevant standardized perception indicators to their monitoring frameworks and quantitative data collection tools to ensure that displacement-affected people have a say in the way Shelter and NFI programming is monitored, adjusted, and evaluated.

The Cluster conducted two rounds of Cluster lead assessment and monitoring in all the sub-national Clusters. For 2024, similar and independent monitoring and assessment will be carried out, followed by good practice and lesson-learned exercises. With these assessments and exercises, the Cluster will be able to monitor the impact of the response in a timely manner.



3.6 Food

PEOPLE IN NEED

15.8M

PEOPLE TARGETED

10.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

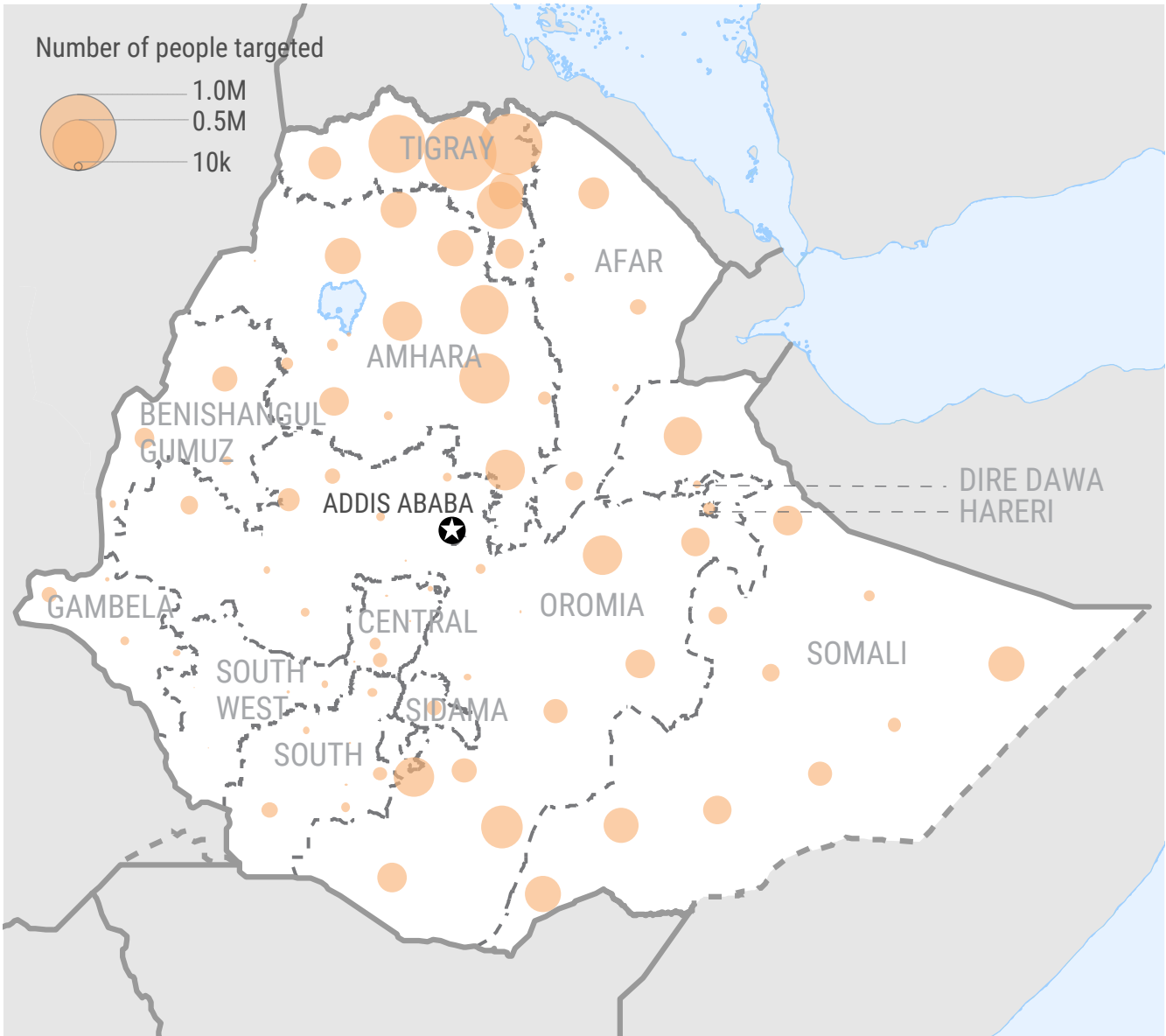
1,548M

50%

25%

25%

18%



Cluster Objective

Vulnerable populations are supported through timely distribution of emergency food assistance.

Response

The response by Food Cluster partners will follow a needs-based approach, which will prioritize woredas affected by various shocks, including drought conditions, floods and conflicts that resulted in population displacements. Through the vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) approach, that involves participation of the communities and relevant stakeholders, the most food insecure households will continue to be identified and registered for emergency food assistance. Vulnerability indicators that are collected through the VBT implementation will allow government, partners and communities to adjust distribution plans based on available resources and prioritize households that are affected by various shocks. Analysis from VBT indicates that priority population groups include households headed by children and women, households with disabled and elderly members, returning migrants, and households displaced due to natural and man-made hazards.

Food Cluster partners will provide assistance by distributing in-kind food commodities or through distribution of cash that will allow targeted households to purchase the equivalent of a food basket. For the in-kind commodities, a monthly standard food basket will comprise of cereals (15kgs); pulses (1.5kgs) and vegetable oil (0.45l) per person. Cash transfer values will be determined based on the market prices of the in-kind food basket commodities in the local markets. Cluster partners will regularly monitor prices and availability of commodities in local markets to gather evidence that will inform feasibility and effectiveness of the above modalities. For the returning migrants, cooked meals will be provided at the identified migrant reception centers for three days, or for seven days if the migrants have increased vulnerabilities.

The Food Cluster aims to continue with integrated interventions following a pilot from 2023, which was implemented in collaboration with the Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters. This will involve joint prioritization of operational areas,

strengthen incorporating safeguards and policies to ensure the well-being of children, addressing child labor, nutrition, access to essential services within the food cluster, and commitment to deliver minimum response packages to support vulnerable households and youngest members.

Rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and the Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (UPSNJP)

Food response also includes assistance to people affected by shocks in rural areas provided by the Rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) that is providing. In 2024, the Government of Ethiopia's PSNP through its shock-responsive safety net component, will scale up to respond to drought and related economic shocks in rural parts of the country. For this, around US\$16.7 million, in funding from the Government of Ethiopia and the World Bank (WB), will be programmed to finance cash-based shock-responsive assistance to people affected by shocks.

In addition to the above, the Rural PSNP, as part of its core operation, will continue to reach 7.9 million individual clients in 485 rural districts in 12 regions of the country through a predictable food and/or cash transfer, further contributing to households' food security, poverty reduction, and resilience. A total of 6.8 million Public Works and 1.1 million Permanent Direct Support Clients receive cash and/ or food transfers through the program.

Furthermore, the WB through the Urban Safety Nets and Jobs Project (UPSNJP) plans to extend cash assistance to IDPs in its program operational areas. With this response, a total of US\$18.5 million will be programmed to reach close to 168,000 IDPs requiring emergency cash assistance in the year 2024.

Financial requirements

As estimated, US\$1.55 billion will be required to provide food assistance to vulnerable people in 2024. The financial requirements are based on full cost recovery, which includes the costs for procurement, warehousing, distribution of food or cash, and monitoring of the food response in the country. This also

includes resources required to conduct regular food security monitoring, to provide an update of food security analysis that will inform any adjustments to the planned interventions. The inflationary environment will likely contribute to an increase in the cost of the response.

Monitoring

Cluster partners will monitor the food response through various strategies, to collect both output and outcome level indicators. Through on-site field visits, and post distribution monitoring, information will be collected to inform adjustments that will have to be incorporated in the response. Monthly reporting of food assistance activities will continue in 2024, utilizing the ActivityInfo platform, following a series of trainings undertaken in 2023.

Food security monitoring and analysis will be prioritized in 2024 to ensure timely availability of evidence that shows changes in the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people. This will be implemented through localized food security and the seasonal surveys, market monitoring, including rapid assessments in woredas affected by sudden-onset emergencies.

The Cluster will continue to prioritize accountability to affected population, by ensuring that there are systems that allow for voices of targeted people to be heard, through effective Complaints Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) strategies. This will include the call centers, help desks and interaction with communities during field visits. In 2023, the Cluster arranged training on Protection (GBV, Child Protection, PSEA, Gender, Disability and age Inclusion) for partners to incorporate these crucial elements in the 2024 response plan. The Cluster will continue to monitor any gaps that require support from experts in these fields.

INDICATOR	TARGET
# Number of people facing survival deficit	<7.5 million
% of population with poor food consumption	< 23%
# beneficiaries assisted through in-kind food or cash transfers	10,355,568
Quantity of food distributed to beneficiaries (in MT)	1,549,491
Quantity of cash distributed to beneficiaries (US\$)	>US\$250 million

3.7 Health



PEOPLE IN NEED

16.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

6.7M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

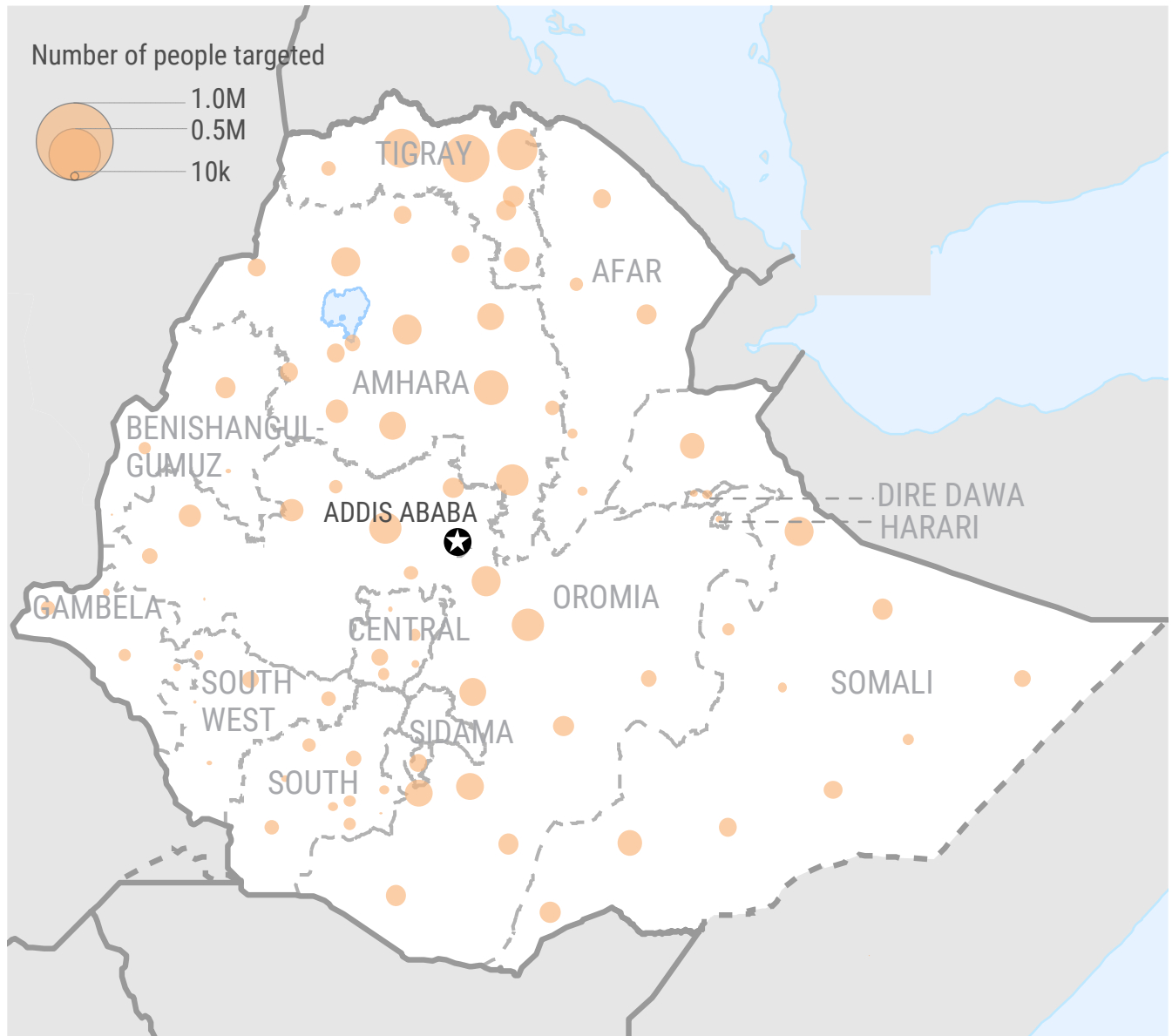
187.3M

 **51%**

 **22%**

 **22%**

 **18%**



Objectives

The Health Cluster aims to collectively prepare for and respond to humanitarian and public health emergencies to improve health outcomes of crisis affected populations through timely, predictable, appropriate, effective, and coordinated health action.

Cluster Objective CO1

Ensure access to safe, effective, equitable and inclusive humanitarian lifesaving and life-sustaining health services to crisis affected populations.

	NEED	TARGET
# of primary healthcare consultations provided	3,548,890	1,100,000
# of emergency kits with essential medicines, medical equipment and medical commodities procured, pre-positioned and distributed to health facilities	192,331	77,900
# of people referred to higher level and/or specialized health services	1,037	420
# of people benefiting from integration of minimum initial service package (MISP) of reproductive health services in emergency health services	3,548,890	1,558,000

Cluster Objective CO2

Reduce excess morbidity and mortality; prepare, prevent, detect and timely respond to epidemic-prone and endemic diseases, driven by climatic shocks and conflict among crisis affected populations.

	NEED	TARGET
# of health workers trained with the capacity to manage an outbreak	1,037	420
# of children receiving emergency measles vaccine	1,644,411	480,700
# of community members receiving health messages	8,307,261	3,000,000

Cluster Objective CO3

Support recovery and restoration of essential health services disrupted or damaged by natural or human induced disasters including minor rehabilitation of health infrastructure.

	NEED	TARGET
# of health facilities supported with rehabilitation and repair works	2,500	500

Response

The Health Cluster currently has 57 operational partners including national and international NGOs, the Red Cross Movement, UN agencies, the Ministry of Health, and the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI).

To effectively respond to recurrent emergencies in Ethiopia, the Health Cluster will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Health at all levels in ensuring localized coordination of response for maximum impact. A network of dedicated and double-hatting Health Cluster coordinators and co-coordinators throughout the country will allow for close interaction with health partners to mobilize additional resources, and flexibly adapt ongoing response interventions to where the needs are highest. Partners will be supported with emergency kits by the 3 core pipeline suppliers (UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO), funding for provision of health services and last-mile delivery of supplies, as well as technical expertise through training and guidelines.

One of the core functions of the Health Cluster is the provision of essential life-saving quality health services. The Health Cluster, jointly with the Sexual and Reproductive Health Technical Working Group, will further advocate for increased access to the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for lifesaving reproductive health services including medical response to GBV.

Health cluster will work closely with protection cluster to strengthen and improve mental health and psychosocial support needs analysis and response.

Health partners are playing a crucial role in health service delivery to difficult-to-reach populations through mobile health and nutrition Teams (MHNT). MHNT are currently considered an emergency health intervention, whereas they are often the only means to access health care for remote populations, particularly in regions with over 80 per cent of pastoralist population, like Afar and Somali.

Another key focus of the Health Cluster is to advocate for uninterrupted access to essential supplies for the diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases like HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, TB,

and non-communicable diseases, like diabetes, and hypertension.

During 2024, the Health Cluster plans to standardize health services provided by health partners through so-called Essential Health Care Packages, in line with existing government guidance. Inclusion of MHNT as part of these Essential Health Care Packages to reduce dependence on often short-term emergency funding, is part of the Health Cluster's advocacy package. This will also include continued support to Afar, Amhara, and Tigray regions, as ongoing insecurity is impeding access to large parts of the regions, despite the peace agreement signed in November 2022.

Local health partners have a unique role to play in health service provision, last-mile delivery of supplies, and disease outbreak response in areas with difficult access to government, and UN agencies. The Health Cluster plans to strengthen preparedness and prevention of recurrent emergencies through joint contingency and response planning, in close collaboration with other clusters, like with WASH for cholera.

The Health Cluster will continue to advocate for improved data quality and information sharing with EPHI, to enable appropriate and timely response to disease outbreaks. Thanks to data collected through the Health Resources and Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) in Tigray and Afar regions so far, a detailed picture is emerging about the need to support the rehabilitation and repair of damaged health facilities. During 2024, HeRAMS is planned in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Oromia. Related to this, the Health Cluster aims to strengthen data collection on attacks on health care for advocacy purposes.

Jointly with the Agriculture, Food, Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters, the Health Cluster will continue and further expand inter-cluster initiatives, taking advantage of the existing multi-sectoral capacities of NGO partners. As part of the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus, the Health Cluster will strengthen its advocacy for longer-term, development funding to address root causes of disease outbreaks like cholera (availability of safe drinking water quality and combatting open defecation with the WASH

Cluster), and measles (improving routine immunization with the Nutrition Cluster).

Financial requirements

Based on a unit cost of US\$30 per beneficiary per year, US\$187,335,866 is required for the 2024 HRP. Of this, 42 per cent (US\$78,104,666) will cover the cost of medicines and other health supplies; the remaining 58 per cent will cover the cost of activities. For minor rehabilitation of health facilities, an additional US\$2,000,000 will be added as a lump sum.

Monitoring

Monthly data collected through ActivityInfo provides a good overview of partners' interventions, including last-mile delivery of emergency kits. Physical monitoring of health partners' interventions greatly depends on available resources at regional level, enabling Health Cluster coordinators to rent vehicles for regular visits to remote locations.

Thanks to a network of dedicated and double-hatting Information Management Officers, the Health Cluster can update its dashboard, as well as the necessary maps and graphs representing partners' presence and their contributions to the various ongoing emergencies in the country.

NORTH SHOA ZONE/AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA

A midwife provides antenatal care in Ataye General Hospital, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Region; May 30, 2023 (UNFPA Ethiopia)





3.8 Logistics

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

15.0M

Objectives

The Logistics Cluster and UNHAS work closely to provide the humanitarian actors with access to logistics services.

The Logistics Cluster is co-led by the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC). As a provider of last resort, the Logistics Cluster is responsible for providing logistics services that fill identified gaps in logistics capacity, where access and funding permit and where these gaps limit the ability of the humanitarian community to meet their logistics needs in carrying out the humanitarian response. In response to the current situation and additional expected challenges, the Logistics Cluster objective will continue to be the provision of access to common logistics services (storage and transport), free of charge to the humanitarian partner organizations as a last resource. By supporting partner organizations with access to common services, the Logistics Cluster enables the humanitarian community to achieve economies of scale and to focus their resources on delivering their main mandates. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster's objective is to support the coordination effort in different parts of the country as required, to minimize the duplications of efforts and ensure cost effectiveness for partners, as well as to support the timely sharing of logistics information to all partners involved in the response. The Logistics Cluster aims to continue to serve as a one-stop shop for both humanitarian partners and government counterparts and act as a platform for further cohesion and synergies between humanitarian actors in Ethiopia regarding logistics gaps.

UNHAS Air services provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continue to constitute the only option to travel to some destinations within Ethiopia. The lack of a safe, secure, and efficient commercial alternative makes UNHAS one of few options to reach those locations safely and ensure a high standard of aviation security on the ground. The need for UNHAS to provide crucial air services for the entire humanitarian community will remain at the core of the logistics response. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides safe, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective inter-agency air transport services (regular scheduled flights and special/ad-hoc/charter flights) to key locations for 150 UN agencies, NGOs and donor organizations providing humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia, thereby supporting life-saving relief programs.

Response

Based on the needs expressed and identified by the humanitarian community, the Government of Ethiopia, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, the Logistics Cluster aims to continue to facilitate access to sufficient and reliable information sharing, coordination mechanisms and access to logistics services, in particular storage and overland transport for humanitarian organizations within Ethiopia. While the Logistics Cluster supports the entire humanitarian community, prioritization of activities is done based on funding available and priority areas targeted by relevant clusters.

- Filling logistics gaps for partners by providing common services such as storage and

transportation services, as well as coordination of convoy movements.

- Coordination and Information Management on logistics gaps and bottlenecks in strategic locations and continue to provide a common platform for government counterparts and humanitarian partners in Ethiopia, regarding logistics concerns and emergency preparedness.

Through its response, the Logistics Cluster will contribute to the humanitarian partners' ability to reach affected populations in need despite logistics bottlenecks faced by the responding partners.

UNHAS

The limited safe, secure, and efficient commercial alternatives endorsed by the United Nations to fly humanitarian personnel across some areas in Ethiopia make the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) one of the few options to reach locations safely while providing high standards of aviation security. To address this, WFP will continue to run UNHAS to enable humanitarian workers to reach and respond to needs through the implementation and monitoring of projects. UNHAS will provide safe, efficient, and cost-effective inter-agency transport to UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders; transport light cargo (including medical supplies and high-value equipment); and provide timely medical and security evacuations for the humanitarian community. UNHAS Ethiopia's operational fleet consists of two fixed-wing aircraft (C208Bs Cessnas Grand Caravan), serving mainly the Somali region of Ethiopia. In 2024, UNHAS plans to extend its regular flights to destinations such as Dollo Ado and Bokh, both in the Somali region as soon as these become serviceable. UNHAS will also monitor its user demand in terms of new requirements for additional destinations and may adapt its routings and/or fleet accordingly.

Financial requirements

The operational requirements are estimated based on the current costs of the seven logistics and coordination hubs in Ethiopia (Adama, Bahir Dar, Gondar, Kombolcha, Shire, Mekelle, and Semera). As outlined in the cost breakdown, most of the

requirements are driven by common services such as storage and transportation, free of cost to services users. The common services are free of use to all partners that are registered organization in Ethiopia.

However, the operational requirements could be subject to review should additional logistics gaps and needs be identified and require Logistics Cluster support.

- IM & Coordination= US\$1,000,000
- Storage = US\$3,000,000
- Transport (road and freight) = US\$5,000,000
- UNHAS= US\$7,000,000.00
- Total = US\$15,000,000
- Out of which: US\$9,000,000 is for Logistics Cluster.

Monitoring

- The Logistics Cluster monitors its logistics services through the Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA). All Service Request Forms (SRFs) submitted by partners requesting logistics services provide data on the type of service required and details on the cargo which is requested to be handled on behalf of the Logistics Cluster.
- Additionally, the Logistics Cluster tracks the movement of cargo movement within Ethiopia in collaboration with teams and partners on the ground and using established reporting channels.
- The Logistics Cluster updates its Concept of Operations as required and is accessible on the Logistics Cluster website. The document outlines the modalities of accessing the common services through the Logistics Cluster and the mandate of the Logistics Cluster in Ethiopia.
- Regarding the Logistics Cluster's coordination mandate, the Logistics Cluster tracks the attendance of partners at the regular coordination meetings taking place in its different hubs. This is done thanks to the available functions on Teams and saves this information to report monthly on the number of partners attending coordination meetings.

- For its information management mandate, the Logistics Cluster tracks the number of published Information management products on its website, and through the support of the Logistics Cluster headquarters, is also tracking the number of visits on the website.
- The Logistics Cluster Coordinator will provide operational reports to the Head of Supply Chain and WFP Country Director on regular basis, as well as updates to other humanitarian bodies, such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), OCHA, and the humanitarian partner it facilitates services for, as required.
- UNHAS monitoring follows WFP Aviation standard procedures to minimize risks and ensure operational efficiency and effectiveness. UNHAS' main governing body is the Steering

Committee (SC), based in Addis Ababa to provide administrative advice and guidance on funding modalities and mobilization, review of utilization of air transport resources, and the host government's policies on air transport for humanitarian activities. The flight schedule and the operational fleet are adjusted if and when required following feedback from users at the User Group Committee (UGC) meetings. UNHAS Ethiopia monitors and evaluates passenger and cargo traffic using its Performance Management Tool (PMT), which allows for trends to be visualized and performances to be monitored. The PMT enables the identification of strategic and operational areas for improvement (efficiency/effectiveness). In addition, surveys such as the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) are used to measure the overall satisfaction of users and to ensure that UNHAS is adequately serving the needs of the humanitarian community.

3.9 Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED

5.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED

3.5M

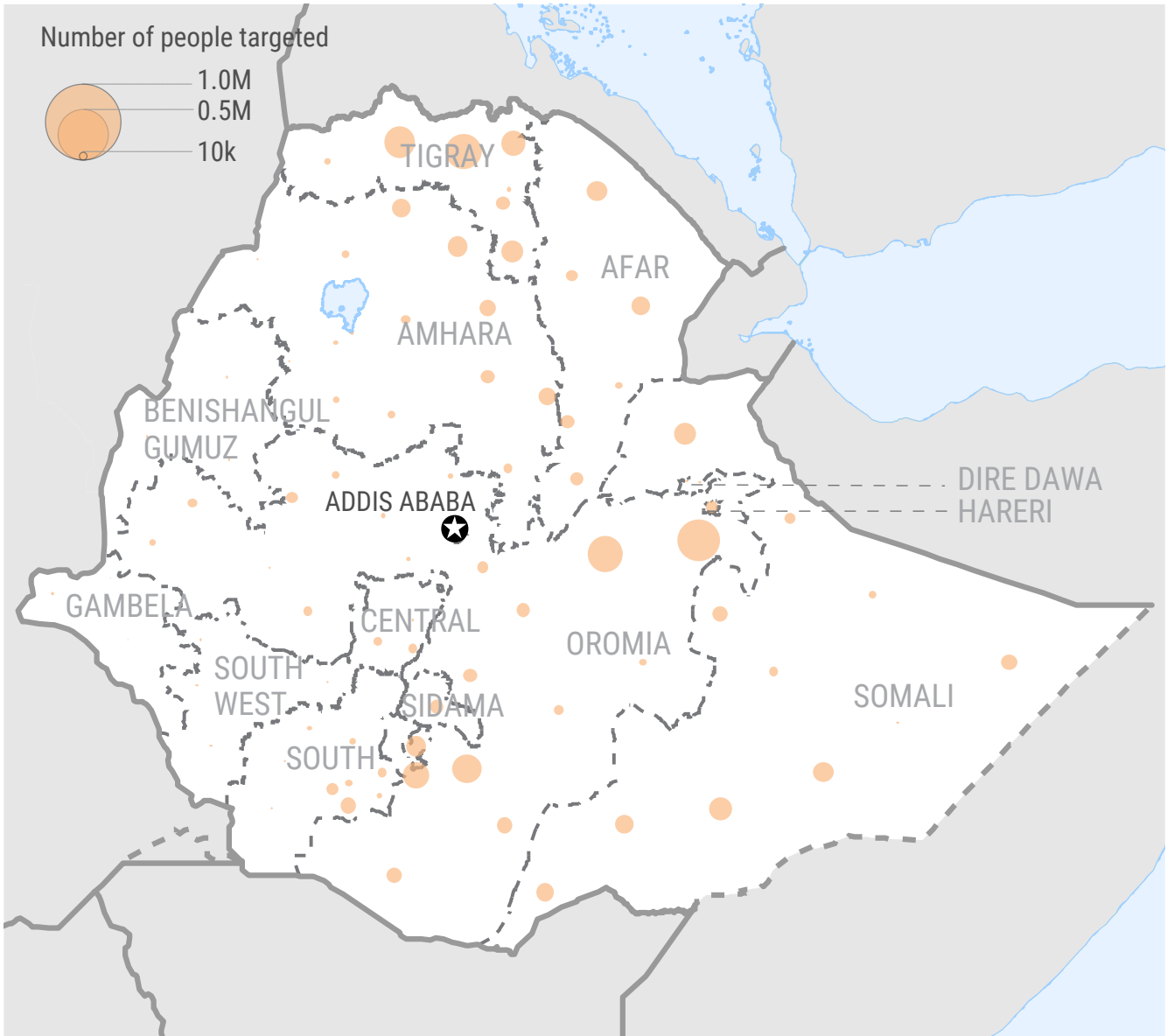
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

276.4M

 **72%**

 **28%**

 **15%**



The Nutrition Cluster contributes to the HRP strategic objectives by:

- Preventing excess morbidity and mortality due to acute malnutrition among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups
- Preventing deterioration of the nutritional status of children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups through integrated nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

The Cluster works closely with other clusters and sectors, as well as with the Government of Ethiopia, donors, and other stakeholders, to ensure a coherent, coordinated, and effective humanitarian response.

Objectives

- Ensure adequate coverage and equitable access to key life-saving nutrition interventions in situations of acute need in a continuum of care, to reach the entire target population, mainly children under 2 and 5 years of age, in affected areas in an early and consistent manner, by improving early key nutrition actions, the continued availability of commodities and increasing the responsiveness of nutrition services in health facilities and in the community.
- Adjust the nutrition response in humanitarian action to reach the population most in need of nutritional supplementation (inaccessible areas, displaced population, moderate acute malnourished children, including high risk moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), adolescents, pregnant and/or lactating women, infants, and young children, through rapid response mechanisms, simplified approaches, and adaptive care.
- Improve the mechanisms for analysis and interpretation of the nutritional situation and response capacity, by improving assessment and analysis methodologies, maintaining, and improving a robust monitoring system. Furthermore, to promote models for prioritization and action in targeting and promoting better preparedness for nutritional crises.

- Reduce the burden of child wasting by promoting a scalable and affordable package of preventive humanitarian interventions. This package involves inter-cluster collaboration across sectors such as Agriculture, Food, Health, and WASH, among others.
- Increase community involvement in the first-resort nutrition response and propose gender transformative alternative solutions originating from the local community.

Response

The nutrition response modality focuses on strengthening the capacity of health facilities and communities to provide prevention and treatment services for acute malnutrition in its various forms to both children under five years of age (including children under two) and pregnant and nursing women. In priority areas, according to the severity of the classification, it is strongly recommended to provide a package of key nutrition interventions ensuring a continuum of care that includes in-patient treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications, outpatient treatment of SAM without complications, targeted supplementary feeding for MAM, and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices. Priority populations include pregnant and nursing women, infants, newborns, young children, and children under 5 years of age.

The main strategies from the Cluster for 2024 are focused on creating and strengthening the conditions and capacities for nutrition response, such as advocacy, financing, research, innovation, collaboration, and partnerships.

1. Advocacy, influence and leveraging resources: The Cluster will advocate for increased funding and political commitment for nutrition interventions, especially for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, among children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups. The Cluster will also influence policies and strategies to ensure that nutrition is integrated into other sectors' response, such as Health, Food, and WASH.

2. **Evidence generation and knowledge management:** The Cluster will generate analyses and share reliable and timely data and information on the nutrition situation and response in Ethiopia, using harmonized methods and tools. The Cluster will also facilitate learning and knowledge exchange among cluster partners and stakeholders, and document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.
 3. **Community engagement and localization:** The Cluster will strengthen the engagement and participation of affected communities and local actors in the nutrition response, ensuring that their needs, preferences, feedback, and complaints are taken into account and addressed. The Cluster will also support the capacity development and empowerment of local partners, especially national and sub-national government authorities, civil society organizations and community-based groups.
 4. **Gender transformative for nutrition:** The Cluster will ensure that the nutrition response is gender-responsive and gender-transformative, addressing the different needs, vulnerabilities, capacities and roles of women, men, girls, and boys, and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The Cluster will also mainstream gender into all aspects of the Cluster coordination and management and foster a gender-sensitive and inclusive culture among cluster partners and stakeholders.
 5. **Capacity for contingency, readiness, preparedness, and anticipatory actions:** The Cluster will enhance the preparedness and resilience of the nutrition sector and the affected communities to cope with and respond to potential shocks and emergencies, such as droughts, floods, conflicts, and disease outbreaks. The Cluster will also adopt and implement anticipatory actions to mitigate the impact of foreseeable crises and reduce humanitarian needs and costs.
- addressing the complex and multifaceted causes and consequences of malnutrition in the country. To respond effectively to these challenges, different sectors and actors will be working together to coordinate joint responses with their partners towards a common objective. Intercluster sectoral collaboration can help to achieve the following benefits:
- A people-centered approach that recognizes the diverse and interrelated needs of malnourished population and families and provides holistic and integrated services.
 - Efficiency and cost-effectiveness that reduces drivers of malnutrition and might reduce operational costs by delivering joint interventions at the same time, in the same place, and for the same people.
 - Strengthening links with resilience to address the underlying factors and the long-term impacts of malnutrition, such as food insecurity, poverty, and vulnerability.
- The following clusters are part of the intercluster sectoral approach: Nutrition, Health, WASH, Food, Agriculture, education and Child protection.
- The nutrition cluster will be supporting partners in the last mile delivery through:
- Integrating MAM supplementation in the health system (and aligning with identification of targets, registration of cases and monitoring mechanisms), enhancing accountability mechanisms that are still to be defined for nutrition as a participatory engagement.
 - Enhancing the coordination and partnership among the cluster and the broader humanitarian system, as well as with the government and the donors.
 - Integrating MAM supplementation and PLW nutritional support as part of the health system service and not a stand-alone service, by recommending adherence to CMAM protocol, including the reporting system, admission of cases and tracing of cases under program.

Intercluster sectoral collaboration approach

The nutrition cluster is actively engaged in the Intercluster sectoral collaboration approach. This is relevant for nutrition response as it aims at

- Microplanning, by using ENCU's enhanced microplan at woreda level, with information on targets, population reached and also information on supplies distributed by quarter vs supplies needed.
- Tracking tools, by including information collected from partners on the ground on the availability of nutrition supplies and commodities in Activity info. A dashboard will also be developed to track nutrition pipelines and quarter distribution to regions/woredas. Transparency and availability of this information are relevant as mitigation measures.

Financial requirements

Cost per child treated ranges depending on the region, the type of modality, and the cost efficiency of the implementing partner providing the full nutrition package of interventions. Economies of scale can be attained if implementing partner coverage is at woreda level and has joint agreements with WHO, UNICEF and WFP as providers of commodities. A huge proportion of the cost of response interventions is for supply procurement (offshore or local production) and transportation. Efforts are to be deployed by main partners for enhancing end user monitoring to avoid misuse and misappropriation. The cost of assessments is also relevant as per increased needed number and quality of representative primary data collection events. The sector is also undertaking nutrition surveys covering health and food security

information at livelihood level, increasing the scope, sampling, and costs of data collection.

The preferred costing method for the Nutrition Cluster is based on estimating the unit cost per activity. Partners are strongly encouraged to conduct more Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) for nutrition in emergency interventions in Ethiopia.

Monitoring

The monitoring objectives of Ethiopia's Nutrition Cluster are:

- To measure the progress and achievements of the Nutrition Cluster interventions against the planned targets and indicators in the HRP.
- To ensure the quality and accountability of the Nutrition Cluster interventions in line with national and international standards and guidelines.
- To provide timely and reliable information and feedback to the Nutrition Cluster partners, donors, government, and other stakeholders on the nutrition situation and response in Ethiopia.
- To identify the gaps, challenges, and best practices of the Nutrition Cluster interventions and inform decision-making and corrective actions.
- To support learning and evidence-based advocacy for the Nutrition Cluster and the affected population.



3.10 Protection

PEOPLE IN NEED

14.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.0M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

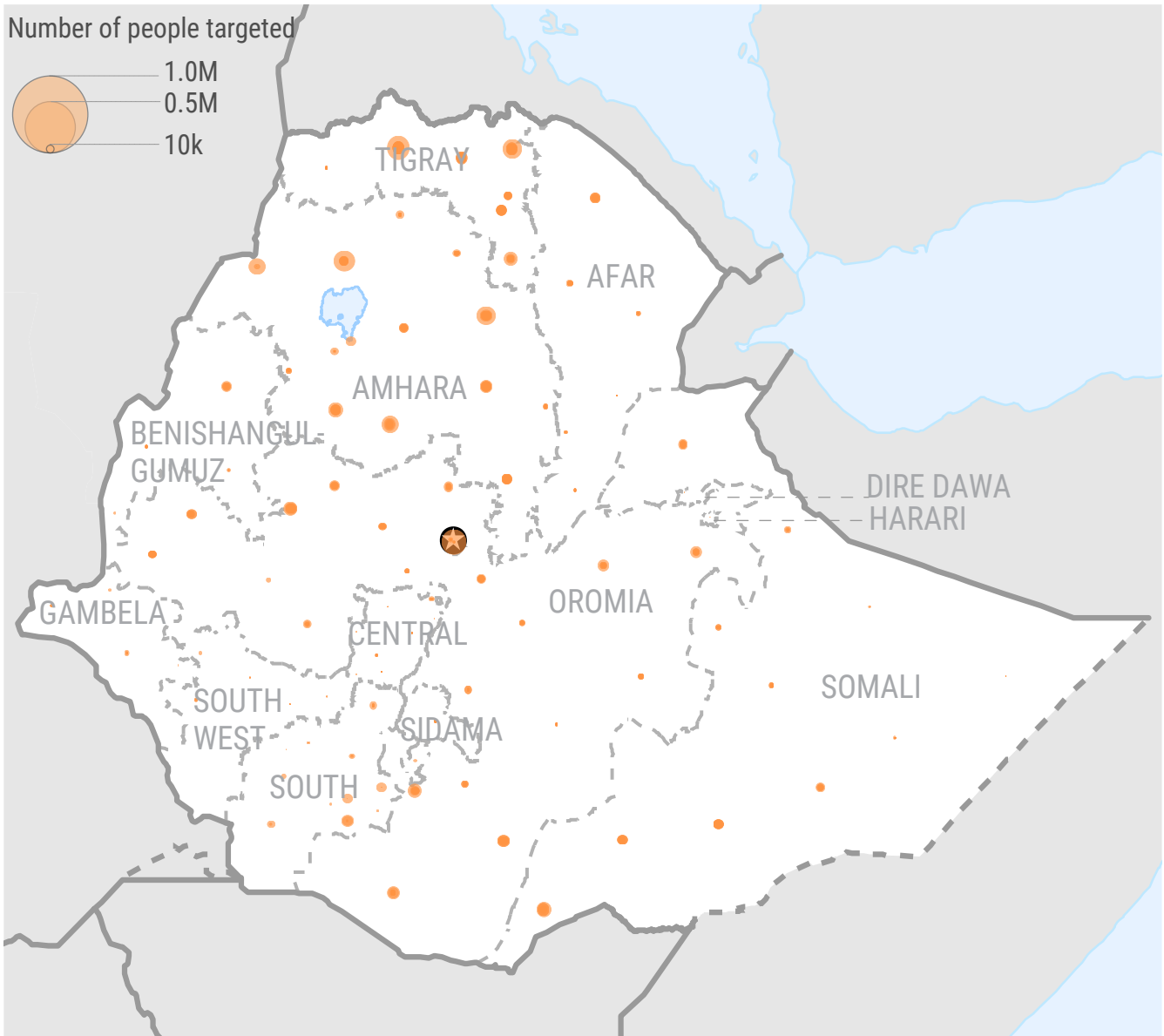
311.7M





55%

46%

54%

17%



	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN 	MEN 	CHILDREN 	WITH DISABILITIES 	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
OVERALL PROTECTION	14,162,123	4,998,314	46%	54%	55%	17%	\$311,746,826
PROTECTION	6,386,000	2,586,315	51%	49%	51%	17%	\$83,548,253
CHILD PROTECTION	7,506,872	2,378,154	52%	48%	75%	17%	\$94,544,000
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	7,170,760	2,136,934	74%	26%	45%	17%	\$106,523,800
HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY	4,381,624	874,022	50%	50%	50%	18%	\$16,776,803
MINE ACTION	6,718,540	786,331	50%	50%	51%	17%	\$10,353,970

Objectives

In 2024, the Protection Cluster will seek to prevent and mitigate protection risks and their harmful consequences for the civilian population in Ethiopia affected by conflict and natural disasters, including drought and floods, in conjunction with its Child Protection (CP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Mine Action (MA) Areas of Responsibility (AoRs), and the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Working Group. More than 14 million individuals in Ethiopia require specialized lifesaving and life-sustaining protection services in 2024, and the Protection Cluster will target around 4.6 million people in need.

The Protection Cluster will work with protection stakeholders, community-based structures, and non-protection actors to identify the most vulnerable ones and address their protection needs.

As per the Protection Cluster Strategy 2023-2025, the Protection Cluster sectoral objectives for 2024 are the following:

- CO1: Prevent harm to persons at risk of or mitigate harm to persons who have suffered life-threatening events, violence, abuse, or serious neglect, and support the restoration of people’s capacity to live a safe and dignified life through life-saving specialized services.

- CO2: Provide protection assistance and specialized life-sustaining protection services to mitigate and address protection risks for conflict and disaster affected women, men, boys, and girls, as well as persons with disabilities and those affected by explosive hazards.
- CO3: Strengthen and implement community-based responses, resilience activities, and durable solutions, including through protection awareness-raising and enhancement of individual and community coping strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- CO4: Enhance protection mainstreaming across sectors incorporating protection principles into humanitarian aid delivery targeting partners, service providers, civil society, and authorities.

Response

The focus of the Protection Cluster response will continue to be on the protection risks triggered by conflict – including but not limited to Amhara and Oromia regions – and natural disasters, including floods and the drought that is a recurring problem in the Southern and Eastern parts of the country. The Cluster will target affected persons living in and fleeing from the woredas that are classified as an extreme inter-sectoral level of severity, as well as selected woredas that present extreme levels of severity for the Protection Cluster. Persons at heightened risk will be

prioritized in the response, including women and child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, unaccompanied and separated children, older persons, those suffering from chronic diseases and persons with disabilities.

The Cluster's response will be guided by a human rights and community-based approach, taking into consideration different forms of discrimination and power imbalances to ensure that interventions reach those who are disproportionately affected. Inclusion will be mainstreamed across all protection activities. By placing affected people at the center of operational decision-making, and building inclusive protection strategies in partnership with them, they will be better protected, their capacity to identify, develop and sustain solutions will be strengthened, and the resources available will be used more effectively. The capacity of duty-bearers to meet their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights will be strengthened as will the ability of affected persons to claim their rights.

The protection response will in the first place seek to prevent or mitigate the harm and traumatic effects caused by conflict, drought and resulting displacement. Lifesaving interventions will include psychosocial support, case management and referral services, family tracing and alternative care options for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), material and cash assistance, and legal counselling. These interventions will be complemented by life-sustaining activities, which will encompass improving access to civil documentation to ensure access to basic services, and activities to promote social cohesion and reduce tension. As a third layer of action, promoting sustainable durable solutions and access to livelihood opportunities will contribute to an enhanced protective environment in the medium to long term.

The Protection Cluster will employ cash assistance as a response modality where this is feasible. It will include emergency cash to address urgent protection needs and to complement other services provided through case management and Individual Protection Assistance. Cash for Protection will be provided as an additional one-off support to extremely vulnerable

households and individuals who face severe protection risks and have limited to no access to livelihood opportunities. This approach is intended to prevent or minimize resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Limited capacity and operational presence in some regions and access constraints have been a major challenge in 2023 along with critical underfunding. If this situation continues in 2024, protection interventions and delivery of services to those who need them the most will be significantly impacted. It means that for instance survivors of violence and abuse, including victims of serious human rights violations, will be left without life-saving support and remain exposed to further harm. Limited livelihood opportunities and food insecurity may lead to a rise in social tension, leaving the most vulnerable behind and with no support hence increasing the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms. The Protection Cluster, together with the Access WG and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), will work on carrying out needs assessments in hard-to-reach areas.

The Cluster and all its AoRs and HLP WG will work to:

- Generate evidence on core protection issues to inform humanitarian responses and advocacy with duty bearers.
- Strengthen timely response to evolving situations and emerging needs through rapid deployment of resources addressing urgent protection needs.
- As social cohesion is the prerequisite to achieving resilience among the communities, embed social cohesion-related considerations in activities like fair representation of community members from diversified groups, and support existing community-driven initiatives.
- Build on linkages with resilience-based programming and actors to support efforts to decrease vulnerabilities for targeted populations and locations.
- Strengthen the nexus approach and increase their participation, representation, and leadership in humanitarian coordination structures.

- At the level of national coordination, support subnational capacity and partners to ensure harmonization and joint approaches across different locations and programs.

3.10.1 Child Protection (CP) AoR

The Child Protection AoR will pursue the following priorities:

- Provide a minimum assistance package of child protection services to populations living in high severity locations through center-based and outreach/mobile approaches to bring services closer and faster to those in need.
- Improve the quality of community-based child protection interventions and specialized child protection services, such as case management and referrals, multi-sectoral and multipurpose cash assistance.
- Enhance capacity sharing and exchange with national and local NGOs in order to strengthen their institutional, operational and technical capacities, meaningful participation in decision making, and improve access to funding opportunities as part of the overall sector strategy to scale up services.
- Support multi-sector and integrated responses contributing to child protection outcomes by enhancing referral pathways and networks through a multi-cluster approach, particularly with the Food and Education Clusters.

3.10.2 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) AoR

The GBV AoR response will focus primarily on women and girls, who are the primary victims of severe forms of sexual violence and rape and are often also forced to assume additional roles such as household heads and primary earners. Despite the under-reporting, women and girls account for the majority of survivors seeking services, with some GBV incidents against men and boys also recorded. Conflicts and climate shocks have weakened social support structures, institutions, and networks, leading to a breakdown of traditional accountability mechanisms, increased exposure to and normalization of acts of SGBV, amid restricted access to services, and shortages of frontline providers, and limited service availability, evidenced by the number of One Stop Centers, Safe

Houses, and Women and Girls Friendly Spaces being far fewer than the service needs in the context.

To respond to these needs, in implementing the 2024 HRP, the GBV AoR partners will:

- Prioritize and strengthen access to multi-sectoral lifesaving GBV case management, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), GBV and health services integrating sexual reproductive health (SRH); support to existing One Stop Centers, Women and Girls Friendly Spaces, health facilities, and safe houses, and establish new ones in underserved areas.
- Facilitate referrals of survivors and vulnerable women and girls for specialized health, mental health, safety, and legal and access to justice services in the care continuum and mainstreaming across sectors to strengthen access to life-sustaining basic services.
- Carry out GBV awareness with a focus on community engagement and mobilization aimed at addressing stigma, social norms, capacity building of frontline service providers, supportive supervision, staff care, and trauma mitigation.
- Procure, preposition, and distribute dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age, provide life skills, vocational training, and livelihood programming, and refer survivors and vulnerable women and girls for livelihood, empowerment, and multipurpose cash support to mitigate the effects of exposure to negative coping mechanisms, and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Improve the accuracy of monitoring and assessment data for a more effective, contextualized response, through improved ethical data and information management practices including through the rollout of the GBV Information Management System (IMS) in IDP settings.

3.10.3 Housing, Land and Property (HLP) AoR

The overall objective of the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Working Group (WG) is to facilitate a more systematic approach to addressing HLP issues on the ground. This will be done by promoting collaboration

and complementarity of efforts amongst government entities and agencies undertaking HLP activities and by addressing gaps in policy and technical areas.

In 2024, vulnerable displaced persons will be supported to allow them to access, claim, and exercise their HLP rights during displacement and return processes. Awareness raising activities on HLP rights will also be conducted to reduce the risk of eviction and violations of HLP rights. Support with securing the required HLP documentation will be provided to increase the security of tenure and exercising of HLP rights. Cash for rent will be provided to extremely vulnerable households or individuals exposed to forced eviction and/or secondary displacements who face severe protection risks and have limited or no access to livelihood opportunities. Capacity needs assessments will inform the needs of duty-bearers aimed at addressing HLP capacity gaps through trainings and technical assistance. HLP actors will also support access to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms or the formal justice system, with special attention to women's and girls' rights.

To mitigate the risks of HLP issues becoming the cause of further disputes or conflict as a result of humanitarian response, the HLP WG will support relevant actors to undertake due diligence before implementing activities that can have a direct or indirect effect on HLP rights (including construction of IDP sites, the reconstruction and/or rehabilitation of houses or shelter, allocating housing and agricultural land in relocation sites, or other construction such as WASH facilities). In this context, the HLP WG will provide capacity development to humanitarian and durable solutions actors on HLP and due diligence, especially in priority returnee areas.

3.10.4 Mine Action (MA) AoR

In order to ensure an effective, sustainable, and people-centered mine action response, the Mine Action (MA) AoR implements a comprehensive mine action program involving different national and international partners to ensure mines and explosive ordnance (EO) do not adversely affect communities, causing death or injuries or forcing people to engage in risky behavior.

- In response to the dire humanitarian needs caused by conflict, MA partners carry out technical and non-technical assessments to identify and, where possible, remove EO, including in residential areas, IDP sites and areas of operations of humanitarian actors.
- The MA AoR puts focus on much needed and life-saving Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) while supporting the wider humanitarian sector on the mitigation of risks posed by EO. To inform at-risk communities of the threat posed by mines and EO, mine action partners mark contaminated sites where possible, based on the findings of needs assessments. In addition to survey and explosive ordnance spot task activities, partners may also perform explosive ordnance clearance activities if authorized by relevant authorities.
- As part of the MA AoR coordination mechanism, accurate data on mines and EO incidents as well as the availability of specialized services in conflict-affected areas are collected to develop a directory of existing services for victims. Response to EO victims will be enhanced through the development and implementation of the MA Victim Assistance referral pathway standing operating procedure. As a result, victims will be connected to service providers and cluster partners - such as health, education, and emergency livelihoods - for appropriate intervention.
- The MA AoR progressively supports the development of a capability at national level through the Ethiopian Mine Action Office to manage and coordinate the Mine Action sector in the country. This includes the development and implementation of national standards, accreditation of operators and the set-up and operationalization of an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database to capture contamination data and information from the field.

Financial requirements

The total cost of protection activities in 2024 is US\$311,746,826, of which US\$83,548,253 is dedicated to General Protection, US\$94,544,000 for Child Protection, US\$106,523,800 for GBV, US\$10,353,970

for Mine Action, and US\$16,776,803 for HLP response. The cost per activity was validated in consultation with partners, compared to estimated costs used by partners in various projects during 2023 and adjusted to include increasing market prices and cost of living when appropriate.

The protection activities in the 2024 HRP have been designed to avoid duplication and reduce operational costs. While mobile interventions have the potential to reach more people at a comparatively low cost, static services and partner presence must be enhanced or re-established to ensure quality service delivery, increase protection interventions in hard-to reach areas and maximize the impact of community-level interventions. Wherever possible, the Protection Cluster and its partners will enhance an individual and family-tailored approach, to ensure the delivery of the most appropriate services to the people who need them the most.

Costs for protection activities typically cover the recruitment and deployment of experts and specialized staff, such as explosive ordnance disposal experts, social workers, case workers, psychologists, lawyers and protection monitors who work closely with community-based structures on a daily basis. The costs of some activities, like family tracing and reunification, legal aid and specialized psychosocial support, or explosive ordnance survey, removal, and disposal, are therefore relatively high and are often part of larger, comprehensive interventions. The estimated cost of activities which are also common to the Cluster's AoRs such as monitoring and vulnerability screening, data collection, training or psychosocial support, and awareness raising has been aligned with their costing methodology. Activity cost includes, where appropriate, staff, transportation and support costs, the procurement of advanced technical equipment as well as implementation in hard-to-reach areas. Activities are expected to be completed within the ordinary HRP period (12 months).

Monitoring

The Protection Cluster will report targets reached on specified indicators through the monthly updates by partners using ActivityInfo the Protection Response

Gap Analysis, and the quarterly Service mapping. Regular monitoring and analysis of the protection situation on the ground, including through the activities of the Protection Assessment and Monitoring Working Group launched in 2022, will support the production of regular protection briefing notes and Protection Analysis Updates to be shared with the broader humanitarian community. Moreover, the Cluster will produce dashboards and infographics to reflect the progress made and to identify gaps and delays in implementation.

The CP and GBV AoR will assist partners in using a result-based management approach in their programming and monitoring by setting the foundation for the use of Child Protection Information Management Systems (CPIMS+) and GBVIMS+. The Mine Action AoR will collect and analyze data on the number of hazardous areas surveyed, and objects identified and removed, as well as the number of individuals who have received EORE sessions. The HLP AoR will continue analyzing data on access to HLP documentation, and HLP dispute resolution, especially in areas of displacement, relocation, and return.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP) will remain a priority for protection partners who will facilitate meaningful participation and engagement of affected communities, including but not limited to the establishment of effective feedback mechanisms. Cluster members will be regularly reminded of the core humanitarian principles and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) to ensure that beneficiaries are not negatively affected by humanitarian interventions.

Monitoring of progress against indicators will be disaggregated by sex, age, gender, and disability to better understand whether protection interventions reach all those who need them the most.

3.11 WASH



PEOPLE IN NEED

15.2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

8.8M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

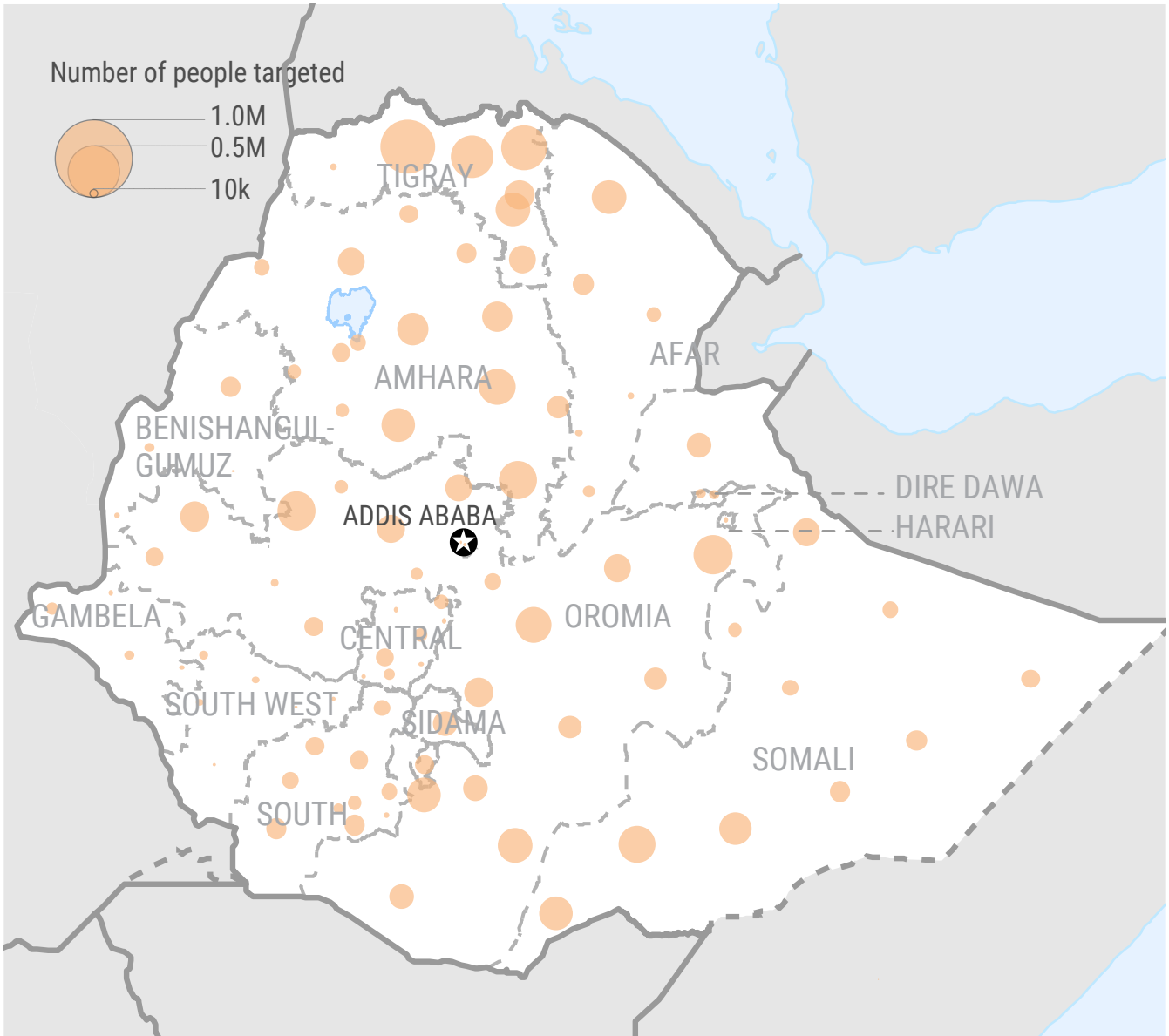
172.2M

51%

49%

51%

18%



Objectives

In 2024 the WASH cluster plans to target 8.8 million people. The WASH cluster response is articulated around two cluster objectives:

1. Ensure that affected people in need of life saving WASH services receive timely, equitable, safe, life-saving, and effective emergency WASH assistance.
2. Ensure that people affected by crisis have access to resilient and sustainable WASH services.

Response

The WASH response will be articulated around 6 activities:

1. Emergency water interventions, including water trucking, emergency water systems (EMWAT kits) and chlorination. Water trucking will be used only as a last-resort intervention when no other intervention is available. In light of the cholera outbreak, chlorination will be a prioritized intervention across the country in 2024.
2. Durable water interventions: Rehabilitation and maintenance of water schemes; pipe-line expansion; new water point development. In 2024 sustainable interventions will be prioritized from the start of any new emergency.
3. Emergency sanitation: Construction of emergency latrine, bathing, and handwashing facilities. This will include different types of latrines, such as VIP latrines, semi-permanent latrines, and also emergency trench latrines according to the needs and context.
4. Sanitation and hygiene promotion will go along with risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities for people affected by or at risk of disease outbreaks.
5. Provision/distribution of lifesaving WASH NFIs will be distributed to affected population to facilitate water storage and household level water treatment.
6. WASH in institutions in humanitarian settings: WASH in health care facilities and WASH in schools.

In 2024 the WASH cluster response will use approaches that have proven their value in a very dynamic and fluid context with important humanitarian needs.

The WASH cluster will continue to position WASH as a lead sector for “nexus approaches” in Ethiopia. WASH cluster partners will be requested to prioritize sustainable WASH interventions from the start of emergency responses. In parallel the cluster will expand its collaboration with development partners to encourage these partners to address the underlying drivers of humanitarian needs. This will be particularly important in 2024 when several contexts will benefit from a “nexus approach”: in conflict affected areas with significant WASH infrastructure damages where water point rehabilitation is critical; in drought affected areas where new resilient water point development and strategic borehole rehabilitation will improve access to water; and in areas affected by recurring diseases outbreaks that require investment in WASH systems to reduce transmission in a sustainable way.

Rapid response mechanisms remain critical in a volatile environment and the WASH cluster will work with RRM coordination mechanisms ⁷.

In IDP collective sites WASH partners continue to recommend implementation of the “full WASH package” including water, sanitation, hygiene and NFIs. A lead WASH partner is identified for each IDP collective site. This allows IDPs to benefit from the WASH services they need as well as making the monitoring of the response, and hence its quality, easier to manage.

The WASH cluster partners will focus on people centered approaches in the WASH cluster’s response. Technical specifications of WASH facilities will be designed in collaboration with affected people to incorporate their specific needs and protection perspective. The WASH response will also implement measures to prevent SEA and GBV such as ensuring proximity of water points to the user community to minimize the risk of exposure of women and girls to violence. Implementing the WASH minimum standards which promote protection; providing adequate

orientation for partners to consider protection in their plans and responses and capturing best lessons from all WASH humanitarian responses. The design and style of latrines should be inclusive and consider gender, age and physical disabilities. Latrines will be barrier-free, located close to living areas to minimize security threats to users, segregated for males and females, and have an inside lock. The WASH cluster will reinforce collaboration with the Protection cluster and its areas of responsibility and develop links with disability-focused organizations and women's group to learn from their experience.

The cluster will continue to strengthen inter-cluster intersectoral (ICSC) initiatives with other clusters. The ICSC includes joint geographic targeting, implementing minimum packages for all.

Sectors and joint monitoring: Access to safe drinking water and availability of reliable sanitation facilities will significantly contribute to addressing challenges in Health, Nutrition, ES/NFI and Protection sectors.

Financial requirements

The total requirement for the WASH response for 2024 is US\$172 million to reach 8.8 million people. Specific WASH activity packages were identified for each population type (IDPs in site; IDPs out of site; Returning IDPs; Affected Non-displaced populations and Returning migrants).

Monitoring

The WASH Cluster will monitor the response and its progress through monthly updates by partners using ActivityInfo. Regular national and regional cluster meetings will provide updates on the context, the WASH needs, response and identified gaps.

The quality of response will be monitored through joint monitoring visits with support from government counterparts and WASH partners. AAP will be ensured through PDM reports, Compliant Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) and collaboration with the AAP working group

Part 4:

Annexes

QORAHE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Hygiene promotion session in Qorahe sub kebele Photo: EHF



4.1 Cluster activities by Strategic Objectives

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

CLUSTER	CLUSTER RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NEED	TARGET	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Education	Provision of school feeding to emergency-affected children per cluster standard	9,786,842	400,000	12,000,000
ESNFI	Provision of Emergency Shelter to the displacement affected population that considers people most at risk to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences.	600,402	541,464	18,559,451
ESNFI	Provision Shelter to the displacement affected population that considers people most at risk to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences.	-	1	-
Food	Distribution of in-kind commodities or cash transfers to cover food needs of acute food insecure people	14,128,901	10,355,569	1,547,511,649
Health	Integration of minimum initial service package of RH (MISP) services into emergency health services for vulnerable populations especially IDPs, refugees and migrant populations	3,548,890	1,558,000	46,740,000
Health	Procurement and distribution of emergency health and medical supplies including Reproductive health kits to health facilities and MNHTs in areas affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies	16,444,109	6,660,285	78,104,666
Health	Provide mobile nutrition and health outreach services (MHNT) and PHC services to vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies	3,548,890	1,100,000	33,000,000
Health	Support ambulance services and emergency patient referral systems for populations affected by humanitarian crisis and health emergencies		420	12,600
Nutrition	Acces to quality treatment for underfive children severely malnourished in outpatient programe and in outreach activities	848,215	820,534	96,864,312
Nutrition	Assistance to moderate acute malnutrition children aged under five years in affected prioritised areas of concern	2,441,065	1,575,119	67,879,476
Nutrition	Care for under five children severely acute malnourished with medical complications in stabilisation centers	94,246	91,205	10,762,697
Nutrition	Protection and support of safe and appropriate feeding for infants and young children for safeguarding their survival, health and growth	848,215	150,856	453,147
Nutrition	Provision of supplementary nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition	1,393,229	830,764	100,439,586
WASH	Emergency sanitation	1,114,286	901,638	20,773,735

WASH	Emergency water	2,956,927	1,691,009	27,394,352
WASH	WASH NFI	4,797,838	3,168,875	9,506,624
Protection - GBV	Conduct trainings for frontline GBV service providers on case management, PSS, CMR, PFA etc...	-	150	750,000
Protection - GBV	Provide cash support to GBV survivors and other vulnerable women and girls.	1,794,975	643,241	19,297,240
Protection - GBV	Provide GBV case management services to women and girls and survivors.	143,598	53,799	13,449,827
Protection - General	Conduct Protection Monitoring.	1,550,775	784,457	6,275,656
Protection - General	Conduct Vulnerability Screening.	767,865	230,590	1,844,720
Protection - General	Undertake Community-based Outreach Activities, Sensitization and Awareness Campaigns to address barriers to access of acute protection services and humanitarian assistance.	326,530	98,057	1,176,684
Protection - Mine Action	Clearance and/or explosive ordnance disposal (where possible and providing authorization is granted) through effective community engagement, information collation and analysis process.	91,346	13,622	2,055,150
Protection - Mine Action	Conduct awareness raising and community engagement on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.	7,018,987	348,922	7,018,980
Protection - Mine Action	Identify Explosive Ordnance (EO) contamination affecting the most vulnerable and mitigate related risks by conducting assessment activities including assessment, survey, marking, mine field mapping.	4,240,860	421,637	1,000,000
Protection - Mine Action	Provide assistance to survivors of mines and explosive ordnance incidents and their family members.	4,720	472	103,840
Protection - Child Protection	Provide Case Management for identified girls and boys with child protection concerns.	220,000	70,000	17,500,000
Protection - Child Protection	Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)(level 3 & 4) for children and caregivers.	222,200	70,000	5,740,000
Protection - Child Protection	Provide support to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).	47,000	15,000	3,750,000
Multi-Purpose Cash	One-off emergency multi-purpose cash support to most vulnerable crisis affected HHS (for 1 round)		280,000	9,324,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

CLUSTER	CLUSTER RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NEED	TARGET	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Agriculture	Provision of cash+ to the most vulnerable farming and pastoral households.	2,825,780	2,112,540	65,488,737
Agriculture	Provision of supplementary livestock feed to vulnerable pastoral households and agro-pastoral households	8,477,341	2,106,424	25,277,083
Agriculture	Support restocking/destocking of animals to mitigate large-scale loss of livestock	3,249,647	231,893	10,667,061
Agriculture	Support treatment and vaccination of animals to mitigate large-scale loss of livestock	11,303,121	5,256,859	63,082,310
CCCM	Ensure care and maintenance of the site's infrastructure, while mitigating the impacts of environmental degradation	1,908,476	1,088,637	17,548,828
CCCM	Promote the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and disaster affected people, through targeted, community-centered multi-sector interventions that "do no harm" and contribute to social cohesion outcomes	1,908,476	1,088,637	3,875,548
CCCM	Provide CCCM capacity building support to staff and authorities interventions that "do no harm" and contribute to social cohesion outcomes	1,000	600	1,800,000
CCCM	Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures	1,908,476	1,088,637	5,094,821
Education	Conduct inclusive and participatory awareness-raising campaigns (child protection risk, health & Hygiene) for emergency-affected children and caregivers in line with cluster guidance	10,403,447	1,500,000	7,500,000
Education	Distribution of teaching and learning materials to emergency-affected children per cluster guidance	9,927,472	700,000	21,000,000
Education	Provision of Menstrual Hygiene and Health (MHH) kits and MHH Sessions per cluster standard / guidance	1,744,054	43,999	2,639,940
Education	Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces(TLS)/small-scale rehabilitation of schools/ WASH facilities (includes decommissioning and cleaning)	837,478	480	2,400,000
ESNFI	Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) to persons with disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness to improve health and protection outcomes.	75,553	61,875	3,262,513
ESNFI	Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) that consider women's and children's needs to improve health and protection outcomes.	428,132	350,627	17,550,070
ESNFI	Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected persons with disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness.	218,511	189,662	7,245,079
ESNFI	Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected populations to improve their living conditions.	1,238,230	1,074,750	33,191,605

ESNFI	Provision of Emergency Shelter Repair Kits to Returnees, most at risk and whose houses are completely damaged.	542,316	492,109	34,447,623
ESNFI	Provision of temporary shelters to returning migrants to ensure appropriate protection against the elements.	146,776	146,776	334,282
ESNFI	Provision of essential non-food items to returning migrants including those with increased vulnerabilities (disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness other health conditions).	24,443	24,443	5,255,150
ESNFI	Provision of essential non-food items to returning migrants to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences.	138,508	138,508	16,576,420
Food	Conduct trainings for partners, in collaboration with protection, PSEA, gender actors, to ensure access to protective environment for targeted food insecure people.			
Food	Conduct regular food security assessments/analysis and monitoring of the food response			
Health	Carry out vaccination campaigns for childhood illnesses and diseases of outbreak potential for vulnerable populations including IDPS, refugees and migrant populations	1,644,411	480,700	14,421,000
Health	Risk communication and community engagement through social and behavioral change communication (SBCC)	8,307,261	3,000,000	15,000,000
Health	Train health workers on prevention, management and control of outbreaks		420	12,600
Logistics	facilitate and streamline the access to logistics transport services as last resort			5,000,000
Logistics	facilitate and streamline the access to warehouses services as last resort			3,000,000
Logistics	Providing information management and coordination to the humanitarian community			1,000,000
Logistics	UNHAS: facilitate the access to logistics services for the entire humanitarian community			6,000,000
Nutrition	Conduct quality nutrition assessment (rapid assessments, surveys....) in affected areas for improved decision making		20	-
Nutrition	Enhancing capacity for nutrition preparedness, response and coordination in emergency for nutrition partners and government staffs		6	-
Nutrition	Ensure continuous analysis and interpretation of the information collected and triangulated and disseminate information with decision makers on time		12	-
Nutrition	Promote and extension with other clusters and working groups, of an ISC package of key interventions in drought affected woredas for a reduction of wasting burden		15	-
WASH	Sanitation and hygiene messaging	10,303,958	6,047,212	7,256,654
Protection - GBV	Conduct community awareness raising campaigns on GBV, PSEA and SRHR information.	3,159,156	1,105,705	11,057,048

Protection - GBV	Conduct trainings for community members, paralegals, para-counsellors etc.	107,699	37,694	1,130,834
Protection - GBV	Conduct trainings on GBV for Non-GBV actors (GBV mainstreaming, pocket guide roll out etc.).	-	1,000	30,000
Protection - GBV	Dignity Kits programming for Women and girls of Reproductive Age.	1,148,784	402,074	12,062,234
Protection - GBV	Establish and or strengthen women and girls friendly spaces.	-	50	750,000
Protection - GBV	Provide Legal assistance to vulnerable women & girls and GBV survivors.	107,699	37,694	1,884,724
Protection - GBV	Provide Psychosocial support services to vulnerable and at risk women and girls.	861,588	315,906	31,590,584
Protection - GBV	Strengthen existing One Stop Centre services through provision of medical and non medical supplies and renovation etc...	-	65	325,000
Protection - General	Build the capacity of frontline service providers, including government officials, on protection matters and inclusive humanitarian response.	-	49,029	1,127,667
Protection - General	Implement cash interventions to minimize exposure to protection risks and negative coping mechanisms.	-	307,453	12,298,114
Protection - General	Implement community-based activities, and empower affected people on their rights to humanitarian assistance, and address exposure to acute protection risks.	441,257	98,057	1,176,684
Protection - General	Provide Targeted Individual Support to persons exposed to violence, abuse or serious neglect (excluding CP, GBV and MA case management).	1,383,539	307,453	46,117,950
Protection - General	Strengthen protection mainstreaming through capacity building initiatives directed to service providers, including duty bearers, community representatives and humanitarian staff.	-	114,504	2,633,592
Protection - General	Support for obtaining civil documentation (excluded birth registration).	489,480	98,057	2,255,311
Protection - HLP	Provide cash for rent for households at risk of eviction.	219,081	8,740	1,323,281
Protection - Mine Action	Conduct capacity building of Community Liaison, EORE, Non-Technical Survey and clearance teams.	2,220	1,591	176,000
Protection - Child Protection	Conduct community awareness raising sessions to prevent child protection risks in targeted locations	3,149,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
Protection - Child Protection	Provide Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)level 2 community-based for children and caregivers.	888,800	280,000	22,960,000
Protection - Child Protection	Raise awareness at community level on child protection with specific focus on Acute child protection issues within a given community	3,149,000	1,000,000	20,000,000

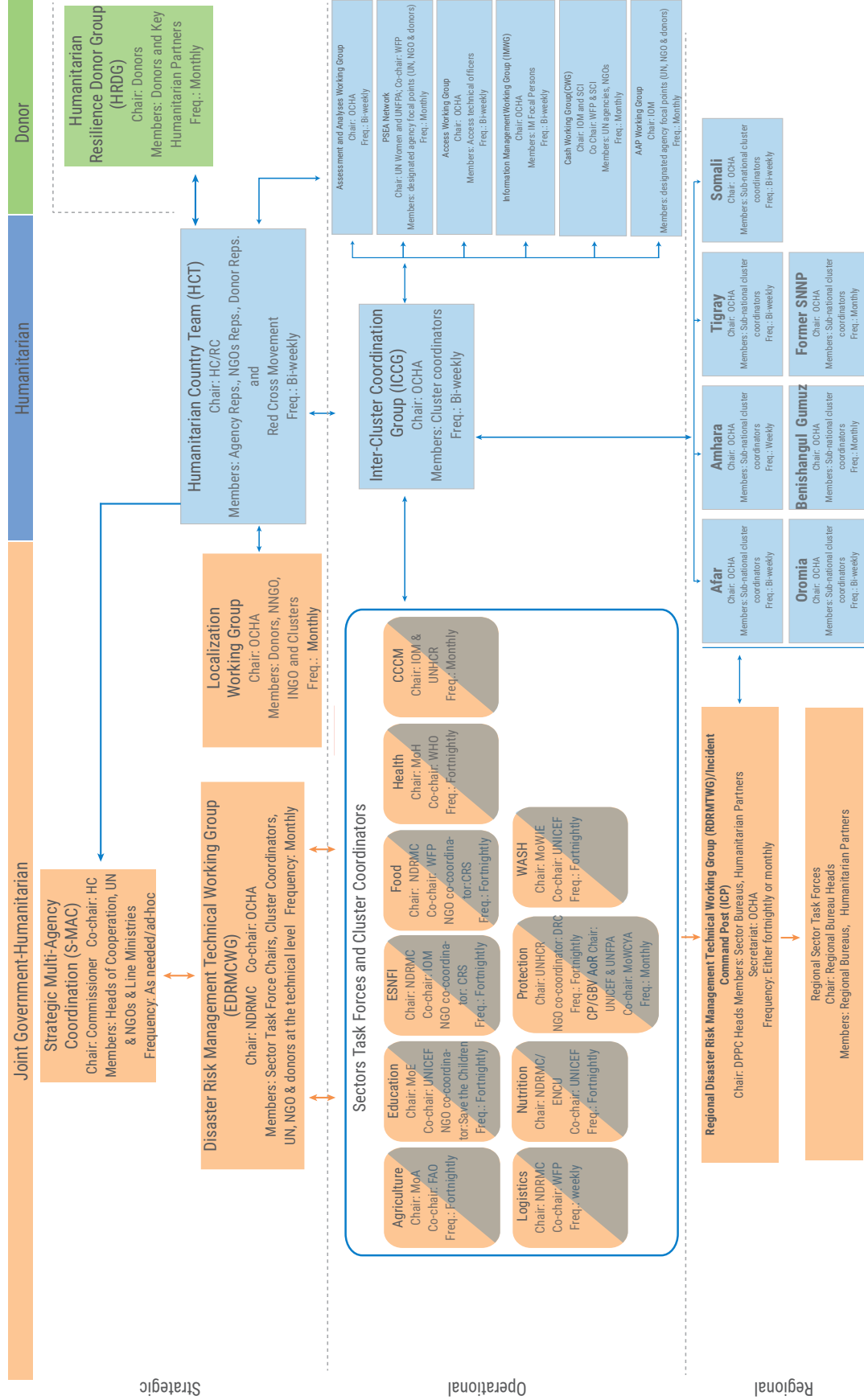
Protection - Child Protection	Strengthen family and caregiving environment for foster families	22,000	7,000	574,000
Protection - Child Protection	Strengthen family and caregiving environment.	110,000	35,000	2,870,000
Multi-Purpose Cash	Multiple round multi-purpose cash support to most vulnerable crisis affected HHs to reduce protection risks and negative coping strategies		1,120,000	90,676,000
Coordination and Common Services	Comprehensive assessments			5,780,000
Coordination and Common Services	Cross-cutting analysis and joint intersectoral analysis			537,000
Coordination and Common Services	Food security monitoring & assessments			1,210,000
Coordination and Common Services	Overall coordination			9,256,846
Coordination and Common Services	Rapid needs assessments			87,000
Coordination and Common Services	Situation monitoring of priority locations			4,507,500
Coordination and Common Services	Training and capacity building			1,710,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

CLUSTER	CLUSTER RESPONSE ACTIVITY	NEED	TARGET	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Agriculture	Drought power support for effective land preparation activities	2,543,202	272,598	1,635,585
Agriculture	Provision of improved locally adapted drought tolerant crops (cereals, pulses and vegetables) and fodder seeds together with essential farm tools and equipment	12,009,566	4,565,740	91,314,794
Agriculture	Provision of Income Generating Activities to the most vulnerable farming and pastoral households.	3,532,225	928,972	65,028,057
Education	Enhance the capacity of emergency-affected- education personnel on safe Identification and referrals, well-being (includes PSS), and inclusive pedagogy, per cluster guidelines		50,315	5,786,225
Education	Measuring the learning outcome of emergency-affected children through the administration of basic literacy and numeracy metrics	7,651,082	10,000	300,000
Education	Provision of nonformal/alternative education activities for emergency-affected pre-primary and primary aged children per cluster guidance	7,040,379	746,119	49,990,001
Education	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools	7,200,000	-	-
Education	Strengthening the existing preparedness mechanisms in most-disaster prone WOREDAS (includes disaster risk management, anticipatory action, etc)		-	-
ESNFI	Provision of Emergency Shelter Repair Kit to HHs whose houses are partially damaged that consider the needs of women, children, people with disabilities, and the safety of beneficiaries.	586,240	536,532	13,657,186
Health	Strengthen early warning system and emergency preparedness (Disease surveillance, alert investigation and verification)		1,500	45,000
Health	Support minor rehabilitation and replacement of equipment, furniture, medical supplies in selected health facilities (including for disability-friendly modifications)		1,000,000	
Health	Support the re-establishment of supply chain management in affected health facilities		1,000,000	
Nutrition	Community led originated nutrition response		6	-
WASH	Durable water	7,941,617	4,660,024	106,761,143
WASH	WASH in institutions		50	500,000
Protection - GBV	Engage communities towards shifting harmful gender norms and practices including men & boys engagement through EBIs e.g. SASAI, EMAP etc.	358,995	125,648	1,256,483
Protection - GBV	Promote women's socio-economic and political empowerment for their involvement in development and peace processes.	143,598	50,259	5,025,931

Protection - GBV	Provide staff care for frontline services providers working with GBV survivors to address secondary/ vicarious trauma through supervisory counselling.	-	2,500	375,000
Protection - GBV	Provide vulnerable and at risk women and girls with life skills and vocational training and provide start up support.	71,799	25,130	7,538,896
Protection - General	Build the capacity of government officials and non-protection actors on protection issues and inclusive humanitarian response.	-	92,860	2,135,782
Protection - General	Implement community-based activities, and empower affected people on their rights, and address protection risks that affect them.	902,720	271,087	3,253,046
Protection - General	Undertake Community-based Outreach Activities, Sensitization and Awareness Campaigns.	1,219,892	271,087	3,253,046
Protection - HLP	Facilitate access to alternative mechanisms to resolve HLP disputes.	131,449	8,740	1,323,281
Protection - HLP	Provide capacity building/training on HLP to duty-bearers, community leaders/representatives and implementing partners.	306,714	69,922	923,193
Protection - HLP	Provide individual counselling on HLP.	1,051,590	96,142	5,222,674
Protection - HLP	Provide information on HLP.	1,577,385	349,241	4,224,769
Protection - HLP	Provide technical assistance and legal representation on HLP	657,244	307,024	3,372,744
Protection - HLP	Support to obtaining documentation related to House, Land and Property (HLP).	438,162	34,961	386,862
Protection - Mine Action	Mainstream Mine Action across all sectors			
Protection - Child Protection	Build the capacity of national and international child protection actors on child protection approaches (i.e. Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS), case management, and child safeguarding policy)	15,000	5,000	575,000
Protection - Child Protection	Conduct capacity building, strengthen systems and mainstream Child Protection across all sectors.	15,000	5,000	575,000

4.2 Humanitarian Coordination Architecture



4.3

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Ethiopia

The Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are responsible for the coordination of the refugee response in Ethiopia. As such, this section does not represent the views of the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and OCHA and the funding requirements are not included in the total financial ask of the HRP but under the 2023 Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan (OCHA to include – this is from the 2023 HRP)

Background

As of December 2023, Ethiopia hosts 958,016 refugees and asylum seekers and remains one of the largest refugee hosting countries in Africa. The refugee population has grown significantly in 2023, as Ethiopia welcomed more than 130,000 refugees and asylum seekers, following the outbreak of armed conflict in Somalia and Sudan. The largest group of refugees residing in Ethiopia is from South Sudan (44 per cent), followed by Somalia (32 per cent), Eritrea (18 per cent) and Sudan (5 per cent). Around 85 per cent of refugees reside in 21 camps and 4 sites and settlements across the country, with the largest population hosted in the Gambella Region and in the Liban Zone (Melkadida) of the Somali Region. Close to 79,000 refugees, mainly of Eritrean nationality, reside in urban areas, including the capital of Addis Ababa. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) continues to demonstrate generosity towards individuals in need of international protection and maintains an open-door policy for those seeking safety and protection on their territory.

Ethiopia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Ethiopia is also a party to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The GoE continues to implement pledges made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum,

including the realization of nine pledges submitted during the Leader's Summit in 2016 to support the gradual inclusion of refugees in national services and systems. Moreover, the GoE made additional new commitments at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023 aimed at improving the lives of refugees and host communities. The six pledges focus on 1) addressing the environmental impact of hosting a large number of refugees, including by providing alternative forms of energy, planting multi-purpose seedlings and enforcing environmental rehabilitation activities, 2) transforming refugee camps into sustainable urban settlements, 3) inclusion of refugees into the national Central Statistics Service (CSS), national gender-based violence prevention and response programs, and national ID program, 4) improving the enabling environment for private sector engagement and investment to boost productivity of refugee and host communities, 5) provision of access to 10,000 hectares of irrigable land, and finally, 6) enhancing digital infrastructure in refugee hosting areas to facilitate refugee inclusion to the digital economy.

In 2023, Ethiopia continued to grapple with insecurity in parts of the country, a challenging economic situation with a rising inflation rate, and the devastating impact of climate change, including prolonged drought and floods, which exacerbated the number of Ethiopians and refugees in need of humanitarian assistance. After a country-wide review, it was determined, in coordination with donors, humanitarian partners, and the GoE, that food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia was mismanaged and food assistance to refugees was interrupted from June to October 2023. Resumption followed collective efforts to improve the integrity of the delivery systems to get food to the intended recipients. The pause and the resumption processes have exacerbated protection

risks for refugees in the country and led to an increase in harmful coping mechanisms among refugees, including a rise in early child marriages, child labor, theft, sexual exploitation, and other forms of gender-based violence, as well as an upsurge in malnutrition rates. Prolonged drought also had a severe impact on refugees and host communities living in the Somali, Oromia, South Ethiopia region, Central Ethiopia, Afar and Tigray Regions and have significantly increased the number of food insecure individuals in the country. Between October and November 2023, flooding and mudslides from heavy rainfall and river overflows affected thousands of people in the Somali, Afar, South Ethiopia and Gambella Regions. This includes refugees, especially the more than 200,000 hosted in the Liban Zone (Melkadida) in the Somali Region.

Since conflict broke out in Sudan in April 2023, more than 40,000 individuals in need of international protection crossed the border into Ethiopia. The majority of the refugees have entered through border points in the Amhara Region (Metema) and Benishangul-Gumuz Region (Kurmuk), while a smaller number arrived via the border points in the Gambella Region (Pagak and Burbiey). Due to the continued escalation of fighting in Sudan, it is expected that more refugees will cross the border to seek safety in Ethiopia in 2024. RRS and UNHCR, in close collaboration with regional and local authorities and other partners, have established new refugee settlements in the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions to provide protection and solutions services for the newly arrived refugees. Close to 20,000 refugees are hosted in the Kumer settlement and transit center in the Metema area of the Amhara Region. Due to the high number of new arrivals, a new site called “Awulala”, located in the Amhara Region, has been identified to accommodate additional refugees. Partners in the area are currently constructing essential infrastructure, such as latrines, shelters, and others, to prepare the site for the relocation of refugees. In Benishangul-Gumuz Region, close to 17,000 refugees are hosted in the Kurmuk area, located near the Sudanese border.

In February 2023, close to 100,000 refugees from Laas Caanood in Somalia crossed the border into Ethiopia in search of safety and protection, following

outbreak of conflict. The refugees arrived in various locations across the Doolo zone of the Somali Region, an area severely impacted by prolonged drought. Humanitarian partners provided immediate lifesaving assistance to the refugees, including registration and other protection services, food assistance, WASH, and shelter interventions. Close to 50,000 refugees are currently hosted in the newly established Mirqaan settlement in the Eastern part of the Somali Region, while additional refugees reside within the host community.

Insecurity in some refugee-hosting regions of Ethiopia has impacted the protection environment for refugees, including Sudanese, South Sudanese, and Eritrean refugees residing in affected regions. In Amhara, nearly 20,000 newly arrived refugees fleeing the conflict in Sudan are hosted in the Metema and along the Ethiopia-Sudan border.

Insecurity in the Amhara Region, triggering an emergency declaration by Parliament, has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the newly arrived refugees, especially during periods of intense fighting, which hampered access to the refugee sites and delivery of services. Moreover, the disruption in the communication network in the region has further challenged the operational response. Due to ongoing instability in the Oromia and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions, transport of relief items along the road between Addis Ababa - Ambo – Nkemte and onwards to Assosa has been blocked, impacting delivery of humanitarian and commercial supplies to close to 80,000 Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees residing in and around Assosa, including new arriving refugees from Sudan hosted in the Kurmuk area of Benishangul-Gumuz Region. The Gambella Region, where 385,000 refugees are hosted, has also been highly impacted by instability and violence, due to ethnic tensions. This has also resulted in security and access challenges for humanitarian partners.

Coordination and partnerships

The main coordinating agencies for the refugee response in Ethiopia is RRS and UNHCR. Through bi-monthly Inter-Agency Meetings, RRS and UNHCR meet with all partners to discuss inter-sector

operational issues, identify gaps in the response, and ensure alignment and complementarity of the response. Field-level coordination structures ensure that day-to-day progress and challenges are implemented and managed efficiently between partners. Overall, UNHCR works closely with 57 humanitarian and development organizations in the humanitarian refugee response to consolidate a collective multi-partner approach. UNHCR is also part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure that the needs of the persons of concern are effectively addressed across the UN System, in line with UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). To foster refugee inclusion in national services, in line with Ethiopia's commitment under the Global Compact for Refugees, UNHCR and partners are working with line Ministries, regional and local authorities, UN Agencies, development partners and the private sector.

The annual Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) is the main interagency planning and coordination tool for the 2024 refugee response in Ethiopia. It brings together RRS, UNHCR, and humanitarian and development partners, and outlines the needs and planned response for all refugees, and asylum-seekers in the country as well as host communities. The CRRP provides a strategic direction for the 2024 refugee response across all sectors and ensures linkages between humanitarian and development actors in support of protection and solutions. This cooperation is based on the draft ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, the Ethiopian Government's 10-year Growth and Transformation Plan, the Regional Development Planning, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) to ensure an integrated and comprehensive approach to refugee assistance. The plan will be revised as needed and complemented with further activities to scale up the inter-agency response. Coordination of Protection actors resumed in 2023, co-chaired by RRS and UNHCR. In coordination with 20+ partners, RRS and UNHCR have developed refugee response plans for 2024 for the Sudan emergency and the South Sudan situation.

Objectives

The refugee response in Ethiopia in 2024 will focus on promoting and enhancing the provision of protection and solutions for and with refugees. The objectives will include preserving and enhancing the protection environment for refugees, including availability of fair protection processes and documentation, mitigation, prevention and response to violence and exploitation, and strengthening of community-based protection systems and protection monitoring. For new arrivals, the focus will remain on non-camp and solutions from the start to avoid parallel service delivery wherever possible. At all times, partners will prioritize lifesaving interventions, and maintain focus on prevention and risk mitigation of gender-based violence, and the protection of children, older persons, and other persons with specific needs.

RRS, UNHCR and partners in the refugee response will continue to promote and expand opportunities for durable solutions for the refugee population. UNHCR does not promote voluntary repatriation to Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen, as returns in safety and dignity cannot be guaranteed, however, whenever feasible, engagement in regional collaboration to support voluntary repatriation will be pursued. Aligned with the objectives of the GCR, resettlement and complementary pathways will continue to be promoted and supported in 2024. Complementary pathways include refugees' access to scholarship opportunities and family reunification. Labor mobility to Canada is expected to significantly increase in 2024, while other refugees will have access to the Italian Humanitarian Corridor. In 2023, the Government of Ethiopia has pledged to move towards issuance of Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents, UNHCR and partners will continue to work closely with the Ethiopian authorities, towards implementation of the pledge, which will significantly enhance travel for refugees who do find their own legal pathway out of Ethiopia through work or education. In the interim, support will be provided for the issuance of Convention Travel Documents for travel purposes. According to an analysis of resettlement needs, around 192,831 refugees will need resettlement in 2024. This estimate includes refugees who were transferred from refugee camps to urban settings,

through an assistance program based on their critical specific needs.

Support will also be provided to the Government of Ethiopia to implement pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2023 and in 2019. This includes supporting the inclusion of refugees into national systems and services, including health and education, as well as enable refugees to gain greater access to livelihoods opportunities to enable self-reliance and reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance. To support inclusion and self-reliance of refugees hosted in Ethiopia, RRS, UNHCR and partners will continue to implement an 'solutions from the onset' approach to new refugee influx in the country. This entails expansion and investment in local health facilities, schools, and other services, to benefit both refugees and the local host community and promote peaceful co-existence. Investing in the self-reliance of refugees will significantly reduce aid dependency and negative coping mechanisms in the long term. It can empower refugees to meet their needs in a safe, sustainable, and dignified manner and can also contribute to the growth of local economies. UNHCR will continue cooperation with development organizations such as the World Bank, regional entities like the African Development Bank, and development donors to build long-term support and find durable solutions for people forced to flee.

Monitoring

Interagency partners within the CRRP have developed a monitoring framework based on agreed indicators to measure progress as well as gaps per sectoral response activities. Monitoring and evaluation remain key components to ensure that key outcomes are met, and corrective action is taken, where necessary, to ensure outcomes and impacts are achieved. Importantly, the framework will be implemented to ensure prioritized attention to persons with specific needs. The monitoring framework of the CRRP also establishes coordinated and common reporting tools, determines methods of obtaining indicators, assigns responsibility for information gathering, determines timeframe and frequency of data collection and establishes clear mechanisms for knowledge and information sharing. To ensure accountability to

affected populations (AAP), feedback mechanisms will be established, allowing affected/target populations and RRP partners to regularly communicate. This is aimed at ensuring that the needs and concerns of affected populations guide the response. Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and other organizations led by displaced, stateless persons, and community-based organizations (CBOs), including those led by women and youth will be engaged in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making to ensure meaningful participation of refugees and strengthen localized approaches.

4.4

What if we fail to respond?

An estimated people including 4 million drought-affected depend on food assistance through distribution of cash and in-kind food rations for survival. About 5 million people, mostly children and women, will need nutrition interventions this year. Lack of food and nutrition assistance will bring them to the brink of hunger and severe malnutrition, exposing households to negative coping mechanisms such as school dropout, child labour and begging, transitional sex, early and child marriage, and gender-based violence, and will potentially lead to loss of lives.

If we do not scale-up and act early enough, shortage of food and acute malnutrition will worsen, particularly among the most vulnerable people, women and children with severe acute malnutrition who have a higher risk of death from common childhood illness such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria.

If we fail to deliver, the most vulnerable people, including women, children, persons with disabilities, those with mental health needs, the elderly, and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, will not access lifesaving health services. Proper and timely health care will mitigate epidemic prone disease outbreaks (cholera, malaria, and measles) and avoid preventable deaths. Inadequate funding for vaccines, and delayed recovery and restoration of essential health facilities will result in more people lacking essential health care services. We will have thus failed to meet the objectives we set out to reduce morbidity, mortality, and suffering.

Failure to respond will jeopardize restoring and enhancing the livelihoods of conflict, violence and climate shock affected populations including those displaced, host communities, and returning IDPs. Inaction may well lead to irreversible damage

to the affected populations and will cause further vulnerabilities.

More needs to be done, through resilience interventions, to protect and sustain the core agricultural and pastoral livelihoods of people affected by multiple overlaying recurrent shocks. Without timely response, millions of vulnerable people would be sentenced to bare the impact of recurrent shocks making recovery harder. Communities need support to improve crop production, access to seeds and tools, and enhance livestock health and production, so to reduce dependency on food assistance.

Fifteen million people in Ethiopia do not have access to safe adequate water, a primary need equally important for health, dignity, and survival. Response in water, sanitation and hygiene crises settings requires a focus on emergency and durable water interventions, jointly with health actors, including in health and learning institutions, in preparedness and prevention of recurrent water-borne disease emergencies.

It is crucial to continue serving the displaced population – the most vulnerable of all - with basic services. The inability to do so will deny more than 3.5 million⁸ internally displaced people access to their basic human rights and will further exacerbate their vulnerabilities and exacerbate protracted needs.

Protection risks triggered by conflict and natural disasters remain high and of concern. This year, more than 14.1 million people require specialized lifesaving and life-sustaining protection services. Survivors of violence and abuse, mostly women and children, need our help so they would not be further victimized. Children's growth, development, and mental health and psychosocial well-being would depend on assistance they receive from protection partners. Inaction to their

plight will have irreversible damages not only on them but also on the society.

Inadequate funding of education-in-emergency will increase the number of children not receiving any formal or informal education, putting girls and boys at much higher risk of violence, loss of learning opportunities, and poverty. About 3 million crisis-affected children, including with disabilities, will lose equitable access to safe, protective, and conducive learning environments while the capacity of education institutions and the quality of education and personnel will decline.

Timely delivery of life-saving humanitarian cargo must be facilitated by all concerned. Operational and security challenges must be eased, otherwise, the lives, livelihoods and well-being of the affected populations will be significantly compromised, and the urgent humanitarian assistance will not reach those most in need.

We could all imagine the catastrophic humanitarian consequences if we fail to respond to the urgent

needs of the vulnerable men, women, and children and those most in need in the country. The cost of inaction will be very high on the lives and livelihoods of millions, when we have the capacity to spare precious lives.

4.5

How to Contribute

Central Emergency Response Fund

The CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities, and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world.

cerf.un.org/donate

Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund

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

www.unocha.org/ethiopia

Government of Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia has a risk financing mechanism for humanitarian and development interventions. Bilateral financial support directly targeting the Government of Ethiopia can be made through this channel.

4.6 Acronyms

5W	Who does What, Where, When and for Whom	EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessments
AA	Anticipatory Action	EHF	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund
ABA	Area-Based Approach	EMWAT	Emergency Water Systems (kits)
ATF	Agriculture Task Force	EO	Explosive Ordnance
A&AWG	Assessment and Analysis Working Group	EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
AoR	Area of Responsibility	ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
BoLSA	Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs	ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
CBO	Community Based Organisation	ERM	Emergency Response Mechanism
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	ES/NFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
CCA	Common Country Analysis	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	FSNMS	Food Security Nutrition Monitoring
CCS	Coordination and Common Services	FTS	Financial Tracking System
CEA	Cost Effectiveness Analyses	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
CF	Cooperation Framework	GCR	Global Compact for Refugees
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism	GoE	Government Of Ethiopia
CFRM	Complaint, Feedback and Response Mechanism	GRF	Global Refugee Forum
CLA	Cluster Leads Agency	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CMCoord	Civil-Military Coordination	HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding
CO	Cluster Objective	HEA	Household Economy Approach
CP	Child Protection	HeRAMS	Health Resources and Availability Monitoring System
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System	HINGO	Humanitarian-International Non-Government Organization
CRRP	Country Refugee Response Plan	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CSO	Civil Society Organization	HLP	Housing, Land and Property
CSS	Central Statistics Service	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
CWG	Cash Working Group	HQ	Head Quarters
DPG	Development Partners Group	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	IAA-WG	Inter-Agency Accountability Working Group
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Group
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ECWG	Ethiopia Cash Working Group	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
EDRMC	Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission		

ICSC	Inter-Cluster Intersectoral	RRT	Rapid Response Team
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SADD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
IM	Information Management	SC	Steering Committee
IMS	Information Management System	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
IMWG	Information Management Working Group	SRF	Service Request Form
IOM	International Organization for Migration	SWAN	SCI, WVI, AAH, and NRC (Consortium)
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	TWG	Technical Working Group
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
MA	Mine Action	UGC	User Group Committee
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition	UN	United Nations
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket	UNCT	UN Country Team
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MIRA	Multi Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Packages	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MPC	Multi-Purpose Cash	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MRC	Migrant Response Center	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessments	UPSNJP	Urban Safety Nets and Jobs Project
MT	Metric Tonnage	US	United States
NFI	Non-Food Items	VBT	Vulnerability-Based Targeting
NGO	Non-Government Organization	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	WB	World Bank
PASS	Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey	WFP	World Food Program
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring	WG	Working Group
PiN	People in Need	WHO	World Health Organization
PMT	Performance Management Tool		
PoE	Points of Entry		
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program		
PSS	Passenger Satisfaction Survey		
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator		
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement		
RITA	Relief Item Tracking Application		
RLOs	Refugee-Led Organizations		
RPM	Response Planning and Monitoring		
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanisms		
RRS	Refugees and Returnees Service		

4.7

End notes

- 1 WHO, Health Topics (Ethiopia) | WHO | Regional Office for Africa, <https://www.afro.who.int/countries/ethiopia/topic/health-topics-ethiopia>
- 2 WHO Disease Outbreak News, Measles – Ethiopia May 2023 <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news/item/2023-DON460>
- 3 The category of ‘Hard-to-reach’ refers to areas where the security situation is volatile, compromising the safety and security of the population and aid workers, impeding relief operations on a quasi-permanent basis. Aid workers may be arbitrarily detained, threatened, or relocated, and activities temporarily suspended. Relief assets and supplies may be stolen, and public and humanitarian premises damaged. The population face major protection risks and have very limited access to essential services. The humanitarian response is frequently disrupted and completely substandard, even with adequate resources partners would only be able to reach a minority of people in need.
- 4 OCHA has activated the ‘AccessWG’ at the sub-national levels in Semera (Afar), Assossa (BGR), Bahir Dahr (Amhara), Mekelle and Shire (Tigray), Nekemte and Bule Hora (Oromia), Jijiga and Gode (Somali).
- 5 Access analysis is prepared based on the information gathered from the humanitarian partners and other reliable sources on the ground. It depicts the general situation regarding humanitarian access in Ethiopia down to the woreda level during the reporting period. This information is publicly available in the ‘Humanitarian Data Exchange’ portal (<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/ethiopia-humanitarian-access>)
- 6 John Hoddinott & Derek Headey & Mekdim Dereje, 2015. “Cows, Missing Milk Markets, and Nutrition in Rural Ethiopia,” *Journal of Development Studies*, Taylor & Francis Journals, vol. 51(8), pages 958-975, August.
- 7 Current rapid response mechanisms with a WASH component include the IRC-lead emergency response mechanism (ERM); the Save the Children led SWAN consortium; UNICEF’s rapid response mechanism (RRM); and the IOM rapid response fund (RRF)
- 8 Amhara region largely uncovered in monitoring due to increased insecurity, therefore both IDP and returning IDP caseloads likely to be higher for national figures.

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