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Cover photo 17 July 2022. Kori Town, Afar Region. One of many animal carcasses lies behind a community in Kori town. Before the drought, the extended family had more than 300 shoats. Now, only 20 remain alive. Credit: Liz Loh-Taylor for OCHA Ethiopia.
The first reiteration of the Drought Response Plan was developed in April 2022 as an extract of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2022 using the information available at the time. By the end of June more data became available indicating the worsening drought conditions and expansion to other regions. This revised plan takes in consideration the new data available and expand the scope of the response to the new areas affected by the drought and reviews the response strategy and resources needed to respond to the growing needs until the end of the year. It is expected that the situation will continue to evolve over the next few months. This plan will serve to organize and monitor the drought response until the end of 2022. This drought response plan is an integral part of the Ethiopia HRP 2022 and will be integrated with the HRP mid-year review to be carried out in August.

A worsening and expanding drought over the last few months expected to continue in the coming months - Following four consecutive failed rainy seasons in parts of Ethiopia, the drought impact has continued to worsen and expand over the last few months with more areas affected, notably in Afar.

Recent weather forecasts point towards a higher likelihood that the upcoming deyr/hageya rainy season (October – December 2022) will also be below-average, making it an unprecedented fifth consecutive failed rainy season. Already, owing to the revised methodology used for revising this plan to strengthen the identification of drought-affected areas, the number of affected woredas increased from 157 in the first iteration of the Drought Response Plan to 391 by the end of June.

At present, there are 16.99 million who will be targeted for multi-sector lifesaving assistance for the rest of the year. This is an increase from 8.1 million people targeted in the last iteration of the Drought Response Plan, more than doubling of the affected population identified at the beginning of the year.

Over the recent years, drought affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in southern and eastern Ethiopia have suffered from the impact of multiple and often recurring shocks. In addition to four back-to-back failed rainy seasons since late 2020 (the worst in the last 40 years), these communities have endured the impact of desert locust infestations, conflict and disease outbreaks, including COVID-19 pandemic and previous droughts episodes notably in 2017 and 2011. Likewise, the expansion and continuation of the drought has not only affected more people, it has also increased significantly the severity of their needs and eroded any remaining resilience mechanisms almost completely. In addition, the drought has expanded to areas that have also been affected by conflict in Northern Ethiopia, notably in Afar region, or violence in other part of the country, notably in Oromia and SNNP regions, subjecting affecting people to increase vulnerability.

The impact of the drought on the livelihoods of affected communities is already devastating and is expected to further worsen in the second half of 2022 increasing the severity of needs. Recent weather forecasts point towards a higher likelihood that the upcoming deyr/hageya rainy season (October – December 2022) will also be below-average, making it an unprecedented fifth consecutive failed rainy season. The drought impact continued to worsen and to expand over the
The dashboard has been developed based on available partners reporting and can evolve in subsequent updates.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Last few months with more areas affected, notably in Afar. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), "pasture conditions are among the driest on record, with few to no migration options. Subsequently, an estimated 3.5 million livestock have died between late 2021 and mid-May 2022, and herd sizes are likely to decline further given very limited livestock births this season and high offtake expected during the upcoming dry season." An additional 25 million weakened and emaciated livestock are also at risk of deaths, which is a devastation for a population heavily reliant on livestock for nutrition, notably for children, and income.

Due to the limited food and milk availability for children, coupled with poor health and limited or no health and nutrition services, acute malnutrition rate amongst children has surpassed the emergency threshold in most areas. According to FEWS NET, "Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes exist across southern and southeastern areas, and there is a risk of more extreme outcomes – marked by Extremely Critical levels of acute malnutrition and high levels of hunger-related mortality – without sustained, large-scale assistance." At present, around 9.9 million people require food assistance and 2.9 million children and pregnant and lactating women require nutrition interventions until the end of the year. The level of water scarcity is alarming for both livestock and human consumption. Surface water continues to dry up, while groundwater levels continue to decrease, and the population is traveling longer distances to reach water points. More than 13 million people need WASH assistance in drought affected areas.

The risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has also increased as women and girls are forced to travel far distances to fetch water, while in other cases they are often left alone while family members are away looking for food or livelihood. Recent inter-sectoral assessments show an increase in psychosocial distress, especially among children and caregivers, and negative survival strategies. Child labor, street begging and an increase in the number of school dropouts and early marriage cases were observed in drought-affected areas. Cases of family separation and of serious neglect of children, older persons and persons with disability were reported as well.

Recent inter-sectoral assessments show an increase in psychosocial distress, especially among children and caregivers, as well as in the resort to negative survival strategies. Child labor, street begging and an increase in the number of school dropouts and early marriage cases were observed in drought-affected areas. Based on Government data and UNICEF Analysis (May 2022), the number of child marriage cases has increased by 264 per cent in Somali, by 69 per cent in Oromia and by 38 per cent in SNNP – all regions severely affected by drought – compared to the same period (January-April) last year. Cases of family separation and of serious neglect of children, older persons and persons with disability were reported as well.

With the worsening conditions, hundreds and thousands of people continue to migrate in search of water, pasture, and assistance. leaving behind their elderly and sick family members. Further movements are anticipated in the months to come as the drought is expected to progress. Movement of communities heightens the risk of disease transmission (both for humans and livestock) due to high population concentration and weakened immunity. The longer the drought condition persists, the weaker they become exposing them to illnesses, including water-borne and skin diseases. The
More funding is required to scale-up the multisectoral response in drought affected areas - Multi-sector life-saving interventions are taking place although the scale of the response is not commensurate with the vast need. Between January and June 2022, 13.8 million people in drought affected areas were assisted with different types of humanitarian assistance. This included 7.9 million people with food, 2.4 million people with water, sanitation and hygiene, 911,000 people with nutrition, 521,000 people with education, 513,000 people with health services, 491,000 with emergency shelter and non-food items, 386,000 people with camp coordination and management, and 289,000 people with protection services.

Despite donors’ mobilization and generous contributions, at mid-year, the response remains severely under-funded with only $700 million estimated to be contributed to date to support the overall drought response since the beginning of the year. With the worsening drought, the requirement has reached $1.658 billion in requested funding for the whole year, of which 1,034 billion is required until the end of the year. Urgent and flexible additional funding is required to support a multi-sectoral response to the drought. Considering the worsening of the drought over the last few months and the need to further support the scale-up of the coordination and response, in June 2022 the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) extended by six months the system-wide scale-up with an expansion of the geographic scope to cover the drought affected areas in Ethiopia.

Resilience building programming has also started to be rolled-out and with increased coordination with the humanitarian response. However, these efforts needs to be strengthened and remain challenged by the fast recurring droughts hitting communities before they have the time to recuperate from the previous drought.

Overall, drought and ongoing insecurity in parts of the affected areas will likely continue to drive high humanitarian needs well into 2023 - Looking ahead, if the upcoming deyr/hageya rainy season (October – December 2022) will be below-average as forecasted,
this will further deepen food insecurity and malnutrition as food sources will further dry up; it will likely increase migration to longer distances, looking for assistance and livelihood; and increased livestock death and declined livestock productivity are expected further impacting nutrition and income and further eroding the coping capacities of affected communities.

**Displacement**

The prolonged drought situation has led to reduced availability of food, pasture and water, triggering significant pastoral migration. From October 2021 and up to June 2022, over 345,000 people have been newly displaced by the drought especially in Somali Region (175,000) and Southern Oromia (163,000). The displacement may create further pressure on the communities living in areas characterized by a high presence of protracted IDPs and volatile security context, where conflicts often lead to displacements, as in Guji and West Guji zones for instance. Some of these displacements are quite recent, and hence were not part of the people targeted in the Humanitarian Response Plan. Humanitarian partners report limited-service provision for IDPs at these sites. Priority needs are food, agriculture and livestock assistance, nutrition, WASH and health across drought affected areas. As the drought continues to unfold, it is expected to see an increase in the number of people displaced.

Owing to the interregional dimension of the drought in the Horn of Africa, movements across borders related to drought have been noted. In June 2022, monitoring...
across five Flow Monitoring Points tracked a total of 24,058 movements. While the number of migrants who cited ‘forced movement due to natural disasters’ as the reason for travelling is still relatively small (8.5% in June 2022), the number of migrants citing this as the reason for travel rose significantly by 21.5% when compared with May 2022. Though natural disasters can include a range of climate factors, observers at these points cite it is mostly due to drought. Of the 2,042 migrants who cited ‘forced movements due to natural disasters’, they were 86,000 all crossing at three points located in the south and east of Ethiopia where the drought is most observable. An additional 318 migrants cited ‘forced movement due to food insecurity’ as the reason for travel in June 2022, as per IOM’s Flow Monitoring. Some cross border movements from Ethiopia to Djibouti have also been observed. Ethiopian migrants are heading towards Djibouti and most likely moving onwards to the Gulf States in search of job opportunities to cope with the drought. These are only initial qualitative observations through limited observations points that are not enough to track prevalence of movements but can already give initial indications of changes in movement trends. A report from E. Harargie zone shows that people may not be available in collective sites but there is an extensive informal HH level displacements. Children and women are migrating to adjust woredas and extensive movement in towns ranging from their woreda towns, zonal towns and crossing border to Djibute. It has been reported that 30% children has left school and their location in one woreda in the zone.
Regional overview

This section provides an overview of the most recent drought related developments in the affected areas looking at the developments over the last few months.

AFAR REGION
Several seasons of poor rainfall, a longer and hotter-than-normal October-January Jilaal dry season have led to a widespread drought-induced water and pasture scarcity and a consequent increase in livestock diseases and mortality incidences in the region. According to Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Program Coordination Office (DPFSPCO)-led rapid food security and drought situational assessment in five woredas in February 2022, more than 2,600 livestock died while over 530 livestock were in poor condition due to the impact of consecutive droughts in the previous years. As of July 2022, the increased livestock mortality of over 10,000 livestock was reported in fourteen drought-affected woredas with an estimated fifty per cent of the total livestock at risk of death.

The situation was aggravated by the two short rain seasons – Dadaa (December to January) and Sugum (March to April) – as well as with the insufficient belg (February to May) seasonal rainfall, with maintained high daily temperatures, consequent dry spells and a widely reduced soil moisture and availability of water and pasture. With the prolonged/recurrent dry spells, the food and water availability has deteriorated in most woredas; water trucking needs, food prices and livestock loss and migration have increased, thus negatively affecting income, food and nutrition status of particularly pastoral and agro-pastoral households.

OROMIA REGION
According to the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) as well as observation on ground, below normal rainfall dominated most parts of eastern, south-eastern, central and northern parts of the region resulting in poor belg rains and complete absence in some areas. Thus, currently, Borana, East Hararge, West Hararge, lowlands of Bale, East Bale, Guji and West Guji lowlands are facing high moisture stress which resulted in complete failure of the belg crop production. The prolonged drought is critically impacting food security at household level with critical water and pasture shortage for livestock and high livestock mortality.

The National Meteorology Agency (NMA) forecast indicates that normal to above normal kiremt rainfall is expected over most parts of western, south-western, northern and few places of central parts of the region whereas normal to below normal rainfall is expected over most parts of Southern and Southeastern parts of the region and a few pocket areas of the eastern part and rift valley areas. The current drought impacted livestock feed and water shortage in Borena, Guji, East Bale, West Guji, lowland woredas of Bale, East Hararghe, West Hararghe and East Shoa zones. The drought is severely impacting the lives and livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, compromising food security, nutrition, pasture and water availability in affected areas. Food security prospect of the meher season will likely be severely affected due to the delayed onset of the meher rains and complete failure of the belg rains affected long cycle crop land preparation.

SIDAMA REGION
The current situation of drought in Sidama is attributed to the late onset, insufficient amount, and uneven distribution of the belg rain heavily affecting crop production in most of the belg producing areas. The effect is significantly high in the lowland woredas of Sidama. The manifestation of crop pests like the armyworms affected major crops like maize. The lowland woredas of Sidama are also suffering from shortage of pasture and water.

SNNP REGION
Late onset, insufficient amount, and uneven distribution of the belg rain heavily affected crop production in most of the belg producing areas of SNNP region. The most affected areas are the lowland woredas of
Konso, Gofa, Gamo, and South Omo zones and some lowland woredas in the central zones of the region. Crop pests like the armyworms affected mainly maize and sorghum crops in 10 zones, 3 special woredas and 35 woredas. The rainfall condition was poor for three consecutive seasons, which affected the availability of both pasture and water for livestock in lowland areas of Gamo, Gofa, Konso, South Omo zones and Ale, Derashe, Burji and Amaro special woredas. Of the total 992,246 hectares of land planned to be covered with belg crops, 244,006 hectares of crop land was affected by the poor performance of the season. This will greatly increase the number of drought affected population of the region from the current figure of 1.1 million to an estimated figure of 1.4 million.

SOMALI REGION
The drought continues to impact the region and has extended to previously unaffected areas like Fafan and Sitti zones while the current kiremt rains (July-mid September) season are delayed in Fafan and Sitti zones. Due to erratic rains and poor pasture, unusual livestock migration was observed across the Shabelle, Dollo, Fafan, Jarar and Korahe zones which can lead to loss of livestock immunity and eventually death of the remaining livestock. The drought has led to death of more than a million livestock in the Somali region. According to the regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) early warning report notes that 52 woredas are facing water shortages, majority of which are in Shabelle, Korahe, and Dollo zones. Due to sporadic rainfall in some areas, the situation has improved giving some respite for the response. According to the regional government, there was no germination of planted crops in the Fafan zone and crop yield is expected to be very low due to late sowing and below-average rainfall. Some areas in Fafan zone have received rain in the last two weeks of July 2022, and people have begun to till.

SOUTHWEST REGION
In Southwestern zone, crop production was affected by late onset, insufficient amount, and uneven distribution of the belg rain heavily affecting crop production. The effect is significantly high in the lowland woredas of the region particularly in Dawuro zone. In addition, crop pests- mainly armyworms affected major crops like maize. The lowland woredas of Dawuro are also suffering from shortage of pasture and water. As a result of this, nearly 130,000 people are affected by drought in the three zones and eight woredas of Southwest Region.

KEBRIEYAH WOREDA, SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA
February 10, 2022. Somali region, Ethiopia. IDPs from the drought affected areas seen building temporary houses in Kebrieyah wereda, Maragacho kebele because of drought. FAO.
Seasonal Floods

Some of the drought affected areas are frequently affected by floods as a result of episodes of excessive rains during the June-September rainy season during the “Kiremt” rains. Flood preparedness and response is another element to take into consideration for the months to come owing to the occurrence of the rainy season. Over the years, Ethiopia has seen recurrent and extreme flood events as shown in the map below. Major flood events are usually expected during the “Kiremt” rains (June to September) in parts of Somali, Oromia, Amhara and SNNP regions. These areas are prone to floods and identified based on historical data.

As a preparedness measure the National Flood Task Force has been activated during the month of May and prepared a Flood Contingency Plan (CP) to mitigate the adverse impacts of current and anticipated floods based on NMA weather outlook released in July 2022. Humanitarian partners will be supporting the efforts of Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and participating to the Flood Task force established during the “Kiremt” rains season and supporting the preparedness and response activities at national and regional levels. The Flood Contingency Plan has been annexed to this revised response Plan.

FLOOD PRONE AREAS
Regional dimension of the crisis

The ongoing drought is affecting, in addition to Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya, with devastating consequences on the livelihood and food security of millions of people in the three countries. Across the region, the impact of the drought is deepening and so are the suffering and loss of affected communities. As of August 2022, humanitarian partners in the three countries have appealed for US$ 3.4 billion to provide life-saving assistance to 25.4 million people across the three countries in 2022.*

Across the Horn of Africa, at least 36.1 million people have now been affected by the drought which began in October 2020, including 24.1 million in Ethiopia, 7.8 million in Somalia and 4.2 million in Kenya. This represents a significant increase from July 2022 (when an estimated 19.4 million people were affected), reflecting the impact of the drought in additional geographic areas of Ethiopia, as well as the rising needs in Somalia.

* Horn of Africa Drought Regional Humanitarian Overview & Call to Action, August 2022

KEBRIDAHAR/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA
Climate change and its resulting effect brought severe drought, many are displaced from their homes and stay in IDP sites like Higlo in the Somali region.
Photo: UNICEF/Demissew Bizuwerk
Response Strategy and Coordination

Connection with the Humanitarian Response Plan
All response interventions in this plan are an integral part of and based on the strategic objectives of the HRP. It uses also the same costing methodology of the HRP with some costs adjustments to reflect changes on the ground. This revised plan intends to complement existing plans already developed at the regional level by regional level by regional authorities such as Somali region, in which local coordination mechanisms participated. This plan will be integrated as part of the mid-year review of the HRP, ongoing at the time of releasing this report.

Prioritization of the response
The response is prioritized at Woreda level. The prioritization model was developed by the ICCG/ Technical Working Group and endorsed by the HCT. The prioritization under this plan was computed using a model (see below) based on the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) approach for the classification of needs severity. The model used 3 pillars to measure severity of needs (Shocks) which in turn informed the prioritization for response. Under the shock pillar, rainfall and vegetation data was used based on the Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). The SPI a relatively new drought index based only on precipitation while the NDVI gave a measure of deviation from normal vegetation cover in the drought-affected areas. Under the impact pillar the model used displacement, including recent drought-related displacement from DTM. Under the Humanitarian conditions pillar, sectoral needs indicators were used based on available data from the clusters. Based on these 3 pillars, each drought affected Woreda was classified in one of three categories of prioritization from 1 to 3; with category 1 having the highest level of priority, while category 3 has the lowest one. This three level-categorization aims at focusing on most affected Woredas and supporting the coordination and multisectoral approach. The prioritization model will be updated on quarterly basis to reflect the changing drought situation, its impacts and the ongoing response.

Coordination
The management of emergencies in Ethiopia is guided by the 2013 National Disaster Risk Management Policy, which provides the legal framework for the establishment of a decentralized/regional operational emergency management under the national coordination of the EDRMC, under the Government of Ethiopia.

HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Strategic Objective 1
Reduce loss of life, physical and psychosocial harm among the most vulnerable population affected by conflict and drought, including 5.0 million IDPs and 12.3 million non-displaced, by decreasing the prevalence of hunger, acute malnutrition, public health threats and outbreaks, and exposure to protection risks, by the end of 2022.

2. Strategic Objective 2
Sustain the lives of 16.5 million people requiring humanitarian assistance and protection and basic services, including 12.5 million non-displaced, 3.9 million IDPs and persons with disabilities across 889 woredas, by ensuring safe, dignified, accountable and equitable access to livelihoods and protection and other essential services by the end of 2022 and enhance the protection environment.

3. Strategic Objective 3
Enhance the protection environment and avoid and reduce harm by mainstreaming protection and gender and age considerations in the multi-sectoral response and contribute to protection outcomes.
In addition, EDRMC and relevant Ministries play an important role in the coordination of the humanitarian response through playing a co-leading role of the clusters at national and sub-national levels. The joint government-humanitarian response in the country is coordinated through the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG), Since 2018, the coordination has been reinforced between humanitarian partners and regional and zonal Disaster Risk Management Bureaus (DRMBs) through the enhancement of Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs).

The implementation of the drought response developed under this plan is coordinated under the umbrella of the humanitarian architecture in Ethiopia that includes the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), The National Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and six Area ICCGs.

To meet the scope and scale of needs under the drought response, and within the framework of the IASC, it is required to further scale-up the capacity to respond in the months to come to implement this plan. The humanitarian coordination architecture will continue to be strengthened through Area ICCGs as well as the zonal level in coordination with government structures. Area ICCGs in the drought affected regions will be identifying, through regular monitoring of the response, capacity gaps partners’ presence, and coordination needs. Based on the continuous monitoring of the response, each Area ICCG will be revising the coordination structure and humanitarian presence and adopting the necessary corrective measures, such as the development of light coordination mechanisms in specific areas of concern to ensure efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to drought affected people. Each Area ICCG will coordinate closely with local authorities at regional and zonal levels to ensure complementarity with the regional response plans.

The renewed extension of the IASC system-wide scale-up in May 2022 has also seen an expansion of its geographical scope to include the drought affected areas noting the severity of needs. The scale-up process has identified some priority areas to be enhanced in the humanitarian architecture in the following functional areas: leadership, duty of care, coordination, response capacity, and resources mobilization. Notably, under the coordination chapter, the IASC scale-up extension has considered as an area of focus the strengthening of effective coordination platforms across the six sub-national ICCGs, with experienced and full-time cluster coordinators, and information management officers. Consequently, to guide its action, the HCT adopted a scale-up workplan that will be used to monitor the achievements against a set of key benchmarks. The ICCG, in collaboration with Areas ICCGs will be highlighting the gaps in the response, leadership and coordination capacity to the HCT in line with the scale-up areas of focus.

**Multi sectoral approach**

Complementary to an area-based approach, strong intersectoral coordination is essential to respond to the impact of the drought by providing urgent life-saving water, food, nutrition and health services in areas of concerns and prevent a further deterioration of the lives and livelihoods of affected people.

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**DROUGHT PRIORITY PER WOREDA AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS BY ZONE**

![Map showing drought priority per woreda and implementing organizations by zone](image)

- **Drought Priority per woreda**
  - Priority 1
  - Priority 2
  - Priority 3

- **Implementing organizations per zone(#)**
  - 23
  - 10
  - 1
Drought geographic prioritization model

**Shock**

**Impact**

**Humanitarian conditions***

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<tr>
<th>Shock</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Humanitarian conditions*</th>
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<td>Rainfall and vegetation</td>
<td>Displacement</td>
<td>Sectoral indicators</td>
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<td>Percentage of dekads Oct-Dec 2021 for which NDVI was &lt;=80% of median OR areas experiencing their driest, second driest or third driest seasons on record</td>
<td>IDP presence (total per woreda)</td>
<td>GAM prevalence (MUAC)</td>
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<td>Percentage of dekads Feb-May 2022 for which NDVI was &lt;=80% of median</td>
<td>IDP departures due to drought (proportional to woreda population)</td>
<td>Out-of-school children</td>
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<td>Percentage of MAM rainfall distributed within (agro)pastoral areas compared with the long-term rainfall distribution for the same period</td>
<td>DROUGHT DISPLACED IDPs</td>
<td>Emergency shelter/NFIs availability</td>
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* Humanitarian conditions refer to the consequences of the combination of the shock and impact that result in various sectoral needs.
and additional displacements.

In light of this, under the ongoing drought response, the food, nutrition, health, agriculture, and WASH clusters have initiated an inter-sectoral collaboration mechanism (ISC) to respond in a holistic way to address causal factors of acute malnutrition as well as the increased risk of death. These are accentuated because of lack of access or saturation of health services, lack of access to safe water, food insecurity or insufficient availability of food. The intersectoral collaboration goal, through its inclusive approach, is to reduce the severity of the cases and avoid mortality through responding to the causal factors of malnutrition.

The ISC clusters have initiated the implementation of the multi-cluster collaboration in Afar region as a pilot intervention of the approach before moving to the other regions in the months to come.

Rapid Response Mechanisms
There are four rapid response mechanisms active in Ethiopia who will be contributing drought response. These are active in WASH, health, nutrition, ESNFI, CCCM and education sectors. These include Emergency Response Mechanism, UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism RRM, IOM Rapid Response Fund (RRF), and the SWAN humanitarian response mechanism.

These rapid response mechanisms are active in WASH, ES/NFI, Health and nutrition, emergency education, cash assistance and can respond to acute humanitarian and urgent needs. The Rapid Response mechanisms coordinate their activities through the respective clusters at regional and national levels. EDRMC supports the Rapid Response mechanisms through the utilization of its humanitarian reserves, such as food and non-food items, to respond to increasing humanitarian needs deriving from new shocks. EDRMC can also request the support of the Federal Emergency Council, who may allocate additional resources for humanitarian response if needed.

Linkages with Development partners
The growing impact of climate change and recurring droughts across parts of Somali, Oromia, Afar and SNNPR regions has put a spotlight on the need to meet urgent humanitarian needs while also supporting the ability of affected regions to significantly strengthen their ability to cope with, mitigate and prevent these crises over the medium and long-term. This section highlights a few areas where coordination is ongoing while additional efforts are underway to strengthen collaboration and in line with the inter agency humanitarian evaluation of the drought response in Ethiopia 2015 – 2018 noting that while the drought response managed to save live, it was less successful in restoring livelihoods and did not increase resilience. The section below section highlights ongoing initiative while
further efforts are ongoing to develop collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs).

Multi-Year Resilience Plan - MYRP (2023-2028)
Recognizing this need, the Somali Regional Government, supported by the United Nations and partners, is currently developing its first-ever Multi-Year Resilience Plan - MYRP (2023-2028). Using a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach, the Plan aims to develop a strategic set of integrated, multi-sectoral priority areas to reduce humanitarian needs and the region’s vulnerability to recurring and inter-related impacts of droughts, floods and conflicts over an initial period of five years. It will also act as an umbrella policy framework to significantly strengthen the coordination, complementarity and focus of resilience investments in the region – channelling them to where they are most needed and where they can have the greatest impact.

The Plan is being developed on the basis of a geo-spatial, multi-hazard risk analysis – informed by data on humanitarian needs and the latest body of evidence on the underlying causes of vulnerability to the impacts of shocks and stresses in the region’s zones and woredas. A mapping of past and existing resilience programmes is being used to identify key resilience-building interventions for scaling. The Somali MYRP builds on the national Multi-Year Resilience Strategy (2020-2025) and can serve as a model for further resilience-building efforts across the country. The Plan is expected to be launched in late 2022.

Rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)
Since January 2020, the Government of Ethiopia’s Rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) with the support of the World Bank has provided humanitarian support to 8 million beneficiaries in 485 drought prone woredas of Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s Region (SNNPR), South-Western Ethiopia Region and Somali regions with monthly food and cash transfers. Of the 8 million, close to 5.1 million program clients received cash payments while nearly 1.8 million clients received food transfers. The transfer modality for remaining caseload (about 1.1 million clients) was mix of food and cash transfers depending on the season.

In addition to its regular safety net support to the extreme poor, PSNP has also a long history of responding to food insecurity arising from shocks, such as drought, by temporarily expanding both horizontally (enrolling new beneficiaries/ transitory beneficiaries in PSNP woredas) and vertically (increasing the duration of benefits for core beneficiaries). In 2022, the PSNP scaled up to respond to drought in the south and southeastern parts of the country through resources from the World Bank Crisis Response Window, amounting USD 60 million.

Through this support, the PSNP scaled up horizontally and provided cash assistance to more than 2.7 million transitory food insecure non-PSNP households in Somali, Oromia, SNNPR and South West region for three months (January to March 2022).
Operational Capacity and Access

Capacity
According to the latest reported data on partners’ operational presence, there are 85 partners contributing to the drought response including 27 NGOs, 44 INGOs, 6 UN agencies and 8 regional government bureaus. The ICCG, with the support of area ICCGs will continue with partners identifying areas having limited presence of humanitarian partners to advocate with donors for increasing funds. The response prioritization will be also reviewed during the month of October to take in consideration the ongoing response and to reprioritize the areas having limited response or limited humanitarian partners.

Access
In southern Oromia, over the last few months, violence continued to compromise humanitarian access in Guji, West Guji, and Borena zones, prompting new displacements. Most of the rural populations in these drought-affected zones remain inaccessible to partners with limited freedom of movement to access humanitarian assistance due to ongoing hostilities. Relief programs have stopped or halted multiple times, pushing the population towards extreme coping mechanisms. In East Bale, an inter-communal conflict in Guradamole woreda has displaced thousands of people and restricted access to the area.

In the Somali region, sporadic inter-communal clashes have limited the movement of partners in some rural areas, impacting the population’s access to assistance. Some areas in Dawa and Liban zones have been impacted by the spillover of ongoing armed conflicts in southern Oromia. Areas along the Ethiopia-Somalia border (in bordering areas of Doolo, Korahe, Shebelle, and Afder zones) are partially accessible due to ongoing security concerns. Increased tensions and clashed amongst communities within and across regions due to the drought are restricting the movement of pastoralists in some areas and limiting access to drought-affected communities.

In SNNPR, ongoing inter-communal clashes between communities in Konso, Alle, and Darashe have continued, resulting in...
the displacement of thousands of people, and leading to a lack of assistance for the displaced and drought-affected population. Partners have struggled to establish and maintain humanitarian access to people in need due to the recurrent clashes.

The Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), which is co-chaired by the government is the main forum to liaise with government counterparts to ensure access coordination to the affected population.

Ensuring people in need can access life-saving assistance and ensuring partners can safely access vulnerable groups is a process that requires sustained, collective, and principled engagement. The humanitarian community will continue its ongoing efforts to overcome access challenges and obstacles through coordination, information exchange, humanitarian negotiations, and advocacy to ensure relief reaches people in need in drought-affected areas. The Access Working Group will continue to serve as the main forum to facilitate discussions around access issues amongst partners and to support engagement and information sharing with government counterparts to enable and support relief operations.

ACCESS OVERVIEW IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS AS OF AUGUST 2022
The revised Ethiopia Drought Response Plan will be targeting 16.99M people living and calls for $1.66 billion to respond to the drought in 2022 (up from $960 million in the initial plan), including more than $1 billion required between July and December 2022. The Drought Response Plan will become a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, which already calls for nearly $3.1 billion to respond to all humanitarian needs across the country in 2022 and a mid-year review of the plan is ongoing to revise the total target and financial ask.

The revised Drought Response Plan saw a significant expansion in the geographic targeting of the response, as a result of the worsening drought conditions. Under the plan, there are now 391 woredas considered as drought affected, up from 157 in the first iteration of the plan, spanning over eleven regions. The number of people targeted has more than doubled (from 8.1 million to 16.5 million), and the amount called for has therefore increased considerably. The Drought Response Plan remains significantly underfunded, with only an estimated $700 million (42 per cent) received to date against the plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>TARGETED POPULATION</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENTS (JAN TO DEC 2022)</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (JUL TO DEC 2022)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>5.6M</td>
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<td>CCCM</td>
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<td>4.2M</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>8.3M</td>
<td>80.9M</td>
<td>40.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cluster Response

ELI DAR/AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA
18 July 2022. Eli Dar, Afar region. Eli Dar, Afar region. Fatima, left, looks at the camera. In eastern Afar, the community at the outskirts of the town of Eli Dar have been experiencing the impact of drought. The grounds that would normally provide a year or more worth of water for the village dried up about 6 months ago and temperatures in the area are into the 40s. Credit: Liz-Loh-Taylor for OCHA Ethiopia.
**Agriculture**

**CHANGE IN CONTEXT**
An estimated 7.2 million people are severely impacted by the drought in Oromia, Somali, Afar and SNNP due to four consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020. The protracted drought is exacerbating the already stretched resilience of local communities mostly reliant on livestock. Over 3.5 million livestock have died and over 25 million livestock in poor body condition and at risk of death and are very weak and emaciated with no or little milk production, the main source of nutrition for children. The March-May rains start was delayed with erratic performance. Due to that, crops are at emergence and vegetative stages, and unlikely to reach full maturity, animal body conditions are poor and additional livestock exposed to diseases, in addition to those already affected. Poor availability of water, vegetation and pasture is largely reported in various areas across Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Afar. This will have serious implications during the dry season months of July to September/October 2022 as projected by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis. The months of June to September 2022 are predicted to be dryer than normal as well with low rainfalls, compounding impacts from recent dry seasons and warm temperatures.

**Response capacity**
25 partners are already responding to the drought-affected population, supporting the different groups with key emergency activities.

**RESPONSE PRIORITIES**
With special attention to gender and age roles, the Agriculture TF will target the most affected food insecure farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralist populations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$) JAN-DEC</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$) JUL-DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.2M</td>
<td>5.6M</td>
<td>$132.7M</td>
<td>$101.0M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inclusive approaches of engagement considering the needs of the children, youth and elderly; of people with varying degrees of disability and of women and girls, men and boys (gender). The provision of agricultural response needs to ensure that it does not exacerbate any protection risks for the target beneficiaries (Do No Harm principle) and that effective systems of community complaint and feedback mechanisms are established. The cluster will advise and encourage partners to incorporate AAP and protection principles and GBV in their design, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

In particular, the ATF will target those populations who have been severely hit by the consecutive droughts with immediate agriculture support to prevent asset depletion, irreversible copying strategy and mitigate or prevent animal losses with an integrated response with the nutrition cluster. 5.6 million people will be targeted in all 178 woredas across five regions. As per recent analysis, additional 78 woredas were added to the response planning by the ATF and members.

Priority activities will include both unconditional and in-kind transfers to improve immediate food production through agriculture items distributions and service delivery to support the food security of the households along age and gender needs. Life sustaining livelihood support will aim to protect livelihoods and related income and food sources for approximately 5.6 million people severely food insecure, including IDPs in all accessible areas. Cluster partners will look at rehabilitating critical water infrastructure to improve access to water for livestock in the predominantly pastoral districts. Priority activities will include provision of seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs such as quality seed, tools, fertilizers, and irrigation support; emergency livestock assistance such as vaccination, supplementary feed distribution and forage production will be
also delivered. Special attention should be given to the timely implementation of each of the activity taking always into consideration the seasonality by zone/area.

The ATF, in collaboration with 15 NGOs has initiated a "drought monitoring initiative" that will inform the evolution in the ground in terms of rain patterns, and crop and livestock conditions. Sub-national focal points and coordinators will closely coordinate the ATF partner’s response in the drought affected areas and report to the Drought WG. Due to the multi-sector nature of the crisis, the ATF will closely work with Nutrition, WASH, Health, and Food Clusters. Vulnerable population groups such as displaced communities, women, children, older people and people living with disabilities face serious protection concerns with the increase of food insecurity or loss of productive assets. The ATF partners will work closely with Protection Cluster, to ensure that activities will be delivered in the best way to prevent and mitigate the risks of GBV, SEA and child labor or abuse. and vet equipment and supplies, water trucking); c) Rehabilitation and/or restoration of damaged veterinary clinics across the regions; d) Drought power support (hiring tractors/oxen) for irrigation cropping; and e) emergency seed pack (cereals, legumes, vegetables and maize) and fertilizer provision.

Vulnerable population groups such as IDPs, women, children, older people and people living with disabilities face serious protection concerns, including GBV, rape and sexual violence, and child marriage. The agriculture cluster will use a mixed/hybrid costing approach. Costing is based on agriculture inputs and evaluated by the cluster’ strategic advisory group (SAG). In addition, for the project costing the Cluster strategic review committee (SRC) will vet all projects against various criteria, including alignment with the agriculture objectives and strategy, Centrality of Protection, Gender and Age Marker, Disability inclusion, realistic costing, and avoidance of potential overlaps in assistance. Whenever applicable, the Agriculture Cluster will recommend the use the Cash. While FSC will scale-up cash-based transfers, the use of this modality will be rooted in in-depth market assessments and feasibility analyses with the aim of minimizing operational costs and improving the effectiveness, efficiency and timely and safe delivery of agriculture, and livelihood assistance in a dignified manner.

Cost of the response

The Agriculture Cluster’s response plan requires US$ 101.0 million to implement and achieve its expected results until December 2022. Vulnerable population groups such as IDPs, women, children, older people and people living with disabilities face serious protection concerns, including GBV, rape and sexual violence, and child marriage.

Monitoring

Agriculture Cluster will monitor the response through regular reporting of partners including the government and special indicators that contribute to each specific objective. Response data including both planned and actual implementation will be collected and monitored monthly at the woreda level: “Who does What, Where, When and for Whom (5W)” dashboard. The data will be disaggregated by Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) to facilitate impact monitoring, informed policymaking, and programme development. The agriculture partners will conduct field monitoring through various methods to ascertain the food security situation of households, assess risk factors that contribute to food insecurity, highlight vulnerable geographical areas and groups. This information on vulnerability and the evolving situation will enable well-informed decision-making processes for programme design and targeting purposes. The Cluster will also dedicate special meetings to drought, conflict or any other emergency response that needs to be closely monitored.
Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Change in Context
Traditionally, CCCM has the mandate to work in camps and camp-like settings. In Ethiopia, flood and drought affected populations historically do not necessarily live in camps, collective centres, and other camp-like settings because of the highly temporary, short-lived nature of their displacement. In the past, CCCM cluster partners in Ethiopia have not been responding to displacements due to flooding or drought because the displaced population usually do not end up in camps or camp-like settings, with their needs attended to largely by the local authorities and the host communities. In addition, they usually return to their places of origin within short period.

Given the recent dynamics, complexity of the displacement and that drought displaced population are turning to be protracted, including the impact of COVID19 pandemic, CCCM cluster sees an opportunity to assist drought – affected populations living in host community through mobile services outside camp, employing the cluster’s strategic response pillars applicable in the context of urban displacement living outside camps.

### Response Capacity
CCCM has four response pillars, out of which three are applicable to an out of camp response implemented through mobile or static CCCM teams to do the following activities:

- Establish services to collect, analyze, share, refer and to act regarding the population's complaints and feedback
- Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures
- Provide CCCM capacity building support to select leaders of the affected population and local authorities

In support of the local authorities, the CCCM mobile team will travel to displacement sites to conduct service mapping, service monitoring, and raise the needs and gaps of the IDPs living outside camps daily to service providers and duty bearers. To ensure the participation of the IDPs, the mobile team will also organize and train them on their roles and responsibility, COC and Protection related themes.

### Response Priorities
This is the first time for the cluster to engage in drought response. No CCCM cluster partner response yet, however, ACTED and ANE are the cluster partners operating in Somali and Oromia regions respectively and are focal points for CCCM cluster there. While they are not focused on CCCM activity, ACTED is distributing NFIs and assisting other partners to distribute NFIs to the affected population with funding support from RRF. They are collecting vital information and sharing it with the relevant partners. ANE is supporting drought affected persons with livelihood support, food distribution, water trucking and provisions fodder grass and hay to livestock. The presence of CCCM partners in drought affected areas will support optimization of CCCM interventions, integrations and expansion into current sectors on which they are already responding.

### Requirements (US$)

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DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN 2022

Education

CHANGE IN CONTEXT
As of June 2022 cluster data, a total of 1,140,698 children learning has been negatively impacted due to drought that includes 482,061 children became as Out of School Children OOSC in Oromia, SNNP, SWER, Afar, Sidama and Somali. On average, these children have lost more than 5 months of their academic year which accounts for almost half a term of a cohort learning. Children learning was impacted negatively due to closure of over 1,749 schools and families moving towards areas where they can get food and water. Schools have been closed due to unavailability of water.

Reports from regions indicate that failing on providing immediate responses and continuation of the drought will seriously increase the number of children becoming OOSC and will lead to more school closures. Already, it is estimated that another 4,558 Schools are at high risk of closure affecting over 1,140,698 children's learning with limited response in drought affected regions of Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama and SWEP regions.

Being out of school directly impacts children's safety and well-being. All children are exposed to threats during and after emergencies; however, girls and boys who are out of school are at much higher risk of violence that includes gender-based violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect along with the loss of learning opportunities. Moreover, while children are out of school, they are prevented from gaining age-appropriate competencies, making the reintegration into mainstream education even more difficult.

Response capacity
Education cluster’s response strategy is designed to cover the immediate, short term and long-term responses:

Immediate response strategy is to work closely with food and WASH clusters in providing school feeding and water trucking to ensure children are back to school and continue learning.

Also procure and distribute teaching and learning materials to the affected children.

Short- and long-term responses ensure children are mainstreamed into the age and level appropriate classes through enrolling them into Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) and Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) programmes, providing teaching and learning materials, capacity building initiatives for teachers on AEP and ASR methodologies.

Partners are having suggestion box, help desk, referral mechanisms to fight against GBV. Most of them are working closely with protection and bring protection at the center of their programming as well. Protection elements are includes in the ALP/ ASR programmes.

Accelerated education program and accelerated school readiness program promote girls’ participation, through using community mobilization and follow ups with families to bring girl children to ALP and ASR. Currently, about 49.6 % of the children are girls in the ALP/ ASR programmes based on cluster monitoring records.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES
• Providing Accelerated education programme and Accelerated School readiness Programme
• Providing teaching and learning materials
• Providing school feeding and water trucking in collaboration with Food and WASH clusters including the distribution of MHM kits and train them on hygiene management, in addition to ensuring gender sensitive WASH facilities.
• Capacity building for teachers and stakeholders on Education in Emergencies EiE interventions
• Priorities have been revised to include additional regions.
So far, 369,000 individuals have been displaced due to drought in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions. Among these drought induced population 51% are women. The majority of the displacements are reported in the Oromia (51%) followed by Somali (47%) and SNNP (2%) regions. 45% of the displaced are settled in the informal settlements, while others are settled with the host community. Areas that have been particularly hard hit include parts of southern Oromia and south-eastern of Somali regions. Significant differences were observed between population groups and settlement types. Displaced self-settled in informal type of settlements are the most needy. They were most commonly found in rural, non-village settings, which lack basic infrastructure and access to essential services, such as markets. The most common shelter types they were reported to live in (makeshift shelters) offer very little protection from the elements. They also commonly lacked basic NFIs. The IDPs in the host community will also require rental support as well as NFIs to reduce decongestions and health related consequences.

To prevent further deterioration of the living conditions of drought-affected populations, the core of the ES/NFI strategy is to scale up the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those in most need, the displacement-affected populations. Some of the affected areas in Oromia and the Somali regions have faced recurring inter-communal conflicts and climate-induced displacements. Therefore effective, efficient, and timeliness of the scale-up of ES/NFI responses is critical to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation as the displaced live in poor living conditions. Access to areas in some of the woredas in the Oromia region remains largely hindered by ongoing insecurity. However, local national NGOs have been able to implement some activities in these areas.

Response capacity
Ethiopia faces multiple, sometimes predictable, natural disasters marked by climate variability. Despite government-led disaster management and risk reduction mechanisms at national and regional levels, Ethiopia's progress towards reducing vulnerability and exposure to disasters continues to be a challenge. This is further compounded by the conflict that escalated across the county in the past two years.

So far, partners have reached 14 percent of the ES/NFI Cluster drought displacement affected population target since the beginning of 2022. Despite extensive and severe needs, the ES/NFI response could not be scaled up sufficiently due to multiple factors. It is estimated that at least 66 percent of the affected IDPs live in inadequate shelter conditions. The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that inadequate Shelter and overcrowding are major factors in transmitting diseases transmitted by air droplets, skin contact, or a wide range of respiratory diseases, including pneumonia, tuberculosis, and many allergies. In addition, there are inherent protection and privacy issues related to overcrowded and lack of shelter, especially for women and girls, including forced marriages resulting from many unrelated people sharing the same household. Lack of privacy and other triggers like poverty and lack of resources can lead to an increased risk of violence within homes.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES
Prior to the implementation, partners will do a protection analysis by gender, age, sex, and vulnerability, and based on this analysis, the most vulnerable will be targeted to receive the

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**CHANGE IN CONTEXT**

**Needs Analysis**

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**RESPONSE PRIORITIES**

Prior to the implementation, partners will do a protection analysis by gender, age, sex, and vulnerability, and based on this analysis, the most vulnerable will be targeted to receive the
ES/NFI responses. In Oromia Region, Guji, Borena, and East Bale zones have recorded a large number of IDPs. Similarly, in Somali, the regional multi-sector response plan identified nine of the eleven zones as worst affected by the drought, and these zones include Dawa, Liban, Afder, Erer, Shabelle, Nogob, Jarar, Korahe, and Dollo.

The Cluster targeted 549,823 drought-affected populations and out of this, the Cluster will prioritize 369,379 IDPs displaced to seek humanitarian aid. The drought displacement affected population could further be divided into sub-groups of vulnerability based on gender, age, physical, and socio-economic conditions. Multisectoral assessment reports in some locations indicate that communities living in insecure areas face repeated displacements, increasing their vulnerability and delaying the recovery processes. Given their role in the household and the gendered protection risks associated with not having an enclosed and private space, women and girls will continue to be disproportionately affected by any lack of Shelter and NFI. They will, therefore, be prioritized in the response.

To maximize the impact of the Shelter/NFI responses, the Cluster will make a clear linkage with other sectors, such as seeking to improve the IDPs sites in coordination with the CCCM and WASH Cluster while encouraging the search for durable solutions to the extent possible.

Based on the sub-national Cluster’s recommendation, a more defined NFI kit that would fit the situation of the IDPs is developed, while a tailored emergency shelter will be provided based on settlement typologies and weather conditions. Recently, the Oromia regional cluster coordination has been activated, and to decentralize the coordination, active national, international, and UN agencies are assigned as cluster focal points in two drought-affected zones. The national Cluster will support the sub-national Cluster in developing technical tools, advocating for funds and access, mobilizing additional partners, coordinating with other clusters as needed, and providing other support. At the same time, the sub-national clusters will closely work with the regional government to operationalize and coordinate the drought response plan and take part in the multisectoral, coordinate cluster-specific assessment, report on gaps and advocate on behalf of the partners at the regional level.

The response modalities used will include in-kind and market-based assistance where markets can support this type of intervention without negatively impacting people and/or markets, with approximately 70 percent expected to be in-kind. Nevertheless, where feasible, the cluster will continue to advocate for cash modalities.

Market assessment for cash-based response will be done prior to the implementation. So far, only in-kind distribution was carried out because cash-based activities are not feasible due to the unavailability of markets and financial institutions in the areas where partners are implementing their activities.

EREBTI TOWN, AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA
### Change in Context

The impact of the drought on food security has expanded to additional woredas in the eastern, southern, southern eastern parts of the country, contributing to worsening humanitarian situation in Afar, Amhara, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Southwest, Tigray, and Oromia regions, and in rural woredas in Dire Dawa and Harari. As of June 2022, there is an indication that 9.9 million people are need food assistance in woredas that received below normal rains, where pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and farming communities have lost income and food sources. Analysis of indicators that are based on NDVI and SPI datasets shows that 9,873,984 people are in areas that have been severely affected by drought. According Regional DRM-ATF Over 3.5 million livestock have died and over 25 million livestock in poor body condition and at risk of death.

The estimated food insecure people have increased by 37% from the initial projection of 7.2million which was in the first drought response plan due to yet again failed gu/sugum rain season of March – May season in the pastoral areas; and the number of affected woredas have also increased to 308 from 289. Information from IOM4 led surveys shows that 420,887 people have been displaced due to the drought in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions; and there are reports of unusual population and livestock movement from the drought affected areas.

The February to May belg rainfall is reported to have started late and below average in most of the areas, indicating another drought season. According to FEWSNET5, the poor belg rainfall has also resulted in reduced land preparation and negatively affected planting of long maturing meher crops. Prices of staple food remains high in most of the regions.

### Response Capacity

The Government of Ethiopia, through the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management (EDRMC), the Joint Emergency Operational Program (JEOP) and World Food Programme (WFP) are the three partners providing emergency food assistance to drought affected people. Through the one-woreda one-operator principle, these partners have capacities to provide food assistance in assigned operational areas.

### Requirements (US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>Revised Requirements (US$) Jan-Dec</th>
<th>Revised Requirements (US$) Jul-Dec</th>
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<td>9.9M</td>
<td>9.9M</td>
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<td>$659.7M</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Response Priorities

In the first half of the year, food partners distributed 260,478 MT of food to an estimated 7,683,734 people in the drought affected locations in the south and southern parts of the country. In the first half, additional resources were provided by World Bank through the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), to support drought affected people in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions. Implementation of safety-net activities, through the PSNP also contributed to improved food availability in targeted households.

From July to December, partners are planning to continue distributing a standard food basket which comprise of cereals, pulses, and V. Oil in the affected woredas; some woredas will receive support through cash transfers, if resources are available. Four rounds of food assistance are planned in the second half of the year; and it's estimated that 669,521MT of food will be distributed to the affected people, or distribution of cash equivalent to purchase the food commodities in areas where markets are functioning. Targeted population groups include the vulnerable households from pastoralist and agro-pastoralists communities; internally displaced people (IDPs); and households with no or limited sources of incomes and food. Partners will also prioritize households with vulnerable members, including children U5, pregnant and lactating mothers and households with disabled members. Through coordination with Agriculture, Nutrition, Health, Wash, the cluster will ensure that support to drought affected people is provided through an integrated approach.

The food cluster and partners will continue to monitor the food security situation, and food response for timely communication of any gaps that require attention by key stakeholders. The seasonal assessments, early warning surveys and market monitoring activities will provide updates on the impact of the drought in the affected woredas. The response will be coordinated through available coordination forums at regional and federal level; to ensure effective prioritization and utilization of available resources.

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GURSUM WOREDA, SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

Ebrahim Abdi, 45, a father of 13 and an IDP migrating from Degehabur zone, Gunegedo wereda, Bulhen village because of the drought. Photo: FAO
The health of the population affected by drought in Ethiopia continues to deteriorate as the drought expands to different parts of the country and more regions reporting extremely dry weather conditions. Increase in disease outbreaks (diarrhea, malaria, measles, dengue) continue to contribute to significant morbidity among the affected communities. The 34.6% increase in the proportion of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications requiring hospitalization from epidemiological week EPI week 1-27 in 2022 compared to same time period in 2021 is of concern. Oromia, Somali, Afar, SNPP and Southwest contribute to over 80% of this caseload. Furthermore, increased numbers of displaced populations in search of food, water and pasture has disrupted the provision of essential health services including provision of routine immunization services. The region of Afar and parts of Amhara and Tigray which host significant number conflict induced IDPs are also badly hit by the drought resulting in unprecedented displacement of population and consequential increase in health care needs.

The health crisis resulting from the deteriorating drought situation requires technical and financial support to meet the increasing health needs of the affected communities. Humanitarian partners estimates over 100% increase in the target population (from 8.1 in January to 16.99m as of June 2022). Geographically, the number of affected woredas has increased from 157 in January to 391 as of June 2022. Accordingly, health cluster partners projected an increase in the people in need from 6.8M to 10M and the target population from the initial 3.1M to 5.5M across the affected woredas.

Lack of support for Moderate acute malnutrition MAM means lack of prevention & control of sever acute malnutrition SAM, while continued food insecurity will result into a sharp increase of SAM cases with medical complications hence congestion at the stabilization centres. The health cluster is therefore alert on this and requires adequate funding to address any arising situation where SCs are overwhelmed.

Response capacity
The current situation has brought an increased risk of outbreak of communicable diseases such as cholera, measles, scabies, malaria and other water borne diseases as well as zoonotic diseases.

The current target population far exceeds the current resources and response capacity of the health cluster. Additional resources are therefore required to establish additional stabilization centers, procure additional medicines such as Emergency Health kit, IEHK kits, SAM Kits and other supplies. Health cluster partners also have to increase the number of mobile health and nutrition teams to deliver services to populations in remote areas as well areas where health facilities have been affected due to the violence.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES
The health impact of the drought has affected all segments of the population including IDPs, women, girls, boys, elderly people as well as persons with disability. Health cluster partners therefore plan to reach out to the priority needs of these populations equitably through:

- Strengthening inter-cluster and sector coordination and collaboration including the collaboration between Health, nutrition, WASH, food security for an effective response.
- Enhancing disease outbreak prevention and control including preventive and reactive vaccination campaigns to control childhood illnesses (especially measles) and outbreak prone diseases such as cholera, COVID-19, meningitis etc. among vulnerable populations including IDPS, refugees and migrant populations.
- Strengthening capacities for the management of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications in stabilization centers
- Supporting the continuity of essential health and nutrition services for affected populations at mobile and static health services while integrating mental health and psychosocial support, gender-based violence services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
<th>REVISED REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
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<td>11.0M</td>
<td>5.5M</td>
<td>$82.5M</td>
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</table>

CHANGE IN CONTEXT
The health of the population affected by drought in Ethiopia continues to deteriorate as the drought expands to different parts of the country and more regions reporting extremely dry weather conditions. Increase in disease outbreaks (diarrhea, malaria, measles, dengue) continue to contribute to significant morbidity among the affected communities. The 34.6% increase in the proportion of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications requiring hospitalization from epidemiological week EPI week 1-27 in 2022 compared to same time period in 2021 is of concern. Oromia, Somali, Afar, SNPP and Southwest contribute to over 80% of this caseload. Furthermore, increased numbers of displaced populations in search of food, water and pasture has disrupted the provision of essential health services including provision of routine immunization services. The region of Afar and parts of Amhara and Tigray which host significant number conflict induced IDPs are also badly hit by the drought resulting in unprecedented displacement of population and consequential increase in health care needs.
Nutrition

CHANGE IN CONTEXT
Based on the data from the rapid assessment conducted in most of the affected areas and the approximate prevalence of global acute malnutrition estimated from the data (based on mid-upper arm circumference MUAC measurements) from the massive “Find and Treat” campaign, it can be affirmed that the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women is quite fragile.

100% of the woredas (campaign conducted) in Somali region, and 89% in Oromia region, showed a high prevalence of global proxy acute malnutrition > 15%.

From January to May, there has been an increase of 50% in the number of SAM cases with medical complications in the stabilization centers. This increase was significant in March (22%). The percentage of SAM children with complications with oedema has also increase from 19.9% in January to 29.1% in May. Factors contributing to a high number of cases of acute malnutrition and death include overburdened health facilities, lack of sanitation and safe drinking water, limited content and frequency of food aid and the upsurge of measles and other communicable diseases due to cross-border mobilities.

Response capacity
Seasonal peaks of number of acute malnutrition cases are expected from April to September and we can forecast that from this period the number of cases can increase 2.5 times more. Presence of partners and functionality of health and nutrition services need to be scaled up and surge during that period in the month of April there were 4,184 OPT and 613 SC that reported admissions of cases in May the number was lower at 3,793 OTP and 568 SC, i.e., a reduction of functional centers in one month of 9 per cent by the way. In terms of partners presence for nutrition in the drought affected regions currently the SAM services are supported by partners only in 81 woredas and it is planning to be for 84. For MAM services there is only presence of partners in 56 woredas in 2 regions affected by drought, as per presence mapping it is planned to reach 59 woredas. The response capacity of the cluster is reduced and is not aligned with the needs for the peak period.

Forty percent of new cases of severe acute malnutrition treated in health centers in drought-affected areas were treated in April and May. According to estimates of the number of SAM in need, 37% of the expected cases in 2022 have so far been treated in the nearly 5,000 health facilities. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of specialized food products to respond to the increased needs for MAM and SAM children and pregnant and lactating women.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES
Children under five years old and pregnant and lactating women have higher risk of being malnourished. The cluster is targeting 2.9 million of children under 5 with acute malnutrition and pregnant and lactating women, out of which 194,129 SAM, 738,110 MAM, and 481,758 PLW were reached. More preventative actions are needed for most affected population, as families living with malnourished children and children under two years of age in order to avoid an increase of risk of death amongst most vulnerable. There are factors that contribute to increasing risk of death such as overstretched and overcrowded health and nutrition centers, limited capacity of health personnel, lack of enough food, either because the food basket is not complete, delivered late or on unregular basis, in addition to the increase of illnesses such as measles, malaria and with scares coping mechanisms. All these factors may contribute to the increasing risks of death as it is already happening in stabilization centers in some areas of Oromia and Somali region.

In the next three months, the number of malnutrition cases is expected to increase by 7 or 8 percent monthly. With the shortage of commodities to treat moderate acute malnutrition cases and the lack of a buffer stock of RUTF for additional severe acute malnutrition cases, the scenario is complex. The response will require immediate adaptation and focus on the most life-threatening cases to be early treated. It is imperative to prevent an increase in the burden of malnutrition by strengthening the response of other sectors through the evidenced interventions that have an impact.

Intersectoral collaboration is promoted with food, agriculture, health and wash cluster. A proposed package of intervention from cluster will enhance services, availability to food and wash services and reduce the number of acute malnourished cases and risk of deaths. Joint targeting of population at an optimal reach is needed to have an impact.
Following consecutive below-average rainfalls, the devastating drought in Ethiopia – reportedly the worst in 40 years – is affecting significant parts of the country, including Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Afar regions. The most severely impacted regions are the lowland areas of southern and eastern Oromia and of Somali regions.

Serious and complex protection risks are caused or exacerbated by the drought. The living conditions are negatively impacted due to scarcity of food and drinking water, as well as the rapid deterioration of livelihoods. The majority of the population, who is reliant on farming and livestock, has already suffered crops failing, loss of livelihood and livestock, and unsustainable increase of cost of living. These effects, compounded by intercommunal tensions and widespread violence in different parts of the country, are leaving the civilian population with limited to no capacity to positively cope with the overall devastation. According to DTM data (May 2022), more than 580,000 people were already displaced in the first months of 2022 due to drought, most of them in Somali region.

The effect of the drought has already been considered, at least to some degree, in the 2022 HNO protection analysis and while calculating the HNO PIN, HRP target and financial requirements. However, given the duration of the drought, its severity and geographical spread – an increase in the number of PIN/target is inevitable. More than 9 million people are affected by the drought and in need of humanitarian assistance, including specialized protection services. This group includes more than 3 million children and 1.6 million IDPs. Recent inter-sectoral assessments show an increase in psychosocial distress, especially among children and caregivers, as well as in the resort to negative survival strategies. Child labor, street begging and an increase in the number of school dropouts and early marriage cases were observed in drought-affected areas. Cases of family separation and of serious neglect of children, older persons and persons with disability were reported as well.

It was also reported that the risk of GBV significantly increases in drought-affected areas as women and girls are forced to travel far distances to fetch water, while in other cases they are often left alone while family members are away looking for food or livelihood. The systems in place, responsible for preventing GBV and providing support to survivors and their families, are, however, weak or overstretched.

Limited livelihood opportunities and competition over limited resources, especially food, water and land, increase social tension and the risk of intercommunal violence. Moreover, the legacy and fresh contamination of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Afar and Somali region further exacerbates the impact of drought on vulnerable communities by restricting freedom of movement, the use of land and access to livelihood and other essential services.

The Protection Cluster will continue to work with more than 40 partners in drought-affected areas, relying on existing coordination mechanisms at the regional level, and on the close involvement of community-based structures.

Underfunding, the vast territory to cover, access constraints, as well as limited capacity and operational presence, continue to be a serious challenge to reach the most vulnerable ones and address their needs. In this context, the cluster encourages the use of mobile protection teams and the provision of basic training to non-protection service providers to identify the
most vulnerable ones and refer them to the relevant protection services. That said, there are still significant gaps in the availability of specialized services, especially for Child Protection, GBV and mine action interventions. There is an urgent need to strengthen referral mechanisms and to improve the knowledge and skills of those dealing with prevention, identification of survivors and those at risk, case management and support services to SGBV survivors.

Drought-sensitive Mine Action delivery could prioritize landmine clearance activities only in those areas that have sufficient water (and other key resources) to support the local community, returnees and IDPs. Moreover, following risk assessment and necessary clearance, the release of land will contribute to the restoration of agricultural and livelihood opportunities, and is expected to reduce tensions over land use and ownership claims.

**RESPONSE PRIORITIES**

Lack of food and drinking water remains the major concern in drought-affected areas, and a cause of protection risks, especially negative coping strategies. The protection implications of the drought can be significantly reduced by Food, Nutrition, Wash and Health interventions.

The Protection Cluster – together with its Child Protection, Gender-based Violence, Mine Action Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) and House, Land and Property (HLP) Working Group – is looking to target 3.3 Million people in drought-affected areas (about 30% of those in need), taking into account partners’ limited resources and access constraints. The Cluster’s interventions will serve the following objectives:

- To stop or mitigate the harm caused to persons who have suffered violence, exploitation, abuse or serious neglect as a result of the drought, and to restore — as much as possible — the person’s capacity to live a safe and dignified life.
- To reduce the vulnerability of persons at heightened risks of violence, exploitation, serious neglect or discrimination; to enhance their capacities and reduce the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms (e.g., street begging, child labor, child marriage, survival sex and petty crime) as a result of the drought.
- To raise awareness of service providers, including duty bearers, community members and humanitarian actors (including non-protection actors), to various protection risks such as increased exposure to SGBV and to explosive hazards, and strengthen their capacity to identify and support the most vulnerable, prevent unintended harm and ensure safe, inclusive and accountable service delivery.

The Cluster will prioritize areas which are affected by both drought and conflict, newly-displaced communities, and those at heightened risk such as female- 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 emergency interventions will include the following activities:

- Vulnerability screening.
- Psychosocial support including child-friendly PSS (such as child friendly spaces).
- Targeted individual assistance: in-kind and cash assistance to the most vulnerable ones, legal counseling, case management and referral services including through the deployment of social service workforce.
- Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive health age.
- Family tracing and reunification; alternative care arrangements for UASC.
- Improving access to civil documentation to facilitate easy and safe access to essential services.
- Removing explosive hazards and providing education to promote safe movement and access to farmland.
- Activities to promote social cohesion, reduce tension and enhance livelihood opportunities.
- Capacity building of frontline service providers on case management, psychosocial support and clinical management.
- Capacity building to non-protection service providers on the identification of most vulnerable ones and on safe referrals.
- Strengthening existing and establishing new One Stop Centers (OSCs) and Women and Girls’ Friendly Spaces (WGFS) to scale up access to multi-layered PSS activities,
including GBV case management, counseling and other social activities for women and girls.

- Raising awareness of protection concerns through community engagement and mobilization with a focus on behavior change.

- Advocacy to improve access of vulnerable households to social protection schemes, to strengthen local capacities and partnerships with development actors in order to promote sustainable solutions in drought-affected areas.

AFDHER ZONE/SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA
four consecutive failed rainy seasons have brought on a severe drought in Ethiopia’s lowland region of the Somali region drying up water wells, killing livestock and crops and pushing hundreds of thousands of children and their families to the brink. Photo: UNICEF/Mulugeta Ayene
WASH

Needs Analysis
The drought has significantly impacted access to water in the affected regions, which are already traditionally water insecure. Water points have dried up earlier in the season. As a result of drought, women and girls have to travel for longer distances to collect water and this exposes them to increased protection risks. Strategic boreholes that are still functioning are being over-used and at risk of breaking. In Somali 98 non-functional boreholes require immediate repair. More than 4.3 million people in Somali region in 98 woredas and 5.7 million people in Oromia region in 127 woredas needs water assistance, while more than 1.9 million people in need of emergency water trucking in Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions.

Change: # people in need (woreda) has increased and thus # people need water trucking has increased.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES
WASH Cluster partners will scale up emergency WASH services to communities affected by the drought. The cluster will focus on the affected areas that lack adequate WASH service coverage to ensure optimal use of water sources and mitigate public health risks such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera. In addition, WASH cluster partners will support drought related IDPs with the full WASH package.

The WASH response focuses on improving access and provision of safe water through water trucking and rehabilitation and maintenance of strategic water points. As droughts increase the risk of WASH related diseases the response also includes a sanitation component as well as hygiene promotion.

Access to safe water also contributes to nutrition and health outcomes. The WASH Cluster will collaborate with the Health, Nutrition, Agriculture clusters to identify joint programming to provide water to livestock and increase access to WASH in health and nutrition centers. WASH support to schools will help retain learners where schools continue to function and will be a key coordinated response with Education Cluster partners. As a result of drought, distance women and girls have to travel for longer distances to collect water this may also increase protection risks; the WASH and protection cluster will collaborate to mitigate these risks. Responses will be prioritized in areas at risk of experiencing AWD/cholera outbreaks as a direct consequence of drought.

The WASH response to the drought will be implemented with collaboration from humanitarian and development partners; long term solutions such as water point rehabilitation and maintenance will be prioritized as much as possible over water trucking.

Flood preparedness will be organized through WASH NFI kit prepositioning in areas most at risk.

Cholera preparedness has been organized at the national level between the WASH and health clusters and in collaboration with the relevant Federal authorities. As part of their collaboration in 2021, both clusters joined the national cholera task force under the EPHI and a dedicated WASH task force was set up with key cluster members. It will be activated to revamp the focus on cholera in collaboration with the health cluster.

At regional level, WASH and health cluster teams also work together. Cholera hotspot woredas mapping is either available or ongoing in the three regions affected by the drought and a list of WASH partners operating in those woredas is ready. New cholera outbreak is mentioned during WASH cluster meetings and action is taken by partners as needed.

These activities are in line with the National cholera plan that was finalized in late 2021. Key WASH partners are well versed in cholera preparedness and response and are mainstreaming these activities as part of their drought response.

Priority activities
1. Water trucking
2. Rehabilitation and maintenance of water schemes
3. Provision/distribution of essential lifesaving WASH NFIs including Soap, water treatment chemicals and water storage container
4. Construction of emergency gender-segregated latrine and bathing/hand washing facilities
5. Sanitation and hygiene promotion
6. WASH in health care facilities and schools
7. Provision of the full WASH package (water, sanitation, hygiene) to IDPs in collective sites (displaced by the drought)

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<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
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<td>JUL-DEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>$80.9M</td>
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<td>$40.5M</td>
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</table>
Multi Purpose cash (MPC)

A multi sectoral response to the drought affected people needs is provided through multipurpose cash interventions in the different drought affected areas. The multipurpose cash promotes dignity and choice in times of crisis and leaves decision-making in the hands of the rightsholder. Through addressing vulnerable households’ basic needs, the cash response saves lives, and promotes resilience and household recovery, and stimulates local economic development. In addition, the multipurpose cash provides a layered approach through providing GBV and PSEA sensitization to rightsholders receiving cash. The MPC response strengthens also linkages with social protection through the deployment of social workers, and operationalization of case management procedures, thus strengthening the linkages with social protection.
Response to refugee's needs in Drought Response Plan

UNHCR Ethiopia and partners will enhance its response in the affected drought areas led by the respective regional Governments through a multi-sectoral response in close coordination with Refugees Returnees Service (RRS). The areas include Jijiga and Melkadida for the Somali region, East and West Haraggas in southern and eastern of Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP). According to UNHCR data about 303,500* refugees, asylum seekers and host communities have been affected by the drought. In Melkadida, the Government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), UNHCR and partners continue to receive significant numbers of refugees arriving from the drought-ridden neighbouring Somalia and ensure access to documentation and multi-sectoral support in the refugee camps. Between October 2021 and May 2022, almost 15,000 newly arrived Somali refugees were registered at the joint RRS-UNHCR reception center in Dollo Ado. On average more than 60 people arrived to seek asylum every day of the week. The majority of refugees reported insecurity as the primary reason for their flight. UNHCR analysis shows a clear correlation between increased insecurity and drought in Somalia. Insecurity increased in areas most affected by drought as a result of resource and food scarcity.

Nutrition programs are prioritized in the refugee camps and hosting communities within the Refugee and Regional coordination framework. The weighted country global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 12% is expected to worsen in 2022 compounded by aggravating factors not limited to global economic shocks, drought, conflict, epidemics, VOCI-19 pandemic, food inadequacy (50% general food ration as of June 2022) , lack of sufficient energy solutions and limited access to WASH and health services. In Melkakida/Dollo Addos new arrivals screening shows an average of 23.9% GAM rate and 9.2% several acute malnutrition (SAM) rates from January to June 2022, which are above emergency thresholds. At the beginning of 2022, a Measles outbreak affected new arrivals and inhabitants of the Liban zone. Overall, 537 cases and 12 deaths have been reported as of March 2022. Communities across the Liban zone, which hosts more than 200,000 Somali refugees, are deeply affected by the prevailing drought. The situation is compounded by significantly increased food and fuel prices, significantly reduced fuel availability, unavailability of fertilizer, and overall inflation. Tensions between and within communities are rising, including increased banditry and crime rates.

Provision of core relief, emergency shelter materials, livestock support, health, food assistance and nutrition specific interventions, targeted cash-based interventions, improvement of WASH system to address basic needs will be prioritized. Under the Joint UNICEF and UNHCR Blueprint initiative, feasibility study for an integrated WASH service for refugees, IDPs and host community in Kabribayah, AwBarre and Sheder have been conducted. The WASH services will support over 177,528 people (including 45,612 refugees and 130,085 host community) residing in and around Kabribayah, AwBarre and Sheder of Somali Region. The response will include upgrading of the water supply systems through drilling of new boreholes, supply of electromechanical equipment, construction of water reservoirs, installation of water pipelines, construction of toilets, establishment & capacity building of town utilities to manage the systems. UNICEF is currently undertaking feasibility study in Aysaita in Afar Region to inform possible implementation of refugees/host community/IDPs integrated WASH response. A joint UNICEF/UNHCR/RRS assessment mission was conducted in May 2022 to Alemwach refugee settlement camp and the surrounding host community areas in Debat town and Chila Woreda to identify the WASH gaps and inform possible response. Given the impact on the social cohesion and risk of inter-communal conflict over scarcer resources, area- and community-based efforts as well as conflict mitigation and resolution will be key, building on ongoing Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) efforts. Protection monitoring and referral to needed services will be an essential part of the response given the risks, negative coping mechanisms and the increasing neglect of persons with specific needs in this survival of the fittest.

Local-level humanitarian coordination with relevant stakeholders will be strengthened to ensure the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from the drought are addressed in a coordinated and timely manner. Currently, response capacity beyond the refugee response is inadequate, with only few actors supporting the Government in their humanitarian efforts. To prevent asset depletion, mitigate food insecurity of livestock owners and reduce risk of communal conflict due to drought-related losses (cattle rustling), UNHCR and partners will as well complement ongoing efforts to provide animal feed in select locations in Oromia.

Community-driven conflict mitigation and solutions, through the establishment and strengthening of existing community-based protection committees will be integrated in the drought response. This will be complemented by strengthened protection monitoring in the drought-affected areas to facilitate access to needed services and ensure needed attention to overlooked persons with specific needs in the ongoing response. UNHCR and partners appeal for a total of 22 MIL to address the needs related to the drought refugee response in Ethiopia. https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/unhcr-drought-response-emergency-appeal-horn-africa

* Refugees are not included in the number of affected people targeted by this response plan.
Annexes

Agency-Specific Regional Appeals


## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAP</td>
<td>Accountability to Affected Populations</td>
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<tr>
<td>AEP</td>
<td>Accelerated Education Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AoRs</td>
<td>Areas of Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASR</td>
<td>Accelerated School Readiness</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWD</td>
<td>Acute Watery Diarrhea</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Camp Management and Camp Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERC</td>
<td>Contingent Emergency Response Component</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRM ATF</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management Agriculture Taskforce</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRMB</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRMTWG</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECC</td>
<td>Emergency Coordination Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDRMC</td>
<td>Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENCU</td>
<td>Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES/NFI</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter and non-food items</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAM</td>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
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<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
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<td>House, Land and Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRP</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response Plan HRP</td>
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<td>IAAWG-E</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Accountability Working</td>
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<td>ICCG</td>
<td>Inter-Cluster Coordination Working Group</td>
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<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally displaced people</td>
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<td>IMO</td>
<td>Information Management Officer</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-Government Organization</td>
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<td>MAM</td>
<td>Moderate Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>MHNT</td>
<td>Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDVI</td>
<td>Normalized Difference Vegetation Index</td>
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<td>Non-Food Items</td>
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<td>Non-Government Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNGO</td>
<td>National Non-Government Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>PiN</td>
<td>People in Need</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSS</td>
<td>Psycho-Social Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUTF</td>
<td>Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>Severe acute malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNF</td>
<td>Specialized Nutritious Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNNP</td>
<td>Southern Nations Nation and Peoples</td>
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REVISED DROUGHT RESPONSE
ETHIOPIA 2022