Allocation Details
This first reserve allocation aims at scaling up critical life-saving responses in drought affected areas in Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. A total of US$ 15 million will be channeled to pre-identified partners to deliver critical life-saving services in agriculture (livestock), ES/NFI, health and WASH sectors. Another $2.5 million will be channeled as a top-up to currently running SWAN consortia project, thus will enable continuation of short-term critical life-saving emergency responses across the country.

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<th>Strengthening multi-sector responses in drought affected areas in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions</th>
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Section 1: Strategic Statement
Despite of investments and continuous efforts over the last decade to address the effects of climate change, recurrent and increasingly frequent droughts continue to be critical drivers of humanitarian needs for millions of people in Ethiopia, notably in the southern regions of the country. Recurrent shocks over a reduced time span have further eroded the capacity of communities to recover and build back their livelihood and resilience. Coupled with competing priorities for capacities and resources to support the humanitarian response stemming from the conflict in the Northern part of the country, three consecutive failed rains and rapid wide spreading of the drought have been deteriorating the already challenging current humanitarian situation.

Building on the EHF and CERF previous allocations to support the drought response, urgent and flexible funding is needed to deliver critical lifesaving interventions and protect livelihoods over the coming months to avert a worsening of an already dire situation. The EHF is allocating $15 million to allow NGO partners scaling up their current responses in the three severely affected regions. Close to 30 per cent of the fund will be directly allocated to national NGO. In complementarity with last year’s CERF and EHF allocations, funding will be focused on addressing short-term critical life-saving needs in agriculture (livestock), health, ES/NFI and WASH sectors. In addition, a top-up of $2.5 million will be channeled to a running SWAN consortia project to strengthen emergency rapid response across the country. This allocation will also consider potential modifications of intervention from drought to floods response taking into consideration the erratic rainy season forecast this year. This allocation will be fast tracked through pre-identification of projects and partners and will maximize the use of cost-extension mechanism.

Section 2: Humanitarian Context
Ethiopia is experiencing a prolonged drought after three consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020 affecting 6.8 million people living in Oromia, SNNP, Southwest and Somali regions. An estimated 175,000 people have been reportedly displaced from their homes due to the drought mainly in Somali and Oromia regions. People living in these same areas have barely managed to recuperate from the severe drought of 2017 to witness again such harsh conditions, the first signs of which started appearing towards the end of 2020. The conditions continued to worsen with the successive failed seasons in 2021. The next season in March/April 2022 might also be well below normal, making it the fourth consecutive failed rainy season thus leading more people into an alarming situation.

The drought is compromising fragile livelihoods heavily reliant on livestock and causing a worsening food security and malnutrition while eroding coping strategies for the most vulnerable. Over 1.5 million livestock are estimated to have died due to lack of food and water in Oromia and Somali regions. Livestock market value has also significantly dropped as animals are not marketable, impacting families’ income sources. About 225,000 malnourished children and over 100,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Somali and Oromia regions currently need nutrition support. More than 1.7 million women and children are in need of primary healthcare services and at least 2.6 million people need to be reached with critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies. In addition, about 175,000 people have been recently displaced in Somali and Oromia regions and require urgent ES/NFI support.
### Section 3: Allocation Priority(ies)

#### 3.1 Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Amount allocated</th>
<th>Geographic Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Drought Response | $15 million | 1. Somali (40% total allocation)  
Afder (Raso, Charati, Elkari, West Imay, Hargele, Barey & Dolobay); Erer (Hamaro, Lagahida, Meyumuluka, Qubi, Yahob, Wangey & Fik); Fafan (Harshin & Haroreys); Jarar (Degehbur, Gaashamo, Aware, Yoale & Araso); Korahe (Shilabo, Doboweyn, Bodaley, Lasdankeyre & Higloley); Nogob (Hararey & Horshag); Doolo (Daratele, Lehel – Yucub & Galhamur); Liban (Filtu, Dolo Ado, Goro Baqasa, Guradamole, Quarsadula, Deka Sufu & Bulkomayo); and Shabele (Danan, Ferfer & Mustahil). |
| 2. Oromia (40% total allocation) | | East Hararghe (Midihaga Tola, Chinaksen, Mayu, Kumbi & Gola Odda; West Hararghe (Burka Dhintu, Hawi Gudina, Mieso & Gumbi Bordode); West Guji (Abaya, Gelana, Suro Barguda & Dugda Dawa); East Bale (Saweyena, Rayitu, Laga Hidha, Gololcha, Ginnir, Dawa sarar & Dawa Kachen); Bale (Delomena, Medawelabu, Guradamole & Goro); and Guji (G/Eldalo, Wadera, S/Boru & Agaw Waju). |
| 3. SNNP (20% total allocation) | | Konso (Karat Zuria, Segen Zuria, Kena & Kolme); South Omo (Selamago, Hamer, Benatsemaye, Dasenech, Malle & Gangatom); Gofa (Zala & Uba Debretsehaye); Ale Sp. Woreda (Ale Sp. Woreda); Amaro Sp. Woreda (Amaro Sp. Woreda); Burji Sp. Woreda (Burji Sp. Woreda); and Gamo (Garda Martha & Kemba). |

2. SWAN - Cost Extension | $2.5 million | Sudden onset disasters (natural and conflict) affected areas across the country (nation-wide) |
| Total | $17.5 million | |

#### 3.2 Allocation Priority Description

**Priority One:** Drought Response

Objective: Provision of critical life-saving emergency services to vulnerable people affected by the drought in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions.

List of activities:

1. Agriculture (livestock)  
   a. Provision of supplementary livestock feed to vulnerable pastoral households and agro-pastoral households.
   b. Development of forage
   c. Support treatment and vaccination of animals to mitigate large-scale loss of livestock.
   d. Animal disease surveillance
   e. Distribution of multi-purpose cash
2. ES/NFI  
   a. Provision of safe, appropriate and critical lifesaving emergency shelter and non-food items.
   b. Provision of cash for shelter / rental.
3. Health  
   a. Procurement and distribution of emergency health kits to health facilities and Mobile Nutrition and Health Teams (MNHT).
b. Provide static and mobile Primary Health Care (PHC) services.

c. Provide Emergency Obstetric Care, Reproductive Health (RH) and Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) services integrated into emergency health service.

d. Management of children with medical complications of SAM.

e. Strengthening disease surveillance and lab capacity for outbreak response.

f. Water quality monitoring.

4. WASH

a. Provision of emergency water trucking.

b. Arrangement of sanitation and hygiene promotion.

c. Rehabilitation and maintenance of critical water supply schemes and infrastructure.

d. Provision and distribution of essential lifesaving WASH NFIs including water treatment chemicals.

e. Distribution of hygiene kit.

f. Provision of WASH services in health care facilities and schools.

Priority Two: SWAN Top-Up

Objective: Provide critical life-saving ES/NFI, Health, Protection and WASH assistance to vulnerable communities affected by natural disaster and conflict across the country.

List of Activities:

1. ES/NFI

a. Provision of safe, appropriate, and critical lifesaving emergency shelter and non-food items.

b. Provision of cash for shelter / rental.

2. Health

a. Procurement and distribution of emergency health kits and supplies to static health facilities and Mobile Nutrition and Health Teams (MNHT).

b. Provide static and mobile Primary Health Care (PHC) services.

3. Protection

a. Protection monitoring.

b. Case management and provision of special protection services.

c. Community awareness raising.

4. WASH

a. Provision and distribution of essential lifesaving WASH NFIs including water treatment chemicals.

b. Provision of emergency water trucking.

c. Emergency rehabilitation of water pipelines.

d. Provision of emergency latrines.

Section 4.1: CERF Complementarity

In 2021, CERF allocated $20 million for Anticipatory Action pilot in Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPR regions. The allocation included projects from Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, Education, WASH and Protection sectors. Another $10 million was allocated for drought response in Somali and Oromia regions. Prioritized sectors included agriculture, nutrition, health and WASH. While the CERF allocations are directly accessed by the UN agencies, this EHF allocation will be accessed only by NGO partners. In addition, this allocation will target geographical areas that were not covered by previous CERF allocations.

Section 4.2: Other Complementarity

International donors and the Federal and regional governments have provided resources. Federal Government of Ethiopia donated ETB 38.1million ($0.56 million) and the Ethiopian Customs Authority donated ETB 5 million ($100,000) to the drought-affected communities in Somali Region. In addition, the Somali Regional Government has allocated ETB 767 million (approx. $ 15 million). USAID is providing $39million to provide 1.6 million drought-affected Ethiopians and refugees with food assistance, including school meals, and nutrition for children and pregnant and lactating women. World Bank has allocated $122 million for the drought in Southern Ethiopia of which $38 million is immediately available. The Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) in the 2021 2nd Standard Allocation has provided $2 million supporting projects in health and nutrition sectors. The United Arab Emirates announced a commitment of $85 million through the Famine Relief Fund for mainly food and nutrition. Complementarity with other funds will be sought throughout the allocation and projects implementation.

Section 5: Pre-Identified Partners
Due to critical time sensitive nature of this allocation, a fast-track process is applied based on consultation with relevant clusters.

a. Pre-identified partners are based on the following key considerations:
   - Partners with currently running projects in the prioritized regions and sectors.
   - Partners with well performance prioritized sectors and established presence in prioritized regions.
   - Additional considerations according to EHF operational modalities and to maximize risk management.

b. Partners are strongly encouraged to establish/use existing partnerships with national NGOs to ensure continued delivery of services in areas, where access is restricted and to strengthen sustainable capacity of national partners.

c. Partnerships with non-EHF eligible partners are strongly encouraged when they can support scaling-up and improving the quality of the response. Applicants must provide detailed information about any sub-implementing partner and are responsible to verify their capacity and due diligence.

d. The programme support costs (PSC) should be shared proportionately between the partner and the sub-implementing partner(s).

e. Partners will have to report to the clusters on a regular basis (including submission of 4Ws) and actively participate in the coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels.

f. Partners should ensure collaboration with other partners in the same area of intervention to support intersectoral response placing people and communities at the center of the response.

g. The HC reserves the right to reject funding recommendation based on the following:
   - The organization partner’s performance and compliance with the EHF, including recent audit findings and spot check reports;
   - Limited absorption and implementation capacity of the applicant; and
   - Disproportionate or unjustified budget costs in relation to the proposed project strategy.

Section 5: Pre-Identified Projects

Due to critical time sensitive nature of this allocation, a fast-track process is applied based on consultation with relevant cluster coordinators.

a. Pre-identified partners are invited to submit cost extension (CE) request or a new proposal according to allocations strategy.

b. Project duration is set as a maximum of seven (7) months for new proposal and additional three (3) months for CE.

c. Projects must factor in possible re-programming due to rapid changes of situation on the ground based on prior consultation with relevant clusters.

d. Proposal should include at least one mandatory indicator per thematic areas:
   - Protection:
     - Number of individuals participating in consultation meetings regarding the services and activities that affect them (disaggregated by sex and age).
     - Number of complaints received from beneficiaries alleging that (1) a specific intervention negatively affects their safety or dignity; (2) lack of participation or consultation, or (3) unclear or discriminatory selection of beneficiaries; and the percentage of complaints that were acted upon.
   - PSEA
     - Arrangement of community awareness session on where and how to report SEA allegations.
     - Production and distribution of age and gender-sensitive IEC materials on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access survivor-centred assistance.
   - Gender
     - Inclusion of female beneficiaries in the humanitarian assistance.
     - Inclusion of women participating in assistance / distribution / management committees.
   - AAP
     - Establish feedback and follow-up mechanism (e.g. suggestion box, establishment of community committee/watch etc.).
     - Installation of notice boards at project sites.

Section 7: Pre-Identified Partner and Project List

Based on consultation with relevant clusters, 26 projects or partners will be invited to submit reprogramming / cost extension request (16 projects) and/or new proposal (10 partners). Out of 26 pre-identified projects or partners, eight (8) are national and 18 are international NGOs.
### Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) | 5

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### Section 8: Process and Timeline

#### 8.1 Allocation Strategy Development Process

Under the direction of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), OCHA conducted prioritization process based on consultation with the Clusters and OCHA sub-offices, as well as review of recent data and information. The EHF Advisory Board (AB) endorsed the allocation strategy on 31 March.

#### 8.2 Allocation Timeline

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<th>Steps</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
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<td>1. Submission of Reprogramming/CE request or new proposal</td>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>6 April</td>
<td>OCHA &amp; Partners</td>
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<td>2. Technical review &amp; budget clearance*</td>
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<td>13 April</td>
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<td>3. HC final approval and GA process</td>
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<td>4. Disbursement</td>
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*budget clearance allows for starting of implementation*

### Section 9: HFU Contacts and Complaints

#### 9.1 Key Contacts

All correspondence and general inquiries about this allocation process should be sent to the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) or write to feedback-ehf@un.org with these concerns. Complaints will be compiled, reviewed, and raised with the HC, who will then take a decision on necessary action(s). The HC will share with the Advisory Board any such concerns or complaints and actions taken thereof.

#### 9.2 Complaints and Feedback Mechanism:

EHF stakeholders with insufficiently addressed concerns or complaints regarding EHF processes or decisions can contact the OCHA Head of Office (michel.saad@un.org) or write to feedback-ehf@un.org with these concerns.

### Section 10: List of Annexes