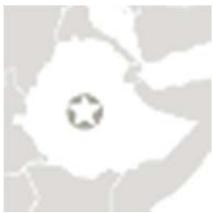
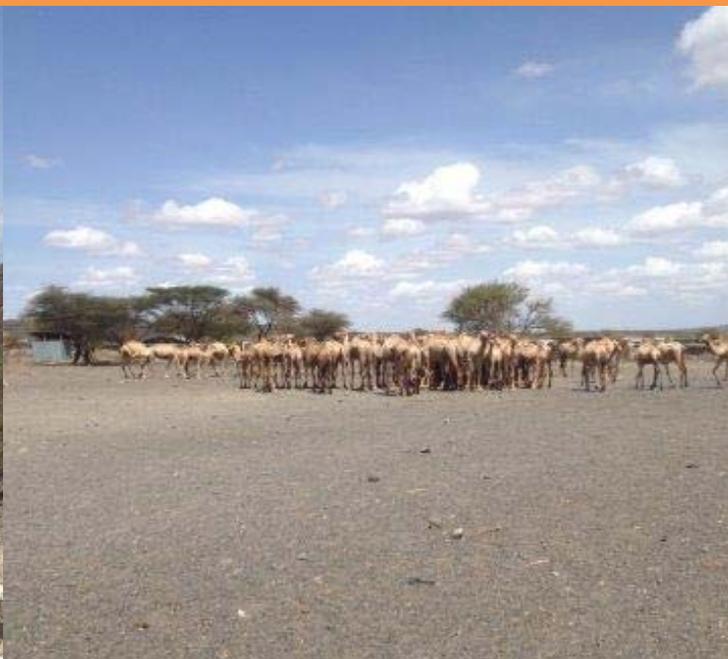


Humanitarian Requirements Mid-Year Review 2015



Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Document



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ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	JAP	Joint Action Plan
<i>Belg</i>	Short rainy season from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)	JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Programme
BSF	Blended Supplementary Food	LIAS	Livelihood Impact Analysis and Seasonality
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	LEAP	Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection
CFR	Case Fatality Rate	MAC	Multi Agency Coordination
CHD	Community Health Day	M/BoARD	Ministry/Bureau of Agriculture
CMAM	Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition	MoW&E	Ministry of Water and Energy
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	<i>Meher/Kiremt</i>	Long and heavy rain season
CSO	Civil Society Organizations	MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
DDK	Diarrheal Disease Kit	MT	Metric Tones
<i>Deyr</i>	Short rainy season from October to December (in Somali Region)	NDPPC	National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
DPPB	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau	NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
DRM ATF	DRM Agriculture Taskforce	OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
DRMTWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group	Region	The higher administrative structure,
EDKs	Emergency Drug Kit	RHB	Regional Health Bureau
EHNRI	Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute	RWB	Regional Water Bureau
EMWAT	Emergency Water Treatment Kit	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit	PHEM	Public Health Emergency Management
EOS	Enhanced Outreach Strategy	PHEM TTF	Public Health Emergency Management Technical Taskforce
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
EWRD	Early Warning and Response Directorate	RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
EWS	Early Warning System	SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Region
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
FDPs	Food Distribution Points	TFU	Therapeutic Feeding Unit
F/MoH	Federal/Ministry of Health	TSF	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
FMTF	Food Management Taskforce	UN	United Nations
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
<i>Gu</i>	Main rainy season from March to June (in Somali Region)	USAID	US Agency for International Development
HEA	Household Economy Approach	USD	United States Dollars
HNEs	Health and Nutrition Emergencies	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document	WFP	World Food Program
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund	WHO	World Health Organization (WHO)
IOM	International Organization for Migration	<i>Woreda</i>	Administrative/geographic unit, equivalent to district
ITNs	Insecticide-treated Nets	WDRP	Woreda Disaster Risk Profile

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contrary to the forecast at the beginning of the year, the 2015 *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rains failed in most receiving areas. *Kiremt* rains started early in parts of central and eastern Ethiopia while they started on time in the western half of the country. The good June rains improved water and pasture availability, and benefitted land preparation for short maturing *meher* crops in some pocket areas. However, inadequate rainfall in northern and eastern Ethiopia in the first two *dekads* of July reversed these improvements. The strengthening El Niño phenomenon is expected to result in an early retreat of the *kiremt* rains and unseasonal rains during the last quarter of the year. The continued El Niño is likely to affect rainfall patterns through the first quarter of 2016.

Humanitarian requirements increased in the second half of 2015 as a result of the failed rains, and partly due to delays in the relief food and TSF response during the first half of the year.

This is a revision of the 2015 humanitarian requirements based on the mid-year assessment.

The revised funding requirement is 10.6 per cent higher than the requirements forecast in January 2015 for food and non-food needs amounting to USD 386 million. With 52.5 per cent of the financial requirements covered at mid-year, the total net revised requirement is **USD 229,658,861.38**. The number of relief food beneficiaries increased by 55 per cent to **4.5 million**. After considering available resources amounting to USD 202,980,058, the net total relief food and TSF requirement stands at **USD 165,661,425.38**. In addition, a net total of **USD 63,997,436** is required to respond to non-food needs of identified beneficiaries in health and nutrition, WaSH, agriculture and education sectors.

Table 1: Summary of revised humanitarian requirements (USD) – July to December 2015

Sector	2015 HRD Gross requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year revised 2015 HRD requirement	Available resources	Mid-year net requirement
General ration: 403,774.84 MT Gross Cereal: 326,918.90 MT Blended food: 34,326.48 MT Pulse 32,691.89 MT Oil: 9,807.57 MT Net –203,753.40 MT	281,547,442	312,902,247.38	154,993,359	157,908,888.38
Supplementary Food (TSF)	23,678,411	24,591,445	16,838,908	7,752,537
Food total	305,225,853	337,493,692.38	171,832,267	165,661,425.38
Health	11,435,288	12,435,153	1,868,039	10,567,114
Nutrition	28,949,524	32,758,524	18,197,788	14,560,736
WaSH	22,026,625	22,026,625	7,914,596	14,112,029
Agriculture	15,310,413	25,504,733	2,613,668	22,891,065
Education	3,496,900	2,420,192	553,700	1,866,492
Non-food total	81,218,750	95,145,227	31,147,791	63,997,436
Grand total	386,444,603	432,638,919.38	202,980,058	229,658,861.38

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 2015 Annual HRD Mid-Year Review

The 2015 annual HRD identified 2.9 million relief food beneficiaries and USD 386 million for multi-sector humanitarian response. The requirements were projected based on the findings of the 2014 *meher* assessment and analysis of secondary data. Starting on June 8 in Somali region and 22 June elsewhere in the country and ending on 3 July, the 2015 *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* mid-year assessment informed the mid-year review and the revised requirements document. The review included the evaluation of sector assumptions made at the beginning of the year against realities found during the assessment.

Differing from the forecast at the beginning of the year, the onset of the *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rains was delayed and ceased earlier than normal. The rains were erratic and inadequate in amount negatively affecting water and pasture availability and reducing *belg* harvest. Unseasonal livestock migration and livestock deaths were reported in pastoral areas. Consequently, food insecurity deepened and malnutrition rose in affected areas. Between February and May, the number of nutrition hotspot priority 1 *woredas* doubled from 49 to 97 and ad hoc requests for relief food assistance increased. According to the NMA, late *belg* rains in May and June replenished surface water sources and rejuvenated pasture in receiving areas. However, inadequate rainfall in the first two *dekads* of July, with the exception of north western Tigray, pocket areas of western Amhara and parts of western Oromia where rainfall was adequate, overturned these improvements. Drought conditions continued in parts of Afar, Amhara, SNNP and Somali regions. An early retreat of the *kiremt* rains, unseasonal rains leading to flooding in the last quarter and dry spells are expected as the El Niño phenomenon strengthens. NMA therefore advises that particular attention is given to most of Tigray; eastern Amhara (North and South Wollo, Oromo, and North Shewa zones); most of Afar; eastern Oromia (Arsi, Bale, East and West Hararghe zones); Dire Dawa, Hareri and central and northern half of Somali regions to minimize the adverse impacts of the El Niño condition. The mid-year review of the 2015 HRD took these developments into consideration.

1.2 Humanitarian Situation Overview

1.2.1 National overview

The 2015 mid-year assessment confirmed that the performance of the *gu/ganna* major pastoral rains in the south and south eastern parts of the country was poor, worsening the food insecurity of affected communities. Similarly, inadequate rainfall received in almost all *belg*-dependent parts of the country contributed to the rapid deterioration of the overall food security. The onset of the *belg* rains was delayed, followed by intermittent rains and unusually long dry spells.

By May, farmers missed the planting window for many crops, including maize, when the performance of the *belg* rains improved. The planting area coverage was significantly lower than the average in the last five years. Moreover, during the dry spells in March and April, a significant proportion of *belg* crops wilted. Consequently, the 2015 *belg* production was far below average and was pushed to July/August due to late planting, further extending the lean season in *belg*-dominant areas of SNNP and north-eastern Amhara region. In these areas, it is also likely to have below average green consumption from *meher* crops in September and

October due to missed long-cycle high-yielding crops and the anticipated below-average *kiremt* rains.

With below-average rain during the last two seasons, and a below-average rainfall received since March 2015, pasture, browse, and water availability was very low in Sitti and Fafan zones of Somali region leading to massive livestock migration and deaths. Poor *belg* rains also negatively affected livestock production and productivity contributing to food security deterioration in South Wollo, North Shewa and North Wollo zones of Amhara, Zone 2 and Zone 3 of Afar, Arsi, West Arsi, East and West Hararghe and Bale zones of Oromia, Gurage, Halaba, Silte and parts of Hadiya zones of SNNP, and most *woredas* of Southern and South Eastern zones of Tigray regions. Of particular concern is the increase in food insecurity in traditionally surplus producing areas of West Arsi and Arsi zones of Oromia region.

The price of staple food will likely continue to be high until the November/December main harvest period. The increase in staple food prices caused the purchasing power of the poorer households, whose only access to food is through purchase, to decline.

The number of severely malnourished children admitted to TFPs gradually increased from 18,308 in January to 62,045 in May 2015. The admission rate is expected to remain high during the remainder of the year. Additionally, the number of nutrition hotspot priority 1 *woredas* doubled from 49 *woredas* in February to 97 *woredas* in May, reflecting the deteriorating humanitarian context.

Measles outbreaks continue with 15,112 suspected cases reported in 2015 and 7,249 (48 per cent) confirmed positive as of mid-July; the majority of the cases were in Oromia. The situation is expected to cause high morbidity and mortality should the outbreak expand to nutrition hotspot priority 1 *woredas*. The Federal Ministry of Health and partners continue to respond to other health emergencies including meningitis, yellow fever and dengue fever.

Table 2: Assumptions versus actual performance of the season

Assumptions	Actual Performance
Normal <i>gu</i> and <i>ganna</i> seasons in south and south eastern Ethiopia	Below normal
Normal <i>belg</i> in SNNP	Poor
Normal <i>belg</i> in central Ethiopia	Mixed: poor <i>belg</i> in parts of Arsi, West Arsi and eastern lowlands of East and West Hararghe, and North Shewa zones. Close to normal <i>belg</i> in other parts
Below normal rains in the northern <i>belg</i> -receiving areas (Amhara and Tigray)	Poor in most of the areas
Below-normal <i>sugum</i> rains in some parts of Afar	Below normal in most parts

1.2.1 Regional overview

In **Amhara** region, despite good rains received in March and April that helped replenish water sources and regenerate pasture, the 2015 *belg* rains were below-normal for both crop and livestock production in most receiving areas of North and South Wollo and North Shewa zones. The reduced *belg* harvest pushed cereal prices up compared to the same time last year. Below-normal livestock production was also reported, reducing milk availability for affected households. While seasonal economic migration is a normal trend, distress migration was observed in affected highland areas this year. Significant food shortage is expected until the next harvest in October/December.

The performance of *belg* rains in most of **SNNP** region was poor, characterized by late onset, erratic distribution and prolonged dry spells. Farmers missed the planting window for long cycle crops leading to a significant reduction in *belg* harvest. Massive livestock migration and deaths were reported due to shortages of water and pasture. Increased malnutrition and higher rates of school dropouts were reported. The adverse impact of the poor rains was mitigated by rains received in April which improved pasture and water availability. Conversely, localized heavy rains and hailstorms damaged coffee crops in Dilla Zuria, Kochere, Wonago and Yirga Chefe *woredas* of Gedeo zone. Heavy rains also led to the overflow of Bilate River in Humbo *woreda* of Wolayita zone displacing communities.

In **Tigray** region, the *belg* rains were poor. On average, the rains were delayed by six weeks in Southern and South Eastern zones. As in other parts of the country, inadequate and unevenly distributed rains and long dry spells critically affected land preparation and planting of *belg* crops. Livestock body condition was below-normal as a result of poor pasture and water availability. Prices of pulses increased because of low 2014 *meher* production as a result of pest infestation and diseases. Nevertheless, the supply of staple foods and livestock to the market was relatively stable in both zones. However, food security in the *belg* receiving areas is expected to deteriorate in the coming months because of the overall *belg* failure.

The performance of consecutive seasonal rains in **Afar** region was characterized by late onset, erratic distribution, limited in coverage and amount. Therefore, pasture and browse conditions are highly depleted. The consecutive poor rainy seasons and the corresponding over grazing reduced the regenerative capacity of major rangelands *Duba (Chifra)*, *Halayten (Erebti)* *Halydege (Amibara)* *woredas*. Livestock size decreased and livestock migration across regional boundaries was reported from Zone 2 of Afar to Tigray and from Zone 3 of Afar to Oromia, Amhara and Somali regions. The terms of trade for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities is unfavourable due to reduced livestock price and increased cereal prices.

The performance of the *ganna/belg* season was below-normal in the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas of **Oromia** region. The onset of the rains was two to eight weeks late in most midland and highland areas of Arsi, West Arsi, West Hararghe, East Hararghe, East Shewa and North Shewa zones, while the rains started on time in most parts of Borena and Guji zones. Overall, the rainfall was insufficient in quantity and characterized by erratic distribution and prolonged dry spells. This resulted in crop failure and yield reduction, and livestock deaths, significantly decreasing consumption and income sources from livestock and livestock products. The terms of trade are unfavourable for pastoralists because of the decline in livestock demand. Vulnerable communities in the region are left with limited or no opportunities for income sources and coping strategies. Consequently, the food security deteriorated. Separately, close to

1,200 people were displaced in Limu and Borecha *woredas* of Jimma zone due to flooding caused by the backflow of Dedesa River in June.

In Sitti zone and some parts of Fafan zone of **Somali** region, the 2015 *gu/belg* rains were inadequate, unevenly distributed and ceased early when compared to last year. The *gu* rains did not regenerate pasture for livestock, nor did they replenish water sources to sustain and improve livestock body conditions. Large numbers of animal deaths were reported throughout these areas. Sedentary farming and cultivation in the agro-pastoralist communities of Sitti and Fafan zones were also affected by the poor seasonal performance. Critical water shortages were reported in *birkad*-dependent areas. Low crop production, lack of humanitarian food inflows, and increased demand for local cereals from areas with crop production deficits contributed to cereal price increases. Malnutrition is expected to continue to spike in affected zones, increasing SAM cases in TFP sites.

2. REVISED 2015 ANNUAL SECTOR REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Relief Food and TSF

2.1.1 Relief Food

2.1.1.1 2015 Annual relief food requirements

The 2015 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) identified 2.9 million relief food beneficiaries, and 365,171.78MT of food to address their needs. Considering 22,156MT of food carried over from the second half of 2014, the net annual relief food requirement was 345,015.8MT at a cost of USD 264,465,166.

Three rounds of relief food rations were allocated between February and June 2015 and 110,097 MT of food dispatched to beneficiaries. Of the 110,097 MT of food dispatched, 4,832 MT were distributed through a case by case food assistance for beneficiaries in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions. Not all the ad-hoc beneficiaries were originally included in the 2015 HRD. Corn soya blend (CSB) and oil were not part of the food basket for the second round. Delays in dispatch and distribution resulted in some USD 51,904,623 or 72,076 MT of food to be carried-over into the second half of 2015.

The 2015 emergency response in WFP and DRMFSS covered areas was constrained by funding shortfalls. To address the funding gaps, the Government and PSNP development partners agreed to pull forward USD16 million from the PSNP IV Contingency Budget to cover three rounds of relief food needs of 627,588 beneficiaries in highland PSNP *woredas*. In addition, USD 7,804,583 was used to support 306,333 relief cash beneficiaries for three rounds.

Delays in relief food dispatch and distribution as well as incomplete food baskets were challenges faced by humanitarian partners during the first half of the year.

2.1.1.2 Changes to the 2015 relief food annual HRD requirement

2.1.1.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

2.1.1.2.2 New developments not captured in the 2015 annual HRD

Following the poor 2015 *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rains, the number of *woredas* requiring emergency relief food assistance increased from the initial projection. Relief food assistance was provided on a case by case study to communities affected by various hazards such as drought, flood and conflict.

2.1.1.3 2015 mid-year relief food requirements

The number of relief food beneficiaries increased to 4.5 million from the annual projection of 3.3 million including the 381,000 additional beneficiaries estimated during the beginning of the year. Subsequently, the revised total requirement stands at USD 312,902,247.38.

Table 3: 2015 revised relief food requirement (MT)

Region	Beneficiaries	Food Requirement MT				
		Cereal	Supp. Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Tigray	410,927	30,819.53	3,236.05	924.59	3,081.95	38062.11
Afar	182,381	13,678.58	1,436.25	410.36	1,367.86	16893.04
Oromia	1,830,728	137,304.60	14,416.98	4,119.14	13,730.46	169571.18
Amhara	639,876	47,990.70	5,039.02	1,439.72	4,799.07	59268.51
Gambella	21,381	1,604	168	48	160	1980.42
Somali	1,081,543	80,966	8,501	2,429	8,097	99992.67
SNNPR	304,466	13,035	1,369	391	1,303	16097.97
Harari	5,309	239	25	7	24	295.05
Dire Dawa	28,500	1,283	132	38	128	1583.89
Total	4,505,111	326,918.90	34,326.48	9,807.57	32,691.89	403,744.84

2.1.1.4 Contributions towards the 2015 relief food HRD requirements:

The 2015 relief food requirement was 55 per cent funded with a total contribution of USD 154,993,359 million and USD 16 million from the PSNP Contingency Budget.

2.1.1.5 Gap analysis

Based on the revised 2015 relief food requirements and the resources secured to date, the 2015 net relief food requirements stand at **USD 157,908,888.38** (see Table 4 below).

Table 4: 2015 Revised Food Requirements (USD)

2015 HRD Gross Requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year Revised 2015 HRD Requirement	Available resources	2015 mid-year net requirement
281,547,442	312,902,247.38	154,993,359	157,908,888.38

2.1.2 Targeted Supplementary Food (TSF)

2.1.2.1 2015 Annual TSF Requirements

At the beginning of 2015, the TSF programme aimed to address the needs of 1,015,000 malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers identified during EOS/CHD and routine screening in nutrition hotspot priority 1 *woredas* and some priority 2 *woredas* where second generation TSF is implemented. To undertake these activities USD 23,678,411 was required to procure and distribute 19,037 MT of CSB+ and 2,843 MT of vegetable oil.

Between January and June 2015, using carry-over contributions, 5,434MT of food were distributed at a cost of USD 4,935,305 to address TSF needs of 377,173 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women in hotspot priority 1 *woredas* classified in February 2015. The programme also supported the 44 *woredas* where regular admission and nutrition monitoring was established.

2.1.2.2 Changes to the 2015 TSF annual HRD requirement

2.1.2.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

Contrary to the projections, the food security situation significantly deteriorated due to the failed 2015 *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* rains.

2.1.2.2.2 New developments not captured in the 2015 annual HRD

Despite resource shortfalls, the TSF program was called to expand its operation following the May hotspot classification, which doubled the number of priority 1 *woredas*. The increased demand for TSF intervention was limited by delayed nutrition screenings and the late hotspot classification in February. TSF resources were requested late, during the second quarter of the year and fewer beneficiaries were reached. Delays in response were also caused by logistical bottlenecks. Transporting internationally procured TSF resources into the country was challenging due to extended congestion at Port of Djibouti and the limited number of trucks for inland delivery. Available resources were prioritized for priority 1 *woredas*.

2.1.2.3 Revised 2015 TSF requirements

The revised requirements for the TSF program, including for priority 2 *woredas*, are higher than projected. The revised net funding requirement is **USD 7,752,537**.

2.1.2.4 Contribution towards the TSF 2015 HRD requirement

Considering the revised requirements based on the mid-year review and available funds for TSF response amounting to USD 16,838,908, of the total requirement USD 24,591,445, the net requirement stands at **USD 7,752,537**.

2.1.2.5 TSF Sector 2015 revised requirements

Given available funds, of the total requirement of USD 24,591,445, the net revised TSF requirements for 2015 stand at **USD 7,752,537**.

Table 5: 2015 Revised TSF Requirements (USD)*

2015 HRD Gross Requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year Revised 2015 HRD Requirement	Available resources	2015 mid-year net requirement
23,678,411	24,591,445	16,838,908	7,752,537

**The May hotspot classification doubled the number of priority 1 *woredas* and considerably increased programme needs. The increase in the overall annual requirement was not significant because the programme performance during the first half of the year was poor, to address the increased requirements for the second half of 2015. Therefore, the revised requirement remains the same as the initial figure of January 2015.*

2.2 Health and Nutrition

2.2.1 Health

2.2.1.1 2015 Annual health sector requirements

In the 2015 annual HRD, the Government and humanitarian partners requested USD 11,435,288 to control outbreaks of communicable diseases including meningitis, yellow fever, dengue fever and measles; public health surveillance and response to emergencies; trainings, monitoring and evaluation, and support to health systems of vulnerable communities through mobile health and nutrition teams.

2.2.1.2 Changes to the 2015 health sector annual HRD requirement

2.2.1.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

The sector assumptions which formed the basis for calculating the 2015 requirements were relatively accurate based on analysis of on-going public health emergencies. Enhancing surveillance was also considered in light of emerging new disease outbreaks.

Of the USD 3,000,000 required for mobile health and nutrition teams to support health systems in vulnerable communities in Somali and Afar regions for the year, USD 565,826 (19 per cent) was funded. Additional needs emerged due to disruptions of the health service following flood incidences in parts of the regions.

2.2.1.2.2 New developments not captured in the 2015 annual HRD

The expansion of disease outbreaks including measles (more than 200 *woredas* affected in the past six months) and dengue fever, and the disruption of routine health service provision created additional responsibilities for the sector. The continued impact of the South Sudan refugee crisis in Gambella pose additional load on the health services in host communities.

New outbreaks such as Hepatitis E, increased risk of acute watery diarrhoea and other water and vector borne diseases are amongst the new developments not captured in the 2015 annual HRD. Additionally, late detection and confirmation of outbreaks leading to delayed response and increased mortality, coupled with weak early warning system to forecast, monitor and understand the impact of various emergencies were factors considered in the mid-year review.

2.2.1.3 Revised health sector requirements

The requirements for the health sector increased from the initial projection to USD 12.4 million due to the continued impact of the South Sudanese refugee influx on host communities in Gambella region. Funds to enable the continued support of the MHNT were also included for the second half of 2015. Despite the increased needs due to unforeseen developments since January 2015, the funding contribution to the health sector requirements was low. This in turn contributed to the deteriorating situation in some areas.

2.2.1.4 Contribution towards the 2015 health sector HRD requirement:

Between January and June, the sector received USD 1,868,039 million from different donors including HRF, Irish Aid, OFDA, Korea, Japan, EPF (UNICEF), ECHO and CERF (see Annex II a).

2.2.1.5 Gap Analysis

Considering the revised requirements based on the mid-year review and available resources for health sector response amounting to USD 1,868,039, of the total requirement USD 12,435,288, the net requirement stands at **USD 10,567,249** (see details on Tables 6 and 7 below).

Table 6: 2015 Revised health requirements (USD)

2015 HRD Gross Requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year 2015 Revised HRD Requirement	Available resources	2015 mid-year net requirement
11,435,288	12,435,288	1,868,039	10,567,249

Table 7: Health revised requirements/intervention area

Intervention area	People targeted	Requirements - USD	Gap
2.2 Measles vaccination, surveillance, outbreak investigation and case management	6,800,000	3,600,000	2,600,000
2.2 Public health response to flood prone areas	996,756	996,756	996,756
2.3 Management of yellow fever and dengue Fever outbreak	3,200,000	800,000	800,000
2.4 Management of meningitis outbreak	1,287,000	1,500,503	1,500,503
2.3 Public health surveillance and response to emergencies; including trainings and M&E	5,800,000	1,298,378	1,298,378
2.4 Preparedness to Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak	5,800,000	1,239,651	1,039,651
2.5 Support health systems in most vulnerable communities through mobile health teams	1,814,400	3,000,000	2,331,961
Sub total	*5,800,000	12,435,288	10,567,249

* Beneficiaries in various health interventions are in most cases complementary, therefore, the highest number that encompasses all age groups, that is 5.8million, is taken as people targeted.

2.2.2 Nutrition Sector

2.2.2.1 2015 annual nutrition sector requirement

The nutrition sector required USD 28,949,524 to undertake emergency nutrition interventions for the treatment of 264,515 severely malnourished children, provision of vitamin A supplements and deworming tablets, as well as nutrition screening of 2,203,841 children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The funds were also required for the provision of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and the administration of routine drugs.

2.2.2.2 Changes to the 2015 nutrition sector annual HRD requirement

2.2.2.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

Between January and June 2015, 139,783 severely malnourished children were admitted in TFP sites across the country mainly in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray regions (with an average of 88 per cent reporting rate). From January to June, the TFP admission rate gradually increased. As per the normal trend, TFP admissions are expected to fluctuate between

July and December due to the negative impacts of the 2015 *belg* season and other aggravating factors in parts Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions.

2.2.2.2.2 *New developments not captured in the 2015 HRD*

As a result of the failed *belg* rain and its impact on food security and malnutrition levels, TFP admissions are expected to continue to increase and to be higher than the projected rate at the beginning of the year. Additionally, lack of TSF supplies hampered implementation of emergency nutrition responses in hotspot priority *woredas* while the number of hotspot priority 1 *woredas* increased between February and May from 49 to 97.

2.2.2.3 Revised nutrition sector requirements

Following the mid-year review, the 264,515 SAM cases projected in 2015 is expected to slightly increase by 14.4 per cent to 302,605 SAM cases. The revised requirements to manage the projected SAM cases in 2015 are USD 30,260,500. Additionally, USD 2,498,024 is required to provide nutrition screening, de-worming tablets, and Vitamin A supplement for 2,203,942 beneficiaries (1,757,029 children between 6 and 59 months and 446,913 pregnant and lactating women). The total revised requirement in 2015 is USD 32,758,524.

2.2.2.4 Contribution towards the 2015 HRD

From January to June 2015, donors (the HRF, OFDA, ECHO, Irish Aid, World Vision Korea, IRC, SIDA, DfID and German Cooperation) contributed USD 8,008,168 for the implementation of emergency nutrition interventions in the country.

2.2.2.5 Gap analysis

Considering the revised nutrition requirements estimated at USD 32,758,524 and available resources amounting to USD 18,197,788 the revised net nutrition requirement is **USD 14,560,736**. The funds will mainly be used to procure TFP supplies for SAM management and to strengthen emergency nutrition responses in hotspot priority *woredas*.

Table 8: 2015 Annual revised requirements for nutrition sector (USD)

Sector/Activities	People targeted	2015 Annual HRD Requirement	2015 Revised Annual Requirement	Available resources	2015 mid-year net requirements
1. Nutrition					
1.1 Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	302,605	26,451,500	30,260,500		12,062,712
1.2 Nutritional screening, deworming and Vitamin A	2,203,841	2,498,024	2,498,024		2,498,024
Subtotal	2,506,446	28,949,524	32,758,524	18,197,788	14,560,736

2.3 WaSH sector

2.3.1 2015 Annual WaSH sector requirements

In January 2015, the WaSH sector identified an estimated 1.43 million beneficiaries requiring emergency WaSH support at a cost of USD 22 million. Planned interventions included rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of existing WaSH facilities, construction of new WaSH facilities, provision of WaSH supplies, hygiene promotion activities, capacity building, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and emergency water rationing as a last resort.

2.3.2 Changes to the 2015 WaSH sector annual HRD requirement

2.3.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

As a result of the poor performance of the 2015 *belg* rains, drought conditions affected communities in most parts of Afar region, lowlands of Bale and East and West Hararghe and pocket areas of Arsi and West Arsi zones and some parts of Borena and Guji zones in Oromia region, parts of SNNP, Southern zone in Tigray, Sitti zone and some parts of Fafan zone in Somali region and some areas in North Shewa and North Gonder, and pocket areas in Wag Hemra zone in Amhara region. The drought depleted ground water, lowering the water table which in turn affected the yield of wells and in some cases dried up wells. Communities turned to unprotected water sources and walked long distances to collect water. Water shortages contributed to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions which led to increased water related disease outbreaks including acute watery diarrhea. The projected requirements were adjusted in-line with the actual performance of the 2015 *belg/gu/ganna* rains captured through field assessments, ad hoc assessments, secondary data and historical trends analysis.

2.3.2.2 New developments not captured in the 2015 HRD

WaSH interventions need to be scaled up in the second half of the year given the increased water shortages and the expected continuation of dry conditions in the dry belts of Afar, Oromia, and Somali regions. In addition, the on-going El Niño conditions will result in unseasonal rains in highland areas in the last quarter of the year leading to the overflow of rivers and flooding in the lowlands. Community displacement and damaged water supply systems will require maintenance and rehabilitation, provision of water treatment chemicals and hygiene promotion activities in the second half of 2015. Environmental sanitation and hygiene practices at community and household levels will be promoted to minimize the risks of water-related disease outbreaks.

2.3.3 Revised WaSH sector requirements

Based on the mid-year review analysis, no change was made to the annual HRD beneficiaries (1.43 million) and the financial requirement of USD 22,026,625 as the assumptions at the beginning of the year were found to be high. Additionally, following the relatively good rains in May and small showers of the *kiremt* rains received in parts of the country, water trucking needs had significantly reduced particularly in Oromia region. This revised requirement will mainly be used to undertake rehabilitation, maintenance and expansion of WaSH facilities, construction of water supply schemes, provision of emergency WaSH supplies including water treatment chemicals, hygiene promotion activities, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and emergency water rationing as a last resort. The WaSH sector aims to address 1,086,000 beneficiaries during the second half of 2015.

2.3.4 Contribution towards the 2015 HRD

During the first half of 2015, the total donor contribution to the WaSH sector amounts to USD 7,914,596 for emergency WaSH and drought interventions (see Annex III). To avert the above mentioned human sufferings, the WaSH cluster implemented a wide range of life-saving interventions and provided safe water to 569,340 people through water rationing operations, distribution of household water treatment chemicals, rehabilitation/maintenance of non-functional water schemes, expansion and construction of new water supply systems. Through WaSH partners, the sector was able to provide water trucking services to 159,000 people for an average of two months. Moreover, 229,000 people received access to safe water through rehabilitation and/or expansion of existing water sources, and construction of new water supply systems. Water treatment chemicals and other WaSH supplies were provided to an estimated 181,340 people while 46,616 drought or flood affected people were given critical hygiene messages and related information.

2.3.5 Gap analysis

Considering the revised WaSH sector requirements estimated at USD 22,026,625 and available resources amounting to USD 7,914,596, the revised net WaSH sector requirement is **USD 14,112,029**.

Table 9: 2015 Revised WaSH requirements

2015 HRD gross requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year revised 2015 HRD requirement	Available resources	2015 Mid-year net requirement
22,026,625	22,026,625	7,914,596	14,112,029

Table 10: Revised WaSH requirements/intervention areas for 2015

Activities	People targeted	2015 HRD requirement	Revised 2015 requirements	Available resources	Revised gap
Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water schemes	450,300				7,360,421.14
Construction of new water supply schemes	115,000				1,132,372.48
Water trucking	271,500				1,159,466.76
Water purification and water treatment chemicals	250,000				1,295,434.12
School WaSH	57,200				1,003,282.02
Health WaSH	71,500				604,266.80

Sanitation and hygiene facilities and education	550,000				962,516.61
Water storage and water treatment equipment	57,200				582,945.35
Capacity building at federal and regional levels	45				11,323.72
Total	*1,086,000	22,026,625	22,026,625	7,914,596	14,112,029

**Beneficiaries in one WaSH intervention are in most cases complementary with the beneficiaries in other activities.*

2.4 Agriculture Sector

2.4.1 2015 Annual agriculture sector requirements

The Agriculture sector requested USD 13,839,386 million in the 2015 annual HRD to provide targeted livelihood support, including provision of seed and planting materials and livestock-related interventions to vulnerable households mainly in *belg*-growing eastern Amhara and Southern Tigray regions and in the lowlands of Bale, East and West Hararghe and Arsi zones in Oromia region.

2.4.2 Changes to the 2015 agriculture sector annual HRD requirements

2.4.2.1 Review of the sector assumptions

The sector assumptions which were based on preliminary weather forecasts were revised to capture the actual impact of the *belg/gu/ganna* rains. The onset of the rains was significantly delayed in most *belg*-receiving areas and the performance was erratic followed by long dry spells affecting agricultural activities and performance of crops at different stages. The below-normal seasonal rainfall contributed to significant livestock feed shortage resulting in livestock mortality in parts of East and West Hararghe, Arsi, Bale and West Arsi zones in Oromia region and Sitti zone and other pastoral areas in Somali region.

2.4.2.2 New developments not captured in 2015 HRD

Erratic and much below-normal *belg* rains, prolonged secession of the rain and crop pests and diseases caused significant reduction in crop production and hampered replenishment of pasture. Extensive shortage of livestock feed resulted in deterioration of livestock body condition, migration and death. Owing to the failure of the *belg*, communities in eastern Amhara, Southern Tigray, East and West Hararghe, Arsi, West Arsi, Bale, parts of SNNP and agro-pastoral areas of Somali region require emergency seed assistance for most households depleted their seed reserves.

2.4.3 Revised agriculture sector requirements

The requirement for agriculture sector interventions increased to USD 25,504,733 to scale up responses in crop seed provision, livestock feed and health interventions, control wheat rust and desert locust infestations.

2.4.4 Contribution towards the 2015 HRD

Between January and June 2015, donors contributed USD 2,613,668 for the 2015 agriculture sector requirements.

2.4.5 Gap analysis

Considering the revised agriculture sector requirements estimated at USD 25,504,733 and available resources with a total of USD 2,613,668 million, the net agriculture sector requirement is **USD 22,891,065**.

Table 11: Revised agriculture requirements for 2015

Activities	2015 HRD requirement	Revised 2015 requirement	Available resources	Revised Gap
Provision of crop seeds	6,088,492	8,554,595	2,457,591	6,097,004
Wheat rust survey and control	450,000	450,000		450,000
Desert Locust Survey and control	444,493	444,493	156,077	288,416
Plant pest and disease control	550,000	550,000		550,000
Animal health	2,955,904	657,379		657,379
Livestock Feed	3,350,497	14,848,266		14,848,266
Grand Total	13,839,386	25,504,733	2,613,668	22,891,065

2.5 Education

2.5.1 2015 Annual Education Sector Requirement

In the 2015 HRD, the education sector projected that 292,118 school-aged children were at risk of dropping out of school. USD 3,496,900 was requested to address the projected needs, including conducting rapid assessments, to pre-position educational materials, construct temporary learning spaces, rehabilitate schools, and train teachers and education personnel on disaster risk reduction and management.

2.5.2 Changes to the 2015 Education Sector Annual HRD Requirement

2.5.2.2 Review of the sector assumptions

The annual caseload projection was based on the assumption of high school-dropout rates during the year due to natural hazards and conflicts. The *belg* assessment and a secondary data analysis revealed that the projected figure was higher than the actual situation. The 2015 education sector caseload was, therefore, revised downwards to 201,682 students (111,912 boys and 89,770 girls) affected by refugee influx, floods, inter-communal conflicts and drought in Afar, Gambella, Somali, and parts of Oromia regions. The sector requirement is revised to USD 2,420,192.

2.5.2.3 New developments not captured in the 2015 HRD

Based on the findings of the mid-year verification assessment and review, the sector responses need to continue in the second half of the year to promote access to quality education in a safe and protective environment to children affected by refugee influx, communal conflict and floods in Gambella. In Oromia, children in East and West Hararghe, Borena, Guji, Bale, Arsi and West Arsi zones are affected by drought-like conditions leading to high school drop-out rates. Extended school closures resulted in teachers leaving the affected areas. Educational activities are further disrupted and school materials are damaged as many school buildings are used as shelters in Amibara, Gewane and Bure Mudayitu in Afar; Lare, Makoy and Jikawo in Gambella and Shebelle zone in Somali region.

2.5.3 Revised Education Sector Requirements

With the revised number of school aged children requiring emergency in education assistance in 2015 (201,682 school aged children), the sector requirements were reduced to USD 2.4 million. The planned interventions include response to disaster affected children and schools, pre-positioning items for perceived hazards, building the sector's resilience through the school managed disaster risk reduction, cascading of the Ethiopia Minimum Standards for Emergencies in Education (EiE) and implementation of the Education Strategy Plan.

2.5.4 Contribution towards the 2015 HRD

In 2015, the education sector secured USD 553,700 from various donors to address EiE needs in Gambella and elsewhere in the country.

2.4.5 Gap analysis

Considering the revised education sector requirements estimated at USD 2.4 million and available resources with a total of USD 553,700, the revised net education sector requirement is USD 1,866,492.

Table 12: Education Sector Revised Requirement

2015 HRD Gross Requirement (January 2015)	Mid-year Revised 2015 HRD Requirement	Available resources	Mid-year net requirement
3,496,900	2,420,192	553,700	1,866,492

ANNEXES

Annex I: 2015 donor contribution of food aid and TSF

Donor	Appealing Agency	MT	Contribution in USD	Remark
USAID	CRS	67,230	53,447,920	
DfID	WFP	36,007	26,103,355	2.35M USD utilized for C&V and CD&A
USAID	WFP	28,730	21,774,305	
WFP Multi-lateral	WFP	9,146	9,000,000	3.29 M USD utilized for C&V.
DfID	WFP	34,419	23,622,047	2.25M USD utilized for C&V and CD&A
European Commission (ECHO)	WFP		1,106,195	Utilized for C&V
PSNP IV Contingency Budget	DRMFSS		16,000,000	
Locally generated resource	WFP	3,387	909,537	
Ethiopian Government contribution		5,000	3,030,000	
		183,919	154,993,359	
Total		183,919	*154,993,359	

TSF

Donor	Appealing agency	Description	Contribution in USD	Remark
DfID	WFP		3,742,103	
Canada	WFP		1,966,955	
			5,709,058	

**This does not include the Government of Ethiopia ETB 688,852,408 allocations for food and non-food commodities to be used in ad hoc requests from regions.*

Annex II: a) Health sector 2015 donor contribution

Donor	Agency	Description	USD committed/contributed
Japan	WHO	Response to outbreak of vaccine preventable disease and public health emergencies	1,000,000
Korea	WHO	KOICA: Preparedness to EVD outbreak – Nationwide	400,000
Canada	UNICEF		160,372
HRF	Goal		42,498
DfID	UNICEF		265,169
			1,868,039

Annex II: b) Nutrition sector 2015 donor contribution

Donor	Agency	Description	USD committed/contributed
HRF	IMC	Oromia region: East Hararge zone, Midega Tola, Meyu Muluke, Kumbi, Fedis, Gursum and Chinakson <i>woredas</i>	301,663
HRF	Plan International	Amahara region: Telemt <i>woreda</i>	197,100
HRF	Concern	Amhara region: North Gondar zone, Janamora <i>woreda</i> ; and North Wollo zone, Lasta <i>woreda</i>	163,058
HRF	Concern	Tigray region: Central zone, Tanqua Abergele and Kola Temben <i>woreda</i> ; and North Western zone, Tslemti <i>woreda</i>	227,385
HRF	WFP	Central procurement of CSB	1,501,023
HRF	Plan International	Amhara region: Waghimra zone, Salahad and Dehana <i>woredas</i>	168,716
HRF	ACF	Amhara region: Waghimra zone, Gazgibla and Abergele <i>woreda</i>	196,632
HRF	SCI	Afar region: Zone 2, Afdera, Erebti, Berhale and Dalol <i>woredas</i> ; and	286,077

		zone 1Dubti and Elidaar <i>woredas</i>	
HRF	CARE	Amhara region: South Gonder zone, Ebinat <i>woreda</i>	74,642
HRF	IMC	Amhara region: South Gondor zone, Lay Gayint <i>woreda</i> and North Wollo zone, Meket <i>woreda</i>	122,635
HRF	UNICEF	Country Wide	1,008,705
HRF	UNICEF	Country Wide	999,753
OFDA	GOAL		799,617
ECHO	GOAL		169,320
Irish Aid	GOAL		42,678
World Vision Korea	WVI		130,000
IRC	ACF		184,469
SIDA	ACF		144,638
ECHO	ACF		472,291
DfID	UNICEF		178,240
German Cooperation (KfW)	UNICEF		639,527
		Total	8,008,168

Annex III: WASH sector 2015 Donor Contribution

Donor	Agency	Description	USD committed/contributed
Sweden	Swedish Mission Council	Drought Intervention in Borena zone	116,543
HRF	CARE	Oromia region; Borena zone, Moyale, Bule Hora, Teletele and Yabello <i>woredas</i>	380,718
HRF	ACF	Oromia region; Borena zone, Miyo and Dhas <i>woreda</i>	213,063
Canada	UNICEF		137,070
HRF	IMC	Oromia regional: West Arsi zone, Shalla, Arsi Negele, and Shashemene Zuria <i>woredas</i>	319,458
HRF	GOAL	SNNPR: Sidama zone, Boricha <i>woreda</i> ; Oromia region, West Hararghe zone, Daro Lebu, Anchar, Doba, Loka Abaya, Burka Dimtu, Oda Bultum, Hawi Gudina <i>woredas</i>	258,000
HRF	PIN	SNNPR: Halaba Special Woreda,	336,792
HRF	GAA	Afar region: Elidaar, Dubti, Afdera and Bidu <i>woredas</i>	241,045
OFDA	UNICEF	All regions	1,250,000
OFDA	IRC		3,985,763
UK	UNICEF		65,556
HRF	GOAL	Oromia region: Kellel Wellega zone -Yeti <i>kebele</i> , Anfilo <i>woreda</i> ,	92,495
HRF	COOPI	Oromia region: Bale zone, Dawe Qachen, Raytu and Sewena <i>woredas</i>	409,341
HRF	IMC	Amhara region: South Gondor zone, Lay Gayint <i>woreda</i> and North Wollo zone, Meket <i>woreda</i>	108,752
		Total	7,914,596

Annex IV: 2015 Donor Contributions to the Agriculture Requirements

Donors	Agency	Donors contribution in 2014 (USD)
USAID/OFDA	Desert Locust	156,077
ECHO	FAO	1,251,564
Emergency TCP-FAO	FAO	500,000
USAID/OFDA	FAO	300,000
Sweden	FAO	238,521
HRF	GAA	167,506
	Total	2,613,668

Annex: V: 2015 Donor contribution to the Education Requirements

Donor	Agency	Description	USD committed/contributed
KFW	UNICEF	Gambella host community	240,000
DfID	UNICEF	Gambella host community	250,000
Canada	UNICEF	National emergency response and preparedness	63,700
		Total	553,700