



2016 Annual Report

# Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
**DANIDA** | INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Government Offices of Sweden



Government of the Netherlands





OCHA

# Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund

2016 Annual Report



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# REFERENCE MAP



100 km

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

- ★ National capital
- ⊙ Regional capital
- International boundary
- - - Region boundary
- River
- ▭ Lake



FOREWORD  
DASHBOARD

# FOREWORD

## FOREWORD BY THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

In 2016, Ethiopia continued to battle the 2015/2016 El Niño-induced drought; the worst drought to hit the country in fifty years. More than 10.2 million people required relief food assistance at the peak of the drought in April. To meet people's needs, the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners issued an initial appeal for 2016 of US\$1.4 billion, which increased to \$1.6 billion in August.

Concerted efforts of the Government, humanitarian partners and donors averted what could have been a major humanitarian catastrophe. The Government availed \$735 million for the El Niño response and international donors contributed \$985 million to the 2016 humanitarian response effort. The lives and livelihoods of millions of Ethiopians were saved.

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) played a critical role in this by enabling partners to respond rapidly to evolving needs. The Fund made its highest ever allocation since its establishment in 2006, availing \$74.7 million in support of 82 multi-sector projects.

The governance mechanism of the EHF was augmented through the increased engagement of a streamlined Advisory Board which includes donors, United Nation agencies and NGO representatives. This senior-level group will continue to advice in strategic and policy-related issues in the management of the Fund.

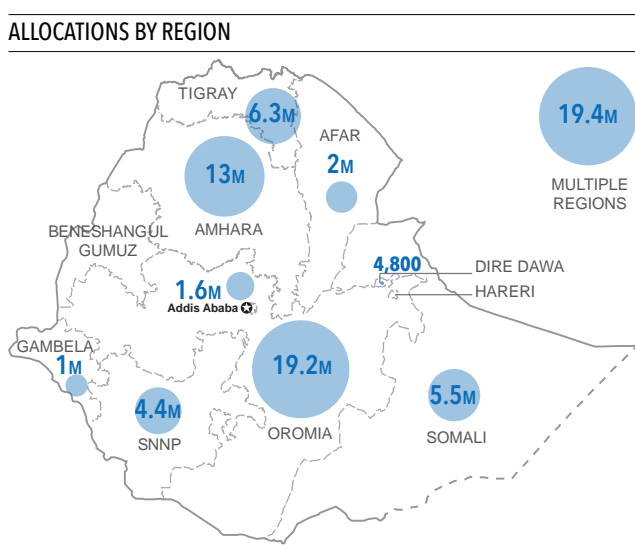
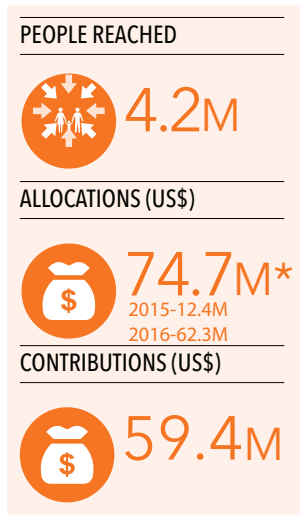
Considerable efforts were also made to reduce EHF application processing times. Applications received and processed by the Fund in 2016 took an average of 33 calendar days, a significant improvement from 2015. These and other improvements in the EHF management were acknowledged by a humanitarian partners and donors during a lesson learning exercise on the El Nino drought response, conducted in late 2016.

As recognition of the EHF's strategic position in the humanitarian response architecture, the Fund's donor base grew by four new donors, namely Australia, Germany, South Korea and United States. This is in addition to Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom – the Fund's largest donor – that continued their generous support for the Fund in 2016. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all for making the EHF a predictable and timely financing tool in Ethiopia and thereby enabling an effective response to people's needs.

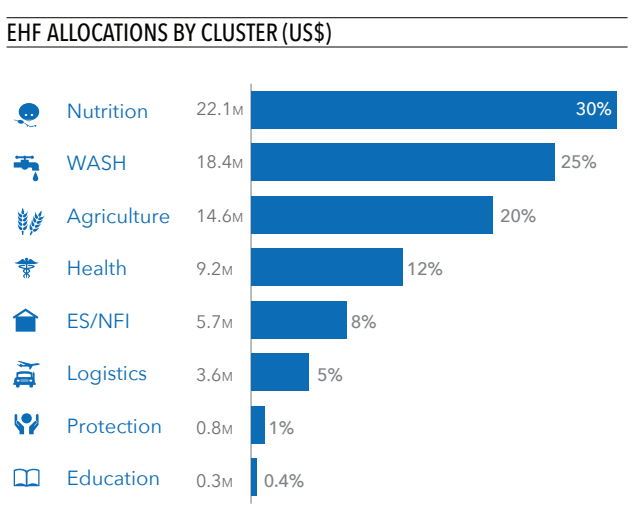
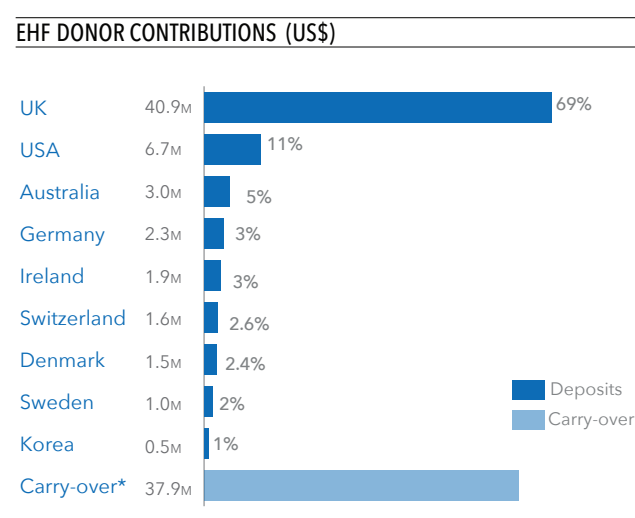
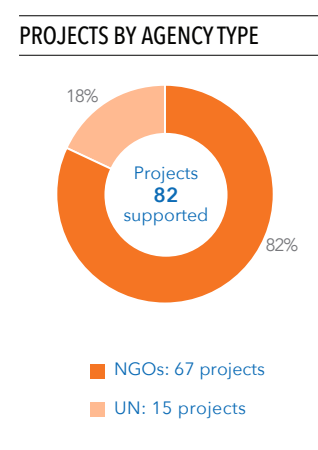
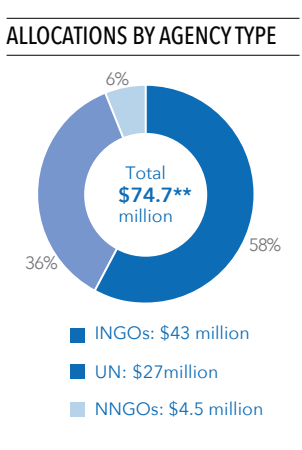
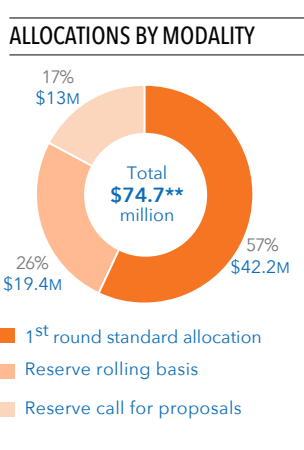
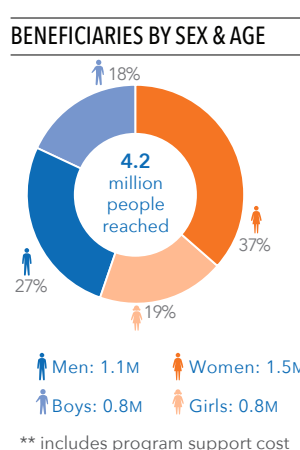
Looking ahead, humanitarian partners face another challenging year with the 2017 Horn of Africa drought hitting southern and eastern lowlands of Ethiopia, while communities in the highlands are still battling the residual impact of El Niño. Building on the lessons learned, it is clear that the EHF will continue to play a strategic role in the humanitarian response.

Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie  
Humanitarian Coordinator

# ETHIOPIA HUMANITARIAN FUND 2016 DASHBOARD



\* allocations exceeded contributions due to carry-over resources from 2015  
\* includes program support cost



\*Large contribution of USD 47.1M received in the 4th quarter of 2015  
Source : EHF

# HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

In 2016, Ethiopia experienced the worst drought in the past fifty years which led to a record level of humanitarian needs. The El Niño phenomenon severely affected food security and agricultural production in Ethiopia, with cascading effects on livelihoods, nutrition, health, water, sanitation, education and other sectors. This was due to the combined effect of drought, flooding, disease outbreaks and malnutrition, as well as the disruption of basic public services, including health and education.

Over one third of Ethiopia's woredas (districts) were officially classified as facing a dire food security and nutrition crisis over the year. At the peak of the crisis in April, more than 10.2 million people were targeted with life-saving food assistance, while an additional 7.9 million people were targeted through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). The most affected regions included Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harari, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali and Tigray.

The number of 'hotspot priority' woredas identified for immediate life-saving emergency response showed a steady increase from 443 woredas in March to 454 woredas in December 2016. More than 217,400 severely malnourished children with medical complications received intensive life-saving medical treatment in hospital-based therapeutic feeding centres. Nearly 2.5 million children under 5 years' age and pregnant and lactating mothers suffering from moderate acute malnutrition were treated with Targeted Supplementary Feeding.

At the peak of the drought, trucked water was regularly provided for 2.7 million people, and a further 2.6 million people received water treatment chemicals to ensure safe drinking water. Additionally, some 5.6 million farmers received immediate agricultural support. The drought resulted in increased school drop-outs among the Somali and Oromo pastoral communities. Support was provided to over 15,000 households with emergency livestock health interventions, with more than 83,000 animals treated.

The acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreak spiked sharply in 2016. Initially reported in

Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions, AWD cases were later confirmed also in the capital city Addis Ababa. Nationwide, more than 30,000 cases were reported, with 20 deaths. The AWD outbreak was exacerbated due to flooding in April-May that affected 480,000 people, of whom 190,000 were displaced. In addition, other endemic diseases such as measles, meningitis, malaria, dengue, yellow fever and scabies compounded pressure on an already overstretched health system. Overall, some 3.6 million people in Ethiopia were in need of emergency health interventions.

Financial requirements remained high across all sectors throughout the year. In January, the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) requested \$1.4 billion for the 2016 response, and the total requirement was revised upwards to \$1.6 billion mid-year in August. With contributions of \$1.08 billion from international donors and the Government of Ethiopia, including carry-over resources from 2015, the appeal was 70 per cent funded. Effective humanitarian response was however challenged by pipeline breaks of relief commodities, limited logistical capacities and associated delays, and weak real-time information management.

The EHF remained instrumental in the overall response, supporting Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) endorsed strategies and priorities developed by cluster/sector taskforces. The Fund allocated \$74.7 million, supporting 82 multi-sector projects across the country. The EHF funding was structured under two standard allocations and through the reserve window.



# ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

## Fund allocation strategy

The mutually-reinforcing strategic objectives developed to guide the allocations in 2016 included (i) ensuring coherence with needs-assessment findings; (ii) emphasizing cross-cutting issues, in particular protection, accountability to affected populations, 'do no harm', and gender; (iii) enhancing links between operational and strategic objectives; and (iv) supporting and strengthening Government coordination and response mechanisms. All applications were subject to an independent technical review, led by cluster coordinators, and a second round of appraisal through the Review Board to ensure a cost effective and timely response.

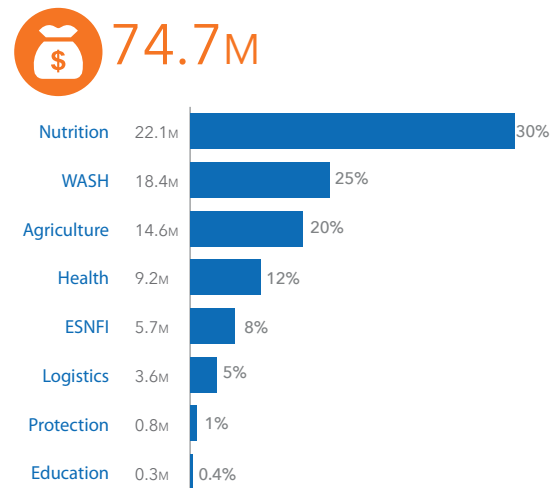
In coherence with the HRD, the EHF prioritized activities that were lifesaving, with immediate and highest impact, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people. Activities that were responsive to the sectoral plans and with coverage of the highest level of geographical prioritization as identified in the Government's hotspot woreda classifications were selected. The EHF prioritized projects that were designed to be cost efficient and that were submitted by organizations thoroughly engaged in federal and local coordination efforts. Importantly, projects considered as "critically enabling" that facilitated or contributed to the timely delivery of other programmes, such as supplies procurement and logistics-related projects, were also supported.

In 2016, the EHF aligned its allocation strategy with the global standards for Country-Based Pooled Funds and introduced two types of allocation modalities: standard and reserve.

## Standard Allocations

A Standard Allocation is triggered following the launch of the HRD, the common plan and

EHF 2016 ALLOCATION BY SECTOR (US\$)



implementation framework to address humanitarian needs in Ethiopia, and its subsequent prioritization exercise that is jointly undertaken by the Government and humanitarian partners to clarify acute relief needs and major gaps that require urgent additional donor support.

Subject to funding availability, the Humanitarian Coordinator in close consultation with the EHF Advisory Board follows these triggers with Standard Allocation announcements. The cluster coordinators then drive the detailed allocation process within the agreed upon procedures and timeframes. Clusters decide the best approach for further organizing the allotted resources to eligible partners either through a Call for Proposals or a selection of partners with 'proven implementation capacity'.

The EHF made two Standard Allocations in 2016. The first Standard Allocation was announced in February 2016 following the launch of the HRD and the inter-cluster prioritization exercise. The HRD identified three main strategic objectives to guide humanitarian action in 2016: 1) to save lives and reduce morbidity related to drought; 2) to protect and

restore livelihoods; and 3) to prepare and respond to other humanitarian shocks – natural disasters, conflict and displacement.

In the first allocation, the EHF made available \$43 million to prioritized sectors, including augmenting storage facilities for food and Corn Soya Blend (CSB); emergency nutrition response through Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) support in priority one and priority two woredas; and for the procurement of nutrition supply for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. The allocation also provided fund for a multi-sector response for scabies, provision of emergency seeds for small holder farmers, integrated WASH response, as well as support to emergency shelter and NFIs.

In order to bridge response gaps in the last months of 2016 and first quarter of 2017, the EHF issued a second round standard allocation for \$17 million following the launch of the mid-year revision of the HRD and the following inter-cluster prioritization exercise conducted in November. Funds were allocated for targeted livestock activities (fodder distribution linked with animal health interventions and destocking), water trucking and provision of water treatment chemicals, strategic rehabilitation of boreholes in health centers and schools, and expansion –of CMAM in priority woredas.

### **Reserve allocations**

While the Standard Allocations are only released following the triggers described above, the EHF remains open for Reserve Allocations throughout the year as needs arise. The allocation, overseen by the Review Board, is done either on a rolling basis or through a structured Call for Proposals (CfPs) of up to \$10 million. In 2016, the EHF made a CfP for \$6 million to respond to the protracted AWD outbreak that affected seven regions including the capital,

Addis Ababa. In addition, the EHF allocated \$18.7 million to 25 projects on a rolling basis in line with the HRD to respond to emerging needs, mostly supporting emergency nutrition projects in priority one and two woredas.

### **Complementarity with other funding sources**

To ensure complementarity with other humanitarian funding streams, the EHF with major humanitarian donors in Ethiopia, including ECHO and OFDA, as observers in the Review Board. Simultaneously, the EHF coordinated closely with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which in 2016 allocated some \$20 million toward the South Sudanese refugee response in Ethiopia through the under-funded and rapid response windows while the EHF focused on domestic needs.

# FUND PERFORMANCE

## A. Outcomes:

### **Funding was directed towards priority humanitarian needs, identified through inclusive and participatory process.**

Following a joint assessment in late 2015, the Government and humanitarian partners identified a set of strategic priority needs for the year ahead, which were outlined in the 2016 HRD. The appeal was complemented by two prioritization exercises convened by OCHA in May and November, with participation from cluster coordinators and representatives of operational partners from the UN and NGOs, as well as from the academic community. The exercises identified critical uncovered needs and response gaps for the months ahead in the context of the HRD. Sector issues and strategy as well as costed and prioritized activities and locations were presented for each sector and were subject to peer review.

### **The HC leadership and coordination role was strengthened.**

After endorsement by the Humanitarian Country Team and the National Disaster and Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), the outcomes were then used as a basis for donor advocacy and funding allocations. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) chairs the Humanitarian Country Team which endorses the prioritization process and also proposes EHF allocations.

The HC also oversaw the El Nino response lessons learned exercise conducted at the end of November 2016, reviewed existing systems as well as the effectiveness of the Government and international partners' performance. The general views and inputs expressed about the EHF were very positive, and the feedbacks are being carefully studied. In consideration of the feedback, further efforts will be made to ensure that humanitarian partners are clear on priorities and processes which underpin EHF allocations.

### **Adequate resources were mobilized in support of the HRD priorities.**

Using the HRD and the prioritization statement as the primary advocacy tools, the EHF mobilized \$59.4 million in 2016 from nine donors. Of these contributors, four were first time donors to the EHF, and some were first time contributors to any pooled fund globally. Once an EHF allocation has been determined as described above, each cluster coordinator organizes with cluster members and is responsible for guiding the appropriate partners as to the resources available to them and activities to be supported. The clusters are then responsible for programmatic approval of submitted applications.

## B. Fund principles:

### **The governance mechanism was restructured to include key stakeholders in strategic decisions and broad range of partners were supported.**

As part of an ongoing restructuring process, the EHF implemented a number of changes in its systems and approaches to increase its effectiveness within the humanitarian landscape and to align with the global CBPF standardization process. The Fund was renamed from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) to the Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF).

The governance mechanism of the Fund was augmented through an increased engagement of a streamlined Advisory Board, which includes donors, UN agencies, and NGO representatives. This senior level group considers the large scale funding decisions and approaches to be adopted. Ad hoc and smaller allocations continue to be considered by the Review Board.

Clusters, which have always informed pooled fund decision making, took a more proactive role in realizing their sector strategies in 2016. Partner engagement with cluster mechanisms was as important as ever and remained a critical element of access to the EHF. As EHF allocations were discussed within clusters and at the inter-cluster coordination meetings, UN and NGO partners were involved in the identification

of priority locations and activities and also in the determination of most appropriate partners.

In 2016, the EHF was opportunistic in extending coordination of needs response. The EHF developed and circulated a tool (Consolidated Response Tracking) by which information about ongoing projects by sector and donor (DFID, ECHO, EHF and OFDA) is easily accessible. This has improved identification of appropriate partners and reduced potential for over funding in certain locations or of partners investing in preparing a project proposal in areas already well covered.

The EHF tries to attain equity in choice of project partners, putting the highest priority on the provision of response to people in need as effectively as possible. A total of 31 different partners (6 United Nations and 25 NGO) were supported with funding to implement prioritized projects.

#### **The fund ensured timely and strategic response.**

Considerable efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the EHF and to reduce application processing times. Applications received and processed by the Fund in 2016 took an average of 33 calendar days,\* a significant improvement from 2015. A number of measures were taken to accelerate processing time. The standard operating procedure for bill of quantity (BoQ) was revised, increasing the limit for requirement of provision budget line breakdown from \$50 to \$4,000. The EHF hosted two sets of training on Grants Management System (GMS), budget preparation, and reporting for cluster coordinators and implementing partners, which improved the quality of applications received and the subsequent time spent on revisions. Partners received training and guidance on issues related to GMS and budget preparations.

In common with all OCHA CBPFs, the EHF established a budget for the running of the EHF in Ethiopia, which is charged directly against contributions to the Fund. For 2017 this budget amounts to \$863,411 and it is likely to be one of the lowest cost ratios of all CBPFs.

#### **Funding rapidly adapted to the evolving humanitarian context .**

Throughout the year, the Fund was open to accept project amendments to ensure that projects remained fit for purpose in responding to the actual and changing humanitarian needs.

During 2016, over fifty project amendment requests were accepted and processed.

#### **Risks were managed and partner capacity and performance effectively were monitored.**

As part of the accountability framework, the EHF continued to conduct capacity assessments for all partners that meet the due diligence requirements to determine eligibility to access the Fund. Once a partner received a grant, the EHF reviewed their performance throughout project implementation. Scores were applied to the various aspects of the project cycle, from the proposal submission, implementation quality and project extensions to financial management and audit. The scores assigned to the partner were summarized to arrive in a partner Performance Index (PI). The PI impacted on the risk level determined through the initial capacity assessment, and result in a change of the risk level in the EHF operational modality. Monitoring results also fed into the PI of an implementing partner, impacting their risk level and future funding decisions. Additionally, risk events and changes and incidence of identified or potential misuse of EHF resources were discussed at the Advisory Board meetings held June and December.

Throughout 2016, the EHF used monitoring by OCHA staff and peer monitoring (where experts form organizations visit each other's projects) as an accountability tool, with a view also to support to best practice and inform required adjustments. EHF monitoring arrangements are developed based on assigned risk levels to partners, duration of project activities and size of project budget. Accordingly, all high risk and medium risk projects and 88 per cent low risk projects are monitored. In general, the EHF achieved a 90.5 per cent monitoring coverage during the year, visiting 67 of the 74 supported projects that are amenable for physical monitoring. The peer monitoring increased knowledge transfer opportunities, improved technical skills among implementing partners, and improved the EHF's ability to access hard to reach areas.

The civil unrest impacted monitoring of supported projects, thus impacting the coverage of overall monitoring. The EHF introduced a self-reporting project progress monitoring tool and database to track project implementation status. A real time update of project implementation was collected to understand the impact of the unrest on EHF-funded projects' progress and used to inform funding decisions.

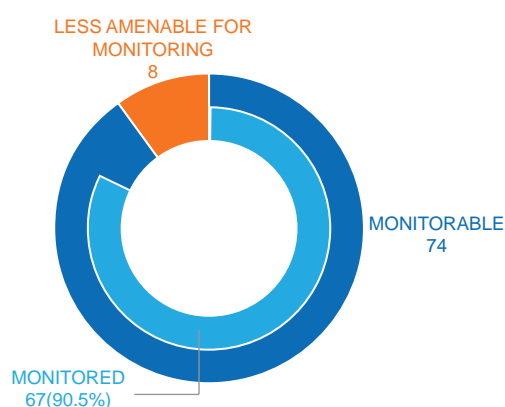
\* The EHF considers processing timeline from receipt of application to grant agreement signature by the HC.

## RISK BASED MONITORING COVERAGE

STATUS	NO.IP	RISK RATED	NOT RATED (UN PROJECTS)	NO.OF HIGH RISK IPS	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO.OF MEDIUM RISK IPS	NO.OF PROJECTS	NO. OF LOW RISK IPS	NO. OF PROJECTS
	31	25	6	1	3	4	5	20	59
Monitored					3		5		52
Coverage					100		100		88.14

## OVERALL MONITORING COVERAGE

### EHFOVERALL MONITORING COVERAGE



## SUMMARY OF KEY MOITORING FINDINGS

Monitoring Theme	Common Findings	Common Explanation	Way forward	Remark
Timeliness	Start-up delay	Delays in approval processes; extended bureaucratic procedures with some regional authorities; inadequate prior government consultation; Time taking process of recruitment and staff deployment; and high staff turnover.	No-cost extension (NCE) for justifiable delays Closer partner/government information sharing and trust building  Developing a staff roster that can be accessed by organizations.	Partners with capacity to provide upfront complementary funding are able to kick-start early. NGOs seem to be struggling with their timeliness in recruitment, mobilization and staff retention.
Targeting	Very high government involvement	Targeting is done through government established committees	Encourage partners to closely monitor targeting processes and establish compliant handling mechanisms	
Appropriateness	Start-up delay rendering some of the activities as less appropriate	Need changes/adjustments aligned with the context	EHF encourages promptness in reprogramming Maintaining flexibility of project adjustment	
Coordination	In adequate regional / zonal level sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination	Absence of dedicated / adequate staff to initiate / engage in coordination	Use monitoring missions to address coordination related challenges	OCHA to lobby for cluster leads to invest in regional / zonal level coordination

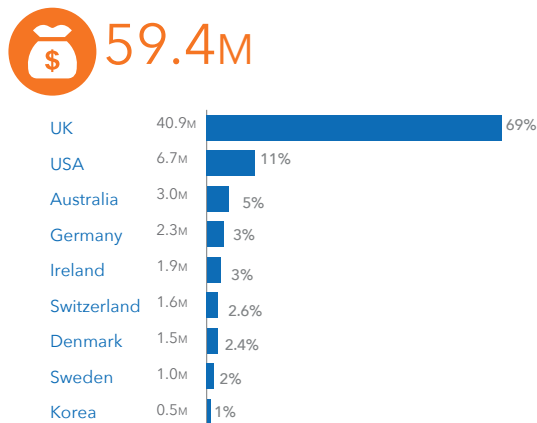
# DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2016, the EHF received donor contributions of \$ 59.4 million. Combined with a carry-over of \$38 million from 2015, the total amount of funds available came to \$97.3 million.

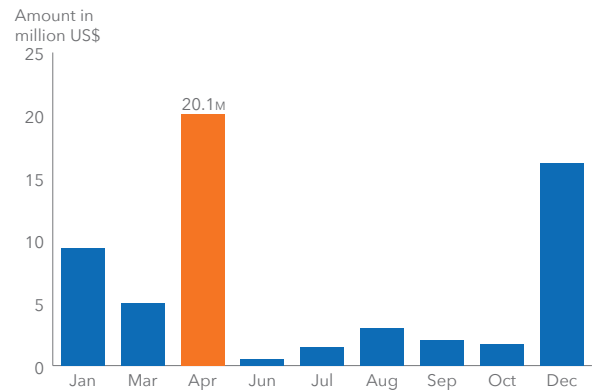
The donor base expanded to nine in 2016, with the United States, Germany, Australia and South Korea joining as first-time contributors. The USA made its first-ever contribution to CBPFs by contributing to EHF. The highest contribution was made by the United Kingdom with \$40.9 million (69 per cent of the total contribution), followed by the United States and Australia with contributions amounting to \$6.7 million and \$3 million respectively.

With a carry-over from 2015 and some \$17 million received between end of 2015 and first quarter of 2016, the EHF managed to allocate \$43 million through its first Standard Allocation in early 2016. The \$45 million were received thereafter enabled the EHF to allocate an additional \$30 million.

EHF 2016 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

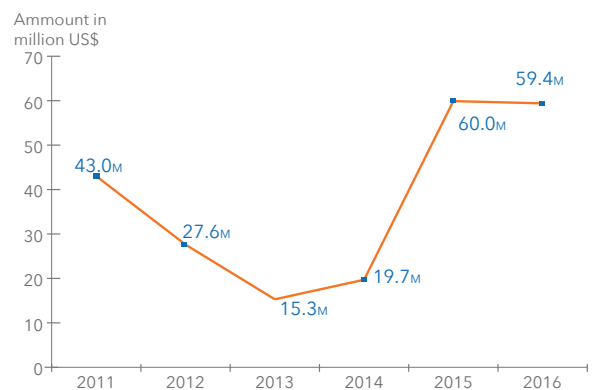


EHF 2016 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY MONTH (US\$)



EHF 2011 - 2016 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (US\$)

225 M





## CLUSTER SUMMARY

# Nutrition

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)

21.5M

PARTNERS

11

BENEFICIARIES

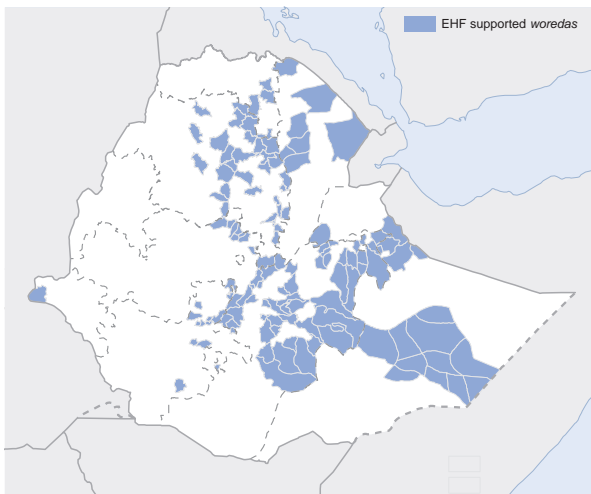
1M Targeted

0.8M Reached

SUPPORTED PROJECTS

20

PROJECT WOREDAS FOR NUTRITION



Beneficiary of emergency CMAM project, Lay Gayint woreda, Amhara region, OCHA, 2016

Following the erratic rainfall resulting in major crop losses due to El Niño, the 2016 HRD requested \$95.5 million to treat 7 million moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases; 1 million children under 5 years and 700,000 pregnant and breast-feeding women; and 420,000 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases. Later on, in the March hotspot classification, the requirement increased to \$132.2 million to treat 2.5 million MAM and 420,000 SAM cases.

At the height of the El Niño drought, the EHF issued a 'call for proposal' to coordinate and prioritize the response and to support the community management of acute malnutrition activities in Priority 1 and 2 woredas. The allocation allowed the continuation of the nutrition projects in affected areas and encouraged gap filling project start-ups in new woredas. Additionally, \$10 million support was provided to WFP to procure supplementary and therapeutic food to avoid a pipeline break of Corn Soya Blend.

In line with the requirements, the EHF allocated \$11.5 million to support 19 emergency Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) projects, supporting the case management of malnutrition in Out Patient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTP) and Stabilization Centers (SCs) for severely malnourished children, and rehabilitation of MAM in under-five children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups through targeted supplementary feeding programmes.

As a result, a total of 317,699 children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people requiring outpatient and inpatient treatment for MAM and SAM were reached. Besides supporting the system to treat malnutrition cases, the interventions also raised awareness of service availability, advocating for mothers to bring children to treatment centers before further complications develop. Community mobilization activities, including key messages on nutrition, hygiene, gender and HIV preventions, were disseminated both at the SFP/OTP sites and at the household level.

In general, the interventions contributed to the reduction of the global and severe acute malnu-



trition rates among vulnerable groups through timely provision of targeted nutrition interventions. The EHF's monitoring findings confirmed that most of the projects were implemented during the peak hunger season. The use of proxy indicators in project designs, including weather forecasts, crop production estimates and live-

stock physical conditions, rather than admission numbers into treatment centers also enhanced the timelines of interventions. In addition, the integrated approach of nutrition and WASH components improved the effectiveness of the response.

Implementing Partners		Geographic Area	
ACF, CARE, Child fund, CW, GOAL, IMC, IR, SCI, WFP, WVE, ZOA		Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP, Somali, and Tigray Regions. (Country Wide)	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 925,730 individuals			
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 754,411 individuals			
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved	
Number of SAM cases treated	41,289	12,401	
Number of MAM cases treated	172,711	295,216	
Number of PLWs cases treated	134,844	53,150	
Number of OTP and SC sites provided with materials	113	113	



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)



17.9M

PARTNERS



19

BENEFICIARIES



3.2M  
Targeted

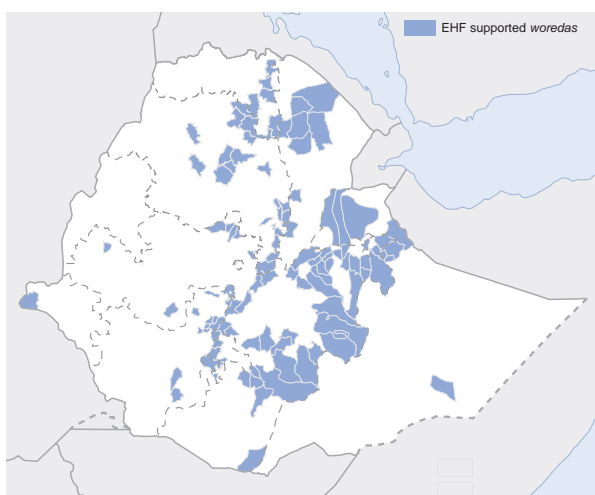
1.1M  
Reached

SUPPORTED PROJECTS



40

PROJECT WOREDAS FOR WASH



Critical water shortages were reported in the first quarter of 2016 from the spillover impact of El Niño phenomenon in north-eastern and eastern parts of the country and in the last quarter of 2016 due to the negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) in eastern and southern Ethiopia. Water sources were depleted and the consecutive failure and below-average rains did not recharge ground and surface water sources. Consequently, a scale-up of emergency water supply was required.

WASH was the second highest funded sector, representing 25 per cent of the total EHF allocation. The EHF supported 40 WASH projects, implemented by 19 partners, for a total value of \$18 million, including 12 integrated projects with other clusters. The EHF supported emergency WASH activities in line with the priorities set by the WASH Cluster. The priorities focused on emergency water trucking, repair and maintenance of water points and construction of water points in critical areas. Response to water and vector-borne disease outbreaks including AWD were also supported. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation were included through the distribution of safe-hygiene kits at household level, such as soap for personal hygiene and cleaning, and awareness-raising on the safe use of water treatment chemicals.








Water structure, Afar region, OCHA, 2016

According to the EHF monitoring findings, timeliness of responses was compromised partly due to delays in the designing of interventions and complications associated with procurement of services and supplies. In addition, the early onset of kiremt rain in some areas interrupted rehabilitation and construction of schemes. However, the interventions were still appropriate in addressing the chronic water shortage in most of the targeted woredas.

Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
ACF, ADRA, CARE, Child Fund, COOPI, CRS, DRC, FHI, GOAL, IR, IRC, NCA, NRC, OGB, REST, SC, UNICEF, VSF, WVE	Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray Regions	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 3,229,237 individuals		
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 1,076,936 individuals		
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply	241,123	221,195
Number of water schemes constructed	167	80
Number of water schemes rehabilitated	169	153
Number of targeted beneficiaries who received water treatment chemicals	1,922,750	526,865
Number of aqua tabs distributed	500,000	504,000

## Agriculture

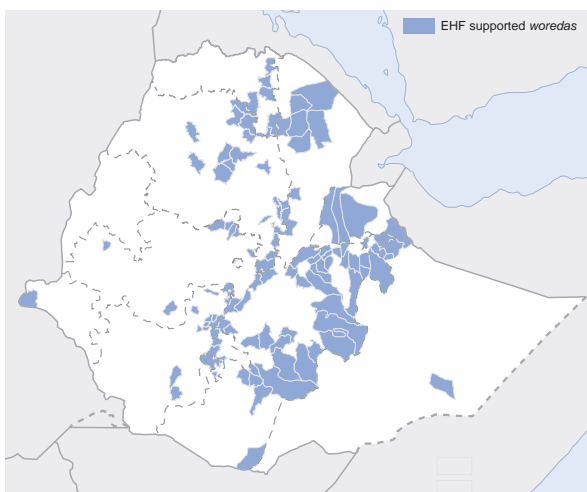
FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)	PARTNERS
 14.2M	 8
BENEFICIARIES	
 2.0M Targeted	 2.1M Reached
SUPPORTED PROJECTS	
 13	

the livelihoods of agriculture- and livestock-dependent households. The drought resulted in significant crop losses in large areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Tigray and SNNP regions. Farmers were forced to consume the last crop which could be used for seed and the next season agricultural activity was therefore compromised.

Agriculture was the third highest supported sector by the EHF with \$14.2 million allocated in support of 13 projects. The amount allocated accounted for 20 per cent of the \$70.9 million received towards the sector under the 2016

The El Niño-induced drought had a major impact on the agriculture sector performance, affecting

PROJECT WOREDAS FOR AGRICULTURE



Seed distribution, Oromia region, OCHA, 2016

HRD. The EHF support focused on provision of emergency seeds, planting materials, as well as support to livestock protection mainly in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray regions. More than two million people were reached, including more than 196,000 households provided with seeds and planting materials.

The 2016 seed response supported by the EHF was considered a success, as most of the projects met the planting window during the belg and meher seasons. These interventions improved the food security situation of vulnerable households and protected further depletion of livelihoods among drought affected smallholder farmer communities mainly in parts of Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. In addition, some of the projects enhanced nutritional linkages by targeting emergency nutrition beneficiaries through provision of seeds, which contributed towards reducing the relapse rate, and by preventing additional admissions into the treatment centers.

Major donors (OFDA, ECHO and EHF) coordinated the response by organizing the geographic focus in programming with agreed seed package values and cost ratios. In addition, adequate coordination among the Government and other implementing partners was observed in most of targeted areas to avoid duplication of effort. Furthermore, transparent beneficiary targeting and verification processes were conducted through kebele level emergency taskforce committees. However, the responses were challenged by shortages of quality seeds in some areas.

Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
DCA, FAO, FHI, GAA, GOAL, HAI, PIN, WVE	Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP Regions	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 2,027,898 individuals		
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 2,109,556 individuals		
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Number of households provided with seed and planting materials	424,361	214,616
Number of hectares of land covered by the planting materials	102,884	122,784
Metric tons of crops/ sweet potato roots procured and distributed	34,265	2,451
Number of farmers trained	27,327	27,201
Number of households that have received livestock feed	18,600	1,000

# Health

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$) PARTNERS



8.9M



8

BENEFICIARIES



0.83M  
Targeted

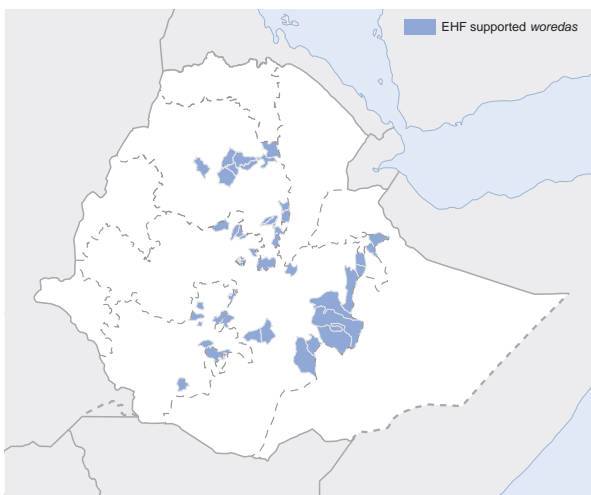
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SUPPORTED PROJECTS



15

PROJECT WOREDAS FOR HEALTH



Case Treatment Center, East Gojam zone, Amhara region, UNICEF, 2016

Water shortages and restricted availability of water schemes, coupled with poor personal hygiene and food insecurity, resulted in various contagious diseases outbreaks in 2016. Scabies outbreak continued to be reported in Amhara, SNNP and Oromia regions, with a total of 471,853 scabies cases recorded. AWD also remained a major concern, with more than 30,000 cases reported during the year.

The EHF allocated \$8.9 million to support 15 health response projects, reaching nearly 148,000 people. The interventions enabled partners to continue responding to outbreaks, mainly AWD and scabies. Due to the severity of the AWD outbreak, the EHF issued a Call for Proposal and allocated \$6 million in the second half of the year in response to a National AWD Response Plan. The major activities included strengthening surveillance capacity, case management and treatment, sanitation, and provision of NFI, safe water and hygiene promotion interventions. In addition, the EHF supported the national AWD response through procurement of CTC kits by supporting a UNICEF project.

Funding from the EHF also supported the scabies response through training of health care workers on vulnerability and risk identification, surveillance, communication and case management. Following joint scabies assessment conducted in July 2016, there was a notable reduction of scabies in both Amhara and Tigray regions and no requirement in Oromia and SNNP regions. Thus, the EHF funding focused on addressing the NFI needs of the residual scabies caseloads found mainly in Amhara and Tigray regions. The EHF grant was also used to stock health facilities with emergency medicines.

Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
ACF, DCA, IMC, IOM, PIN, UNICEF, WHO, ZOA	Amhara, Tigray, Gambella, Oromia and SNNP Regions and Addis Ababa	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 834,949 individuals		
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 147,157 individuals		
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Number of scabies cases treated in affected areas	245,283	39,000
Number of severe AWD cases have received treatment in CTC sites	2,000	2,615
Number of households provided with washing basins	6,000	10,000
Number of people reached through mass awareness	284,132	80,394
Number of health workers or Health extension workers, HDAs and Government staff trained	2,817	2,533

## Education

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)



0.282M

PARTNERS



1

BENEFICIARIES



26,760  
Targeted

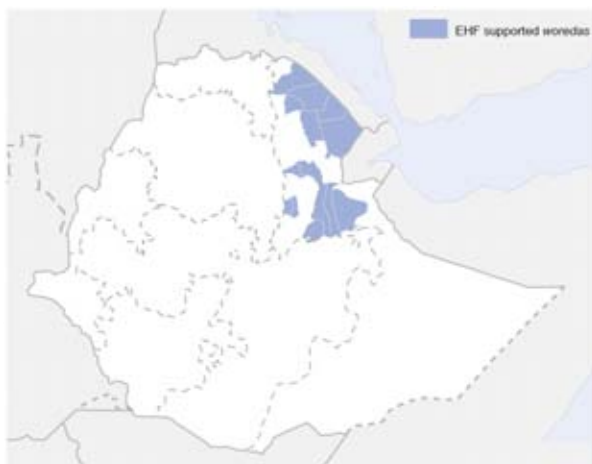
5,753  
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SUPPORTED PROJECTS



1

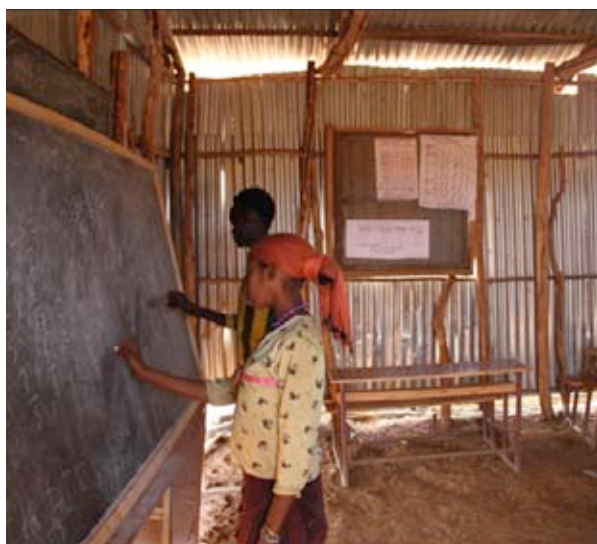
PROJECT WOREDAS FOR EDUCATION



The El Niño-induced drought affected school attendance, with more than 2 million children dropping out and over 3,000 schools being at risk of closure. This increased the vulnerability of children to protection concerns, including violence, exploitation and abuse, as families struggled to cope. Since schools provide children with psychological stability whilst keeping them safe, the protective role of schools was diminished due to high dropout rates. As communities migrated in search of food and water, communal attention to child protection was also weakened, especially for the most vulnerable children such as for unaccompanied and separated children.

The displacement of communities and their subsequent settlement in schools forced children out of school. The most seriously affected areas were Sitti Zone of Somali region; north-eastern zones of Afar region; East and West Hararghe, East and West Arsi and Borena zones of Oromia region; Wag Hamera, North and South Gonder and East Gojjam zones of Amhara region; lowland areas of SNNP; and North and Central zones of Tigray region. In these areas, children's attendance in more than 3,920 schools was disrupted.

The EHF supported a project implemented by UNICEF with the total value of \$282,687 in Somali and Afar regions to provide water tanks in schools and displacement sites, and to construct and to support the establishment of temporary



Temporary Learning Center, OCHA, 2016

learning centers that benefited internally displaced school-age children. The project also provided education materials in primary schools and ECD centers.

Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
UNICEF	Afar and Somali Regions	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 26,760 individuals		
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 5,753 individuals		
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Emergency affected children enrolled in formal and non-formal schools	13,000	5,753
Number of education supplies and kits distributed	13,000	21,000
Teachers, Parent Teacher Association members or other education actors in emergency affected areas trained on life skills and psychosocial support	120	98
Temporary learning spaces established	20	15

## Protection

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)

 0.78M

PARTNERS

 3

BENEFICIARIES

 0.16M  
Targeted

8,425  
Reached

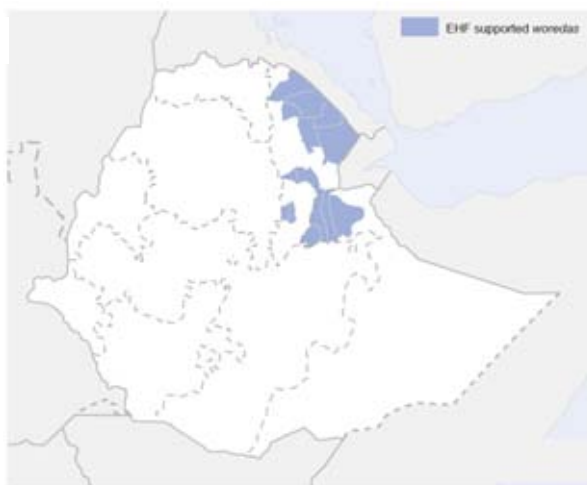
SUPPORTED PROJECTS

 3

The El Niño-induced drought also caused displacements of families, forcing them to seek protection and livelihood assistances, particularly in Afar and Somali regions. In Sitti Zone of Somali region, some 11,000 households were displaced into 23 sites, some occupying school compounds for shelter and protection. In 2016, there were also large number of IDPs caused by floods and conflict in Somali, Afar and Oromia regions.

The EHF funded three projects in Somali and Afar regions with the total value of \$782,686. The major activities included the establishment of Gender Based Violence Information Management System and women friendly space centers,

PROJECT WOREDAS FOR PROTECTION



Child Friendly Space, Tigray region, UNICEF, 2016

procurement and distribution of dignity kits and post rape kits, provision of psychosocial, and providing girls and boys with child friendly spaces. The projects empowered vulnerable women and girls through training and income generating interventions.

One of the protection projects was mainstreamed with education that provided access to basic education and protection of school children, out of school children and other children especially at risk of abuse and exploitation due to displacement and drought.

Implementing Partners		Geographic Area	
IRC, UNICEF, UNFPA		Afar and Somali Regions	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 167,388 individuals			
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 8,425 individuals			
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved	
Number of identified children with specific needs that are assisted	1,157	5,190	
Number of dignity kits procured and distributed to women	3,300	3,235	
Number of Child Friendly Space set up and functional	538	60	
Number of Women Friendly Space established	4	4	
Number of community based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response	33	32	

# Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)

 5.6M

PARTNERS

 3

BENEFICIARIES

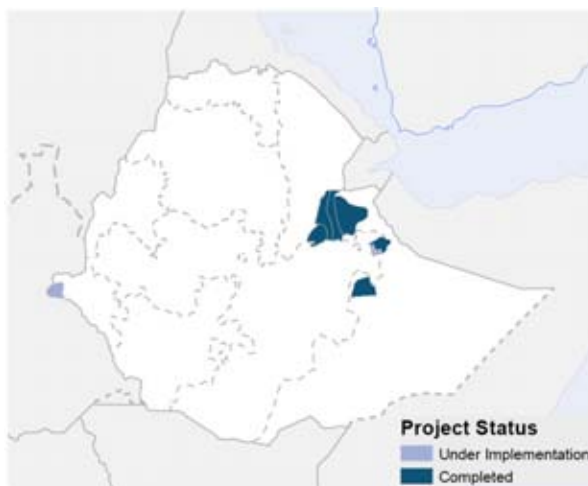
 237,084  
Targeted

157,721  
Reached

SUPPORTED PROJECTS

 5

PROJECT *WOREDAS* FOR HEALTH



NFI distribution, Somali region, OCHA, 2016

In 2016, some 718,000 people were reported as displaced due to flood, community clashes, and drought. To ensure the protection, safety, and dignity of displaced households, provision of life-saving emergency shelter and non-food item (ES/NFI) was critical. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix and the 2016 HRD, some 166,142 IDP hhs were in urgent need of emergency assistance. The ES/NFI cluster identified a gap for 128,275 hhs, of which 41,491 hhs were in need of immediate assistance as of early 2016. The cluster organized the response from the EHF through IOM, IRC, and NRC to prioritize locations of Somali, Afar, Oromia, Gambella, SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray regions.

The EHF allocated \$5.6 million to provide life-saving ES/NFI assistance to displaced households and dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age. It also supported the continuation of DTM activities to maintain an updated picture of new displacements resulting from the drought and to strengthen information sharing between ES/NFI cluster members and other humanitarian partners.

In response to the ES/NFI Flood Response appeal released by the Shelter cluster during the second half of the year, DFID made in-kind donation of 30,000 ES/NFI kits for flood affected populations across the country. The EHF funds covered transportation, warehousing and distribution costs for the 8,284 DfID-donated ES/NFI kits in the Somali region.



Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
IOM, IRC, NRC	Somali, Afar, Oromia, Gambela, Amhara, Tigray, & SNNP regions	
Total number of beneficiaries targeted: 237,084 individuals		
Total number of beneficiaries reached: 157,721 individuals		
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Number of total population benefited from ES/NFI distribution	49,704	47,642
Number of ES/NFI kits procured, distributed and prepositioned for affected population	24,496	13,214
Number of dignity kits procured, distributed and prepositioned for affected population	16,571	2,774

## Logistics

FUNDS ALLOCATED (US\$)

 3.3M

PARTNERS

 2

SUPPORTED PROJECTS

 4



Mobile Storage Unit, Adama Logistics Hub, WFP, 2016

The El Niño episode has had a major impact on the agriculture sector performance, affecting the livelihoods of agriculture- and livestock-dependent households. The drought resulted in significant crop losses in large areas of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Tigray and SNNP regions.

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Due to the effects of the El Niño-induced drought, a number of logistics constraints challenged the Government and humanitarian partners' ability to deliver an effective and efficient response. In particular, the large amount of incoming aid put a strain on the existing supply chain, particularly for dispatch, distribution and storage capacity at the hub and woreda level. As a result, the Humanitarian Country Team activated the Logistics Cluster in March to coordinate and ensure an efficient and effective logistics response.

To respond to the storage challenges, the EHF supported two WFP projects with a total of \$2,550,583. This enabled WFP to provide critical storage capacity for all partners involved in the humanitarian response through purchase, transport and installation of 85 Mobile Storage Units.

Moreover, to augment the transportation capacity for the delivery of urgent lifesaving aid to beneficiaries, the EHF supported WFP and

the Joint Emergency Operation Programme (through Catholic Relief Services) with an additional \$899,029. The project improved the timely

dispatch, delivery and distribution of the highly needed nutrition supplies, Super Cereal, to vulnerable drought-affected people in Priority One,

Implementing Partners	Geographic Area	
WFP, CRS	Country Wide	
Key Indicators	Targeted	Achieved
Quantity of food distributed(MTs)	5,621	3,637
Number of Mobile Storage Units (MSU's) procured and installed	85	85

# Success Story of a WASH project in Amhara region, Berehet woreda, Ethiopia



Ehitalemahu's family is one of the project targeted households who can now purify their water at home in less than 45 minutes in Berhet Photo: Hilina Abebe-September 2016

Title: "Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in drought affected Woredas of North Shewa Zone, Amhara Regional State and East Hararghe Zone, Oromia Regional State (ETH-15/DDA-3379/RB/WASH/INGO/2289 from April 01, 2016-December 31, 2016)"

Partner in Amhara region: Ethiopian Orthodox Church - Development and Inter Church Aid Commission (EOC-DICAC)

Summary: NCA's EHF-funded emergency WASH project targeted one of the most drought affected woredas. The community in the woreda relied on the Menso River and other seasonal ponds for drinking water that were open and contaminated, and often shared between people and livestock. During the peak season of the drought, water trucking was the only water source for some communities. As a result, children were affected by water-borne diseases, such as stomach aches, diarrhoea, typhoid and amoeba, while women and girls had to travel up to three hours to fetch

water. After the intervention, some 8,440 people (51 per cent women and girls) received access to safe drinking water from safe and well protected water sources (river intake structures and hand-dug wells development), which NCA and its partner rehabilitated and constructed. People reported to have access to safe water with an average walking distance of 30 minutes round-trip. They also received emergency household water treatment chemicals until the construction of the water schemes were completed. Mortality and morbidity significantly reduced with the availability of clean water.

The result was achieved with the close support and collaboration of the people and local government authorities who provided technical and material support (pipes and fittings) from zonal government office.

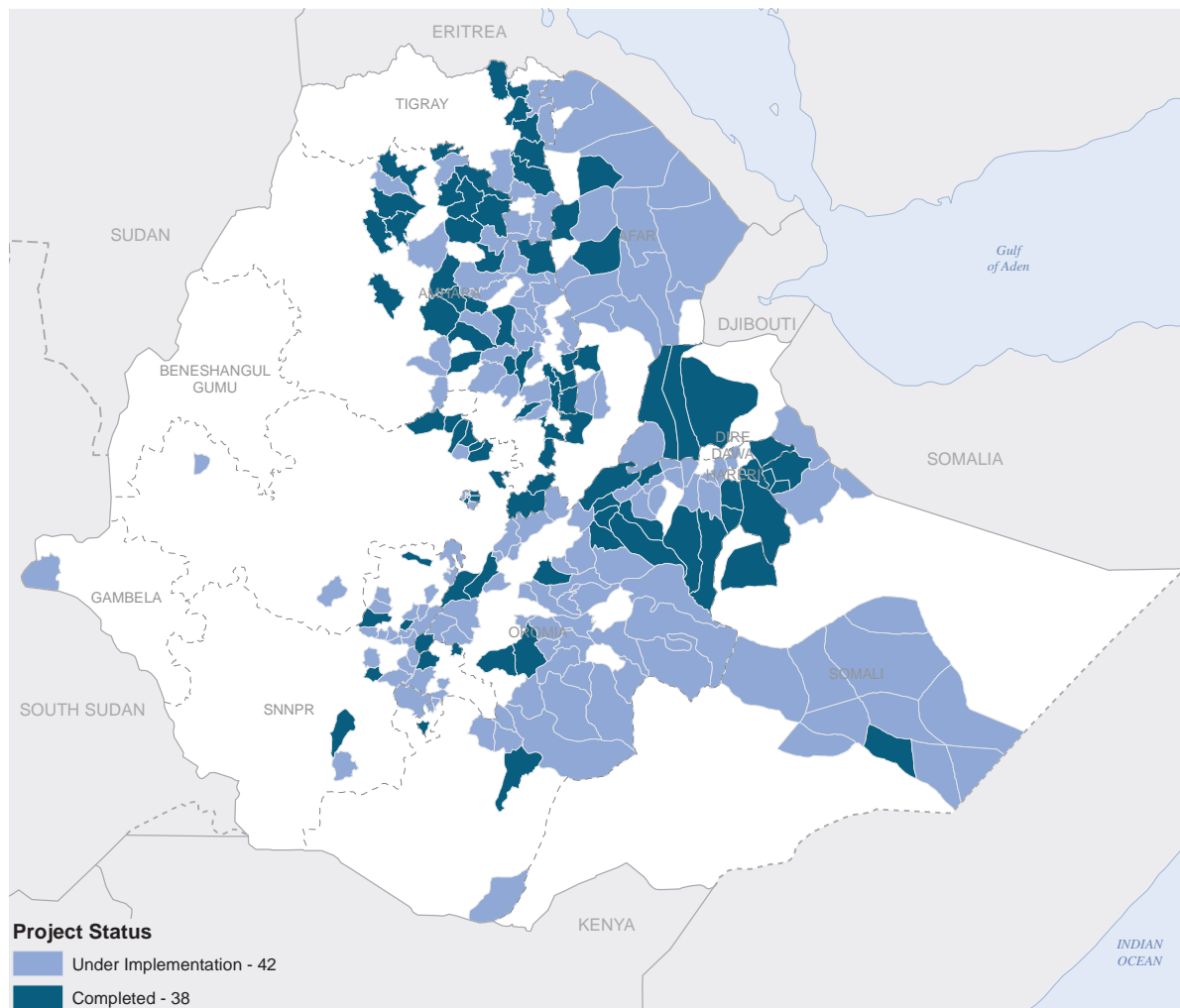
Ehitalemahu's family is one of the project targeted households who can now purify their water at home in less than 45 minutes in Berhet



Berehet community getting access to water from hand dug well. Photo: Dejene Meberate-December 2016

# ANNEXES

## MAP OF SUPPORTED PROJECTS - 2016



# GLOSSARY

AB	Advisory Board
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
Belg	rains from February to May (in highland and midland areas)
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
CBPF	Country-based pooled funds
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSB	Corn-Soya Blend, a blended food used in targeted supplementary feeding
CTC	Case Treatment Center
Deyr	Short rains from October to December (Somali Region)
DFID	The Department for International Development, UK
EHF	Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund
ES	Emergency Shelter
GMS	Grant Management Systems
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	Household
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOD	Indian Ocean Dipole
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
Meher/Kiremt	Long and heavy rains from June to September (in highland and midland areas)
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NFIs/ES	Non Food Items / Emergency Shelter
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PI	Performance Index
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
Region	The highest non-federal administrative structure, embracing zones and woredas
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Stabilization Center

SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Woreda	Administrative/geographic unit equivalent to district
Zone	Administrative unit consisting of several woredas

# ETHIOPIA HUMANITARIAN FUND PROJECTS FUNDED IN 2016

Code	GMS Code	Agency	Sector	Duration (Months)	Start date	End date	Location	Budget USD
HRF/ DDA/3379/545	2258	IR	WASH	9	1-Mar-16	30-Nov-16	Afar Region, Zone 4, Teru, Awra and Yalo Woredas	443,873
HRF/ DDA/3379/546	2297	ACF	WASH	6	8-Feb-16	8-Aug-16	Amhara Region, Waghimira Zone, Abergele, Sekota and Ziquala Woredas	499,380
HRF/ DDA/3379/547	2310	CRS	WASH	9	15-Mar-16	15-Dec-16	Amhara Region, Waghimira Zone, Gazgibla and Sekota Woredas	499,995
HRF/ DDA/3379/548	2263	WVE	WASH	9	15-Feb-16	15-Nov-16	Amahara Region, Waghimira Zone, Jille Timuga Woreda and North Shoa Zone, Ephrata Woreda	476,580
HRF/ DDA/3379/549	2289	NCA	WASH	9	1-Apr-16	31-Dec-16	Amhara Region, North Shewa Zone, Ankober, Berehet, Minjar Shenkora Woredas and Oromia Region, East Hararghe Zone, Deder and Meta Woredas	492,150
HRF/ DDA/3379/550	2291	COOPI	WASH	7	8-Feb-16	8-Sep-16	Oromia Region, Guji Zone, Gorodola woreda	348,449
HRF/ DDA/3379/551	2268	GOAL	WASH	9	9-Feb-16	9-Nov-16	Oromia Region, West Harerge Zone, Kuni, Boke, Daro Lebu Woredas; SNNP Region, Sidama Zone, Boricha Woreda	493,938
HRF/ DDA/3379/552	2292	OGB	WASH	6	8-Feb-16	8-Aug-16	Oromia Region, West Hararghe Zone, Shalla and Siraro Woredas	499,905
HRF/ DDA/3379/553	2242	IRC	WASH	6	1-Mar-16	31-Aug-16	SNNP Region, Gamo Gofa Zone, Kemba Woreda and Gurage Zone Muhur Na Aklil Woredas	497,986
HRF/ DDA/3379/554	2266	WVE	WASH	6	15-Feb-16	15-Aug-16	SNNP Region, Hadiya Zone, Quacha Birra and Shasego Woredas	470642.23
HRF/ DDA/3379/555	2309	DRC	WASH	12	14-Mar-16	13-Mar-17	Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Gursum and Babile Woredas	498,815
HRF/ DDA/3379/556	2267	WVE	WASH	8	15-Feb-16	15-Oct-16	Tigray Region, Eastern Tigray Zone, Saese Tseadamba Woreda; Southern Tigray Zone, Enderta & Saharti Samre Woredas	466,470
HRF/ DDA/3379/557	2293	WVE	WASH	8	15-Feb-16	15-Oct-16	Tigray Region, Southern Tigray Zone, Raya and Alamata Woredas	330,116
HRF/ DDA/3379/558	2315	GOAL	Seed	7	28-Jan-16	28-Aug-16	Oromia Region, West Arsi Zone (Siraro), West Harerge Zone (Boke, Goba Koricha, Hawi Gudina, & Daro Lebu Woredas); SNNP Region, Hadiya Zone Misrak Badawacho Woreda & Sidama zone Boricha Woreda	1,501,165

HRF/ DDA/3379/559	2296	UNICEF	Protection & Education	12	14-Mar-16	14-Mar-17	Afar Region, Zone 1 (Mile, Kurri, Adaa'r, Elidar), Zone 2 (Afdera, Erebt, Berahile, Bidu), Zone 3 (Bure Mundaytu), Zone 5 (Hadelela); Somali Region, Siti Zone (Afdem, Shinile, Miesso, Erer Woredas)	565,373
HRF/ DDA/3379/560	2227	Islamic Relief	Nutrition	9	1-Mar-16	1-Dec-16	Afar Region, Zone 4, Teru, Awra and Ewa Woredas	289,773
HRF/ DDA/3379/561	2123	CARE	Nutrition	10	24-Feb-16	24-Dec-16	Amhara Region, South Gondar Zone, Ebinat Woreda	149,299
HRF/ DDA/3379/562	2269	WVE	Nutrition & WASH	9	15-Feb-16	15-Nov-16	Oromia Region, East Shewa Zone, Boset and Adama	335,016
HRF/ DDA/3379/563	2237	Oxfam GB	WASH	9	17-Feb-16	17-Nov-16	Afar Region, Zone 2, Erebt Woreda, Zone 5, Dewe Woreda, Zone 5 Simurobi Gele'alo Woreda	462,853
HRF/ DDA/3379/564	2303	ADRA	WASH	11	18-Feb-16	18-Jan-17	Somali Region, Shebele Zone, Kelafo Woreda	266,352
HRF/ DDA/3379/565	2323	NRC	WASH	11	1-Mar-16	30-Jan-17	Somali Region, Afder, Erer & Shinile Woreda	496,463
HRF/ DDA/3379/566	2294	REST	WASH	6	10-Mar-16	10-Sep-16	Tigray Region, Sourther Zone, Rayazebo Woreda	513,641
HRF/ DDA/3379/567	2217	SC	WASH	9	11-Mar-16	11-Dec-16	Amahara Region, Waghimira Zone, Sekota and Zequala Woredas	493,419
HRF/ DDA/3379/568	2326	Child Fund	WASH	11	15-Mar-16	15-Feb-17	Oromia Region, East Shewa Zone Adama and Boset Woredas	809,180
HRF/ DDA/3379/569	2282	CARE	WASH	7	14-Mar-16	14-Oct-16	Oromia Region, East Hararghe Zone, Fedis and Babile Woredas; West Hararge Zone, Doba and Mieso Woredas	447,793
HRF/ DDA/3379/570	2257	FHI	WASH	8	26-Feb-16	16-Oct-16	Amhara Region, South Gondar Zone, Laygayint, Sidama and Tachgayint Woredas	498,368
HRF/ DDA/3379/571	2345	WFP	Nutrition	8	26-Feb-16	26-Oct-16	Country Wide	9,997,757
HRF/ DDA/3379/572	2358	WFP	Nutrition	6	26-Feb-16	31-Aug-16	Country Wide	1,504,889
HRF/ DDA/3379/573	2392	IOM	Health	12	15-Mar-16	19-Mar-16	Amhara, Tigray & Oromia Regions	3,200,453
HRF/ DDA/3379/574	2154	UNICEF	Health	12	21-Mar-16	21-Mar-17	Amhara, Tigray & Oromia Regions	1,861,690
HRF/ DDA/3379/575	2415	ACF	Health	11	10-Mar-16	9-Feb-17	Oromia Region, West Hararge Zone, Anchar Woreda	420,790
HRF/ DDA/3379/576	2452	DCA	Health	6	1-Apr-16	30-Sep-16	Amhara Region, North Wollo zone, Kobbo, Wadla & Guba Lafto Woredas	200,000
HRF/ DDA/3379/577	2445	IMC	Health	7	23-Mar-16	23-Oct-16	Amhara Region, South Gonder Tach Gayint Woreda Amhara; North Wollo Zone, Meket Woreda	293,262



HRF/ DDA/3379/578	2349	IOM	NF & ES	10	15-Mar-16	15-Jan-17	Somali, Afar, Oromia, Gambella, Amhara, Tigray & SNNP Regions	2,344,407
HRF/ DDA/3379/579	2400	IRC	NF & ES	12	15-Mar-16	15-Feb-17	Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP; Somali & Tigray Regions	1,732,500
HRF/ DDA/3379/580	2418	NRC	NF & ES	11	21-Mar-16	21-Feb-17	Oromia Region, East Harerge Zone; Gambella, Somali & Tigray Regions	890,340
HRF/ DDA/3379/581	2459	ZOA	Nutrition, WASH NFI & FSL	12	15-Apr-16	14-Apr-17	Gambella Region, Nuer Zone , Akobo Woreda	972,530
HRF/ DDA/3379/582	2519	DCA	Agriculture	6	1-Apr-16	30-Sep-16	Amhara Region, North Wollo zone Dawunt woreda, Wag Himra Zone Dehana, Sahla, & Sekota Woredas	373,275
HRF/ DDA/3379/583	2522	GAA	Agriculture	6	21-Mar-16	21-Sep-16	Amhara Region, South Wollo Zone, Sayint, Debresina & Argoba Woreda	261,521
HRF/ DDA/3379/584	2526	FAO	Agriculture	12	7-Apr-16	24-Apr-17	Amhara Region, East Gojam Zone; Oromia Region, West Harerge Zone & Tigray Region, Central Zone	1,039,990
HRF/ DDA/3379/585	2517	FHI	Agriculture	9	1-Apr-16	31-Dec-16	Amhara Region, South Gonder Zone, Ebenat , Lay Gayint, Simada & Tach Gayint Woreda; Wag Himra Zone ,Gaz Gibla, Ziquala & Abergele Woredas	1,088,430
HRF/ DDA/3379/586	2490	GOAL	Agriculture	6	21-Mar-16	21-Sep-16	Amhara Region, South Wollo Zone, Sayint Woreda and Debresina Woredas; North Shewa(R3) Zone, Berehet Woreda; Oromia Zone, Dewa Harewa Woreda; Oromia Region, West Arsi zone, Siraro Woreda and West Harerge Zone, Boke Woreda; Tigray Region, Central Zone, Aherom Woreda, Eastern Zone, Hawzen Woreda, SNNP Region, Hadiya Zone, Shashogo Woreda;	1,121,237
HRF/ DDA/3379/587	2428	HAI	Agriculture	8	1-May-16	31-Dec-16	Oromia Region, Arsi Zone, Ziway Dugda Woreda, East Shewa Zone, Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha woreda, Oromia, North Shewa(R4) Zone, Hidabu Abote and Gerar Jarso Woreda	703,442
HRF/ DDA/3379/588	2520	PIN	Agriculture (75%, WASH 25%)	11	1-Apr-16	28-Feb-17	SNNP Region, Alaba Zone, Alaba SP Woreda and Selti Zone, Sankura Woreda	436,875
HRF/ DDA/3379/589	2508	WVE	Agriculture	6	15-May-16	15-Nov-16	Oromia Region, East Harerge Zone, Jarso Woreda and West Harerge Zone, Habro Woreda	311,567

HRF/ DDA/3379/590	2423	IMC	Nutrition (70%), Health (30%)	11	1-Apr-16	28-Feb-17	SNNP Region, Hadiya Zone, Soro Woreda, KT Zone, Hadero Tubito Woreda, Wolayita Zone, Humbo Woreda; Oromia Region North Shewa(R4) Zone, Aleltu, Gerar & Jarso Woredas; Amhara Region, North Shewa(R3) Zone, Minjar Shenkora and Ankober Woredas	1,116,273
HRF/ DDA/3379/591	2417	IR	Nutrition	9	1-Apr-16	31-Dec-16	Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Jijiga wordea and Siti Zone, Miesso woreda	311,265
HRF/ DDA/3379/592	2332	WVE	Nutrition (40%), WASH (60%)	12	25-Mar-16	25-Mar-17	Amhara Region, South Wollo Zone, Ambasel Wordea	324,227
HRF/ DDA/3379/593	2324	WVE	Nutrition, WASH	9	1-Apr-16	31-Dec-16	SNNP Region Gurage Zone, Sodo Woreda	272,074
HRF/ DDA/3379/594	2322	WVE	Nutrition	9	1-Apr-16	31-Dec-16	Oromia Region, North Shewa(R4) Zone, Hidabu Abote and Yaya Gulele Woredas	240,692
HRF/ DDA/3379/595	2308	DRC	WASH	12	11-Apr-16	10-Apr-17	Somali Region, Dollo Ado Woreda	500,000
HRF/ DDA/3379/596	2440	VSF	WASH	6	20-Apr-16	20-Oct-16	Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Aw-bare, Gursum, and Fafan Woredas	244,294
HRF/ DDA/3379/597	2424	SCI	Nutrition (35%), Health (15%), FSL (30%), WASH (20%)	12	1-May-16	31-May-16	Oromia Region, Bale Zone, Gura Damole, Dawe Kachen, Rayitu, Seweyna, and Lege Hida Woredas	1,441,997
HRF/ DDA/3379/598	2450	SCI	Nutrition (40%), WASH (40%), Health (20%)	12	1-Jun-16	31-May-17	SNNP Region, Segen Peoples' Zone, Alle Woreda, Gurage Zone, Mareko Woreda, Alaba Zone, Alaba SP Woreda, Hadiya Zone, Gibe Woreda	576,488
HRF/ DDA/3379/599	2863	SCI	FSL (30%), Nutrition (30%), WASH (25%), Health (15%)	12	26-May-16	25-May-17	Tigray Region, Southern Zone, Alamata, Raya Azebo and Ofla Woredas	1,410,832
HRF/ DDA/3379/600	2577	ACF	Nutrition & WASH	9	25-Apr-16	24-Jan-17	Oromia Region, Arsi Zone, Golocha, Chole, Amigma, Tiyo, Robe, Seru, Dodo-ta, Tena, Inkolo and Bele Woredas	1,903,210
HRF/ DDA/3379/601	2554	GOAL	Nutrition	12	20-Apr-16	20-Apr-17	Oromia Region, Bale Zone, Ginir, Sinana, Agarfa, Berbere, Mena, Meda, Gagera, Dinsho and Harena Woredas	3,192,524
HRF/ DDA/3379/602	2734	UNICEF	WASH	6	1-Jun-16	30-Nov-16	Country Wide	1,476,626

HRF/ DDA/3379/603	2804	Child fund	Nutrition	8	1-Jun-16	31-Jan-17	Oromia Region, East Shewa Zone, Fentale Woreda	97,374
HRF/ DDA/3379/604	2742	IMC	Nutrition	10	13-Jun-16	13-Apr-17	Oromia Region, West Arsi, (Adaba, Arsi Negele, Sha- mane zuria, and Shalla), East Shewa (Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha, East Hararghe (Gola Oda), and North Shewa (Dara, Degem, W/Jarso and Wuchale); SNNP Re- gion, Wolayita, Zone Ofa Woreda	1,222,526
HRF/ DDA/3379/605	2963	GOAL	Agriculture	6	2-Jun-16	2-Dec-16	Amhara Region, North Gondar Zone, (Beyeda, Debark, Wegera, West Be- lesa, Tselemt) North Wollo ( Lasta woreda; South Gondar ( Ebenat Woreda); South Wollo (Legehida, tenta, were ilu Woreda); Waghimira ( Sahla Wore- da); Oromia Region, Arsi ( Golocha, Sude & Robe Woredas); East Hararge (Bedeno Woreda); West Arsi Zone ( Adaba, Shash- emene Zuria, Arsi Negele & Siraro Woreda); West Hararge ( Tulo, Mesela & Anchar); Tigray Region, Eastern Zone ( Atsbi We- berta, Ganta) Afeshum & Hawzen woredas); South- ern ( Hintalo Wajirat)	4,940,585
HRF/ DDA/3379/606	3133	FAO	Agriculture	8	2-Jun-16	2-Feb-17	Amhara Region, North Gonder ( Beyeda); South Wollo Zone ( Jama and Kelela Woreda); Oromia Region, West Hararge Zone ( Doba, Mesela & Hawi Dudina woredas); SNNP Region, Selti Zone Dalocha woreda; Didama Zone, Aleta Wondo Wore- da, Solayita Zone, Damot weydie Woreda; Tigray Region, Eatern Zone, Atsbi Wenberta woreda; South- ern Zone, Alaje woreda	1,495,840
HRF/ DDA/3379/607	2992	SCI	Nutrition	9	20-Jul-16	20-Sep-17	Somali Region, Qora- hey Zone, Kabridahar, Sheygosh, Shilabo, Doboweyne Woredas, Fa- fan Zone, Harshin, Babile, Kabribayah; Shabelle Zone Mustahil, Ferfer and Qalafo Woredas	1,496,078
HRF/ DDA/3379/608	3143	NRC	NFI & ES	3	18-Jul-16	18-Oct-16	Somali Region, Fafan Zone (Jijiga), Nogob Zone (Fik), Siti Zone (Afdem, Shinile, Mieso & Erer)	196,929

HRF/ DDA/3379/609	3142	UNFPA	Protection	9	15-Sep-16	15-Jun-17	Afar Region, Zone 1, Dbuti, Mile & Ayisayita Woredas	299,999
HRF/ DDA/3379/610	3141	WHO	Health	6	15-Jul-16	15-Jan-17	Addis Ababa Region	500,000
HRF/ DDA/3379/611	3145	IRC	protection	8	1-Aug-16	31-May-17	Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Jigiga, Gursum and Babile Woredas	200,000
HRF/ DDA/3379/612	3152	WFP(Logistics)	Logistics	4	15-Aug-16	15-Dec-16	Country Wide	1,045,695
HRF/ DDA/3379/613	3175	CW	Nutrition	4	9-Sep-16	9-Jan-17	Amhara Region, Oromia Zone Bati Woreda; South Wollo Zone legabmo Woreda, Special Zone Argoba Woreda	132,307
HRF/ DDA/3379/614	3512	ACF	WASH (AWD)	6	1-Oct-16	31-Mar-17	Oromia Region, Borena Zone , Moyale Woreda, East Hararge Zone, Girawa Woreda, West Hararge Zone Tulo & Mesela Woredas, SNNP Region, Sidama Zone, Loka Abaya Woreda	429,705
HRF/ DDA/3379/615	3446	CARE	WASH (90%) & Health (10%)	5	30-Sep-16	28-Feb-17	Oromia Region, East Hararge Zone, Kombolcha, Babile, Fedis Woredas and West Hararge Zone, Mieso & Doba Woredas	489,385
HRF/ DDA/3379/616	3506	COOPI	WASH	9	19-Sep-16	18-Jun-17	Oromia Region, Bale Zone, Goba, Sinana, Mena and Meda Welbu Woredas and Guji Zone, Gorodola, Wadera, Girja and Adola Woredas	499,997
HRF/ DDA/3379/618	3387	IMC	Health (50%) & WASH (50%)	6	1-Oct-16	31-Mar-17	Oromia Region, West Arsi Zone, Dodola, Adaba & Shalla woredas, North Shewa Zone, Aleltu, Degem, Dera, Wara Jarso, Minijar shenkora, Amhara Region, North Shewa Zone, Wara jarso, Minijar shenkora, Menz lalo Midir, Tarma Ber, Oromia Zone, Artuma Fursi and Jille Timuga woredas	1,000,001
HRF/ DDA/3379/619	3451	OXFAM GB	WASH	6	28-Sep-16	28-Mar-17	Addis Ababa Region, Addis Ketema, Kolfe Keranio and Gulele Sub cities	653,862
HRF/ DDA/3379/620	3483	PIN	Health (50%) & WASH (50%)	6	26-Sep-16	25-Mar-17	Oromia Region, Borena Zone, Abaya Woreda, SNNP Region, Gedio Zone, Dila Zuria , Wenago, Woredas and Sidama Zone Dara Woreda	463,232
HRF/ DDA/3379/621	3543	SC	WASH (90%) & Health (10%)	6	28-Sep-16	28-Mar-17	Amhara and Tigray Regions	777,575
HRF/ DDA/3379/622	3557	WVE	WASH	6	26-Sep-16	25-Mar-17	Tigray Region, Southern Zone, Enderta woreda; Oromia Region, West Arsi Zone, shashemene Woreda, East Shewa Zone Boser Woreda	409,064

HRF/ DDA/3379/623	3480	WFP	Logisitcs	3	26-Oct-16	26-Jan-17	Country Wide	446,807
HRF/ DDA/3379/624	3767	UNICEF	Health	3	12-Oct-16	12-Jan-17	Addis Ababa, Akaki Kaliti Sub City	214,000
HRF/ DDA/3379/625	3755	CRS	Logistics	2	21-Nov-16	21-Jan-17	Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Dire Dawa & SNNP	244,108
HRF/ DDA/3379/626	4431	WFP	Logisitcs	3	30-Dec-16	30-Mar-17	Somali Region	208,114
HRF/ DDA/3379/627	4427	PIN	Health	6	1-Jan-17	30-Aug-17	SNNP, Alaba, alaba Spe- cial woreda	488,971
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>72,564,606</b>

# Useful Links

Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia/hrf>

CERF <http://www.unocha.org/cerf>

Financial Tracking System <http://fts.unocha.org>

OCHA Ethiopia <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ethiopia/>

