

Integrated Anticipatory Action and Drought Response Plan

Amhara Region Disaster Risk Management
Commission



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1.Introduction

The Amhara region has been grappling with varying degrees of drought, which has significantly impacted food security. According to the regional Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), there are 87 woredas (districts) classified as drought-prone and chronically food insecure, most of which benefit from productive safety net programs. The woredas in the Tekeze catchment area, including North Wello, Waghimra, North Gondar, Central Gondar, and the surrounding South Gondar areas, have faced drought conditions for over 20 years. The 2025 Amhara Region Meher Seasonal Assessment Report identified 59 woredas across 9 zones in the region that experienced negative impacts during the Meher season due to insufficient rainfall. These impacts include prolonged dry spells, delayed rain onset, early rain cessation, hailstorms, flooding, and landslides.

As per the National meteorology Institute forecast, Amhara Region is expected to receive Normal to Below Normal rainfall during the upcoming Kiremt 2026 season. Western and central Amhara areas are closer to near normal conditions. Early cessation of Kiremt 2026 rainfall is anticipated over eastern parts of the region, while near normal cessation conditions are expected over western Amhara areas. Hence, 51 woredas in eight zones and 2,443,238 people will be affected.

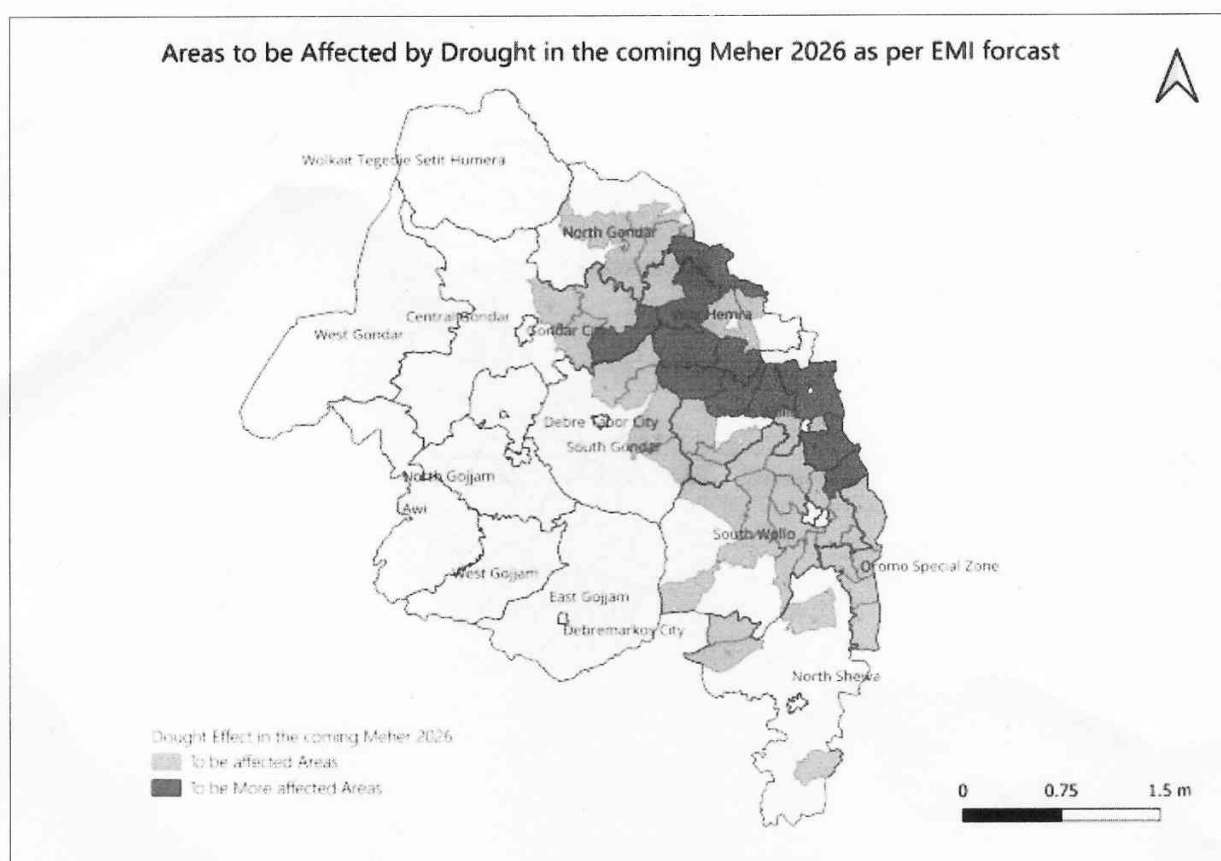
The meteorology predicted that the weather conditions for the 2026 Meher season would be most similar to those of 1998 and 2016. In the 2015/16 drought, approximately 2.3 million people in 86 woredas were affected, accounting for roughly 10% of the total population at that time. The weather forecast for 2026 suggests a significant rainfall deficit, which will further jeopardize food security in the region. Estimates indicate that 2,443,236 people are likely to face severe food insecurity, representing about 33% of the total population in 51 highly prioritized and high-risk woredas.

The ongoing conflict, road blockages, fuel shortages, and severe market inflation have exacerbated household vulnerability and diminished communities' ability to cope with climate shocks. Livelihoods may be compromised, necessitating anticipatory action, humanitarian, and rehabilitation support. In 2026, an estimated 216,486 hectares of cropland and 2,551,764 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) of livestock are expected to be affected by multiple hazards, including rainfall shortages, crop pests and diseases, and livestock feed shortages.

Drought has a direct impact on food, feed availability, water, disease outbreaks as well as the livelihood security of the households. To respond the emerging needs, multi-sectoral **advisory notes prepared and shared to zones**. Also, this multi-sectral anticipatory action and response plan has been prepared in collaboration with sector bures and partners. This anticipatory action & response plan will help to implement preparedness, mitigation & response actions art all levels.



Figure 1: Geographic presentation of Woredas affected by Drought – Meher 2026



This integrated anticipatory action and drought response plan aims to guide quick and coordinated interventions to prevent further deterioration of food security and other risks. The integration of anticipatory actions with drought response is crucial due to the compounding shocks affecting the region, such as ongoing conflict, rainfall deficits, population displacement, disease outbreaks, and economic instability. These factors disrupt food systems, weaken service delivery, and limit access to essential services, thereby increasing the risk to the overall well-being of the people.



Table1: List of woredas and population affected by drought-meher 2026

S. No	Zone	Woredas will face RF Deficit	Total Population	Drought-Affected Population
1	North Shewa	Berhete	47,988	15,994
2	North Shewa	Menze Gera	137,541	45,842
3	North Shewa	Merhabete	163,035	54,339
4	North Shewa	Mida	124,779	41,589
5	North Gondar	Adiarkay	131,300	43,762
6	North Gondar	Beyeda	103,737	34,575
7	North Gondar	Janamora	220,363	73,447
8	North Gondar	Telemt	108,853	36,281
9	Central Gondar	Wogera	267,972	89,315
10	Central Gondar	Kinfaz	78,681	26,224
11	Central Gondar	West belesa	181,030	60,337
12	Central Gondar	East belesa	157,509	52,498
13	South Gondar	Ebinat	224,749	74,909
14	South Gondar	Lay Gayint	266,819	88,931
15	South Gondar	Meketewa	58,468	19,487
16	South Gondar	T/gaynet	131,323	43,770
17	South Wollo	Albuko	98,986	32,992
18	South Wollo	Argoba	44,285	14,760
19	South Wollo	Delanta	145,904	48,630
20	South Wollo	Dessiezuria	196,085	65,355
21	South Wollo	Kallu	255,886	85,287
22	South Wollo	Kutaber	119,244	39,744
23	South Wollo	Legambo	218,682	72,887
24	South Wollo	Mekdela	188,829	62,937
25	South Wollo	Tehuledere	158,799	52,928
26	South Wollo	Tenta	212,129	70,703
27	South Wollo	Woreilu	142,029	47,338
28	South Wollo	Wogedi	170,764	56,916
29	South Wollo	Worebabo	132,620	44,202
30	South Wollo	Ambassel	155,832	51,939
31	Waghimera	Abrigelie	62,996	20,997
32	Waghimera	Dehana	151,296	50,427
33	Waghimera	Gazgibla	92,978	30,990
34	Waghimera	Sehala	35,096	11,697
35	Waghimera	Sekota Zuriya	108,332	36,107
36	Waghimera	Tsagbijie	43,213	14,403
37	Waghimera	Ziquala	63,722	21,238
38	North Wollo	Bugna	102,760	34,250



S. No	Zone	Woredas will face RF Deficit	Total Population	Drought-Affected Population
39	North Wollo	Dawunt	86,812	28,934
40	North Wollo	Gidan	159,076	53,020
41	North Wollo	Gubalafto	193,401	64,460
42	North Wollo	Habru	253,943	84,639
43	North Wollo	Lasta	153,604	51,196
44	North Wollo	Meket	227,189	75,722
45	North Wollo	Raya Kobo	263,361	87,778
46	North Wollo	Wadla	145,270	48,419
47	Oromo Spec.	Artuma Fursi	107,961	35,983
48	Oromo Spec.	Bati Zuriya	103,902	34,630
49	Oromo Spec.	Dewa chefa	173,504	57,829
50	Oromo Spec.	Dewe Harewa	55,769	18,588
51	Oromo Spec.	Jile Timuga	102,044	34,011
	Total		7,330,450	2,443,236



2. Anticipatory Action Plan

2.1. Objective

Anticipatory actions are proactive measures implemented with the expectation of an impending crisis. These actions can be initiated before a known shock occurs, or at least before the humanitarian needs become more apparent in situations that develop slowly over time. The primary objective of anticipatory actions is to reduce the adverse effects of the impending hazard on affected populations.

These actions are undertaken only when there is a strong indication that a specific disaster is likely to occur. This might include scenarios such as natural disasters (like floods or droughts), public health emergencies, or economic crises. Because the success of these measures depends on timely execution, promptness is critical; delays can diminish their effectiveness or even render them moot.

To effectively implement anticipatory actions, stakeholders must engage in detailed risk assessments and planning. This involves analyzing potential threats, understanding the vulnerabilities of communities, and coordinating with local organizations and governments. By preparing in advance, communities can bolster their resilience and better safeguard themselves against the consequences of disasters, ultimately lessening the impact on their livelihoods, health, and overall well-being. Such forward-thinking strategies are essential in fostering sustainable solutions and enhancing the readiness of vulnerable populations for future shocks.

Specific Objective

- To reduce the impact of drought conditions on vulnerable households by implementing early, coordinated, and targeted interventions before the crisis peaks.
- Enhance community resilience by providing more sustainable multi-sectoral solutions.

3. Trigger Mechanism

Kiremt (JJAS) season is the main rainy season in the Amhara region. The Ethiopian Meteorological Institute's 2026 G.C/ 2018 E.C *Kiremt* seasonal forecast indicates that several *Kiremt* rainfall beneficiary woredas will experience normal to below-normal rainfall. Based on the projections, Eastern Amhara will have predominantly below normal rainfall. Such climatic conditions are characterized by erratic rainfall, dry spells, and early cessation of seasonal rainfall.

The National Drought Anticipatory Action Framework gives one month (30 days) lead time for anticipatory actions and will be triggered.

- Ethiopia Meteorology Institute *Kiremt* (JJAS) rainfall forecast indicates $\geq 45\%$ probability of below-normal rainfall in $\geq 50\%$ of an administrative zone.



- Regional climate monitoring systems indicate an 80 - 90% probability of below normal rainfall.
- $\geq 50\%$ of an administrative zone is drier than normal with SPI3 value < -1 .
 - Current regional projections are that about 50% of the administrative zones will be drier than normal.

The activation decision will be made jointly by the Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission and Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission.

Key Lessons for Effective Trigger Mechanisms – Source: EDRMC

- Phased and Adaptive Triggers: Multi-step approaches (6-month early warning, 1-month verification) improve precision.
- Pre-Positioning of Resources: Link logistics planning for food, fodder, water, and cash based on the 6-month lead time trigger and early warning information.
- Livelihood Protection Before Crisis Peaks: Early interventions (e.g., destocking, fodder distribution, veterinary services) can prevent mass livestock mortality.
- Community Engagement and Indigenous Knowledge Integration: Validate forecasts with local drought perceptions.
- Flexible Financing Mechanisms: Use pre-arranged financing (e.g., Forecast Based Financing, insurance schemes) triggered by predefined thresholds.
- Monitoring and Learning Framework: Continuously assess trigger accuracy and intervention effectiveness.



4. Sectoral Anticipatory Action Plan

4.1. Agriculture

Agriculture and food security encompasses comprehensive, yet essential components aimed at preventing or alleviating the potential repercussions of insufficient rainfall. This approach ultimately contributes to the enhancement of food security, the promotion of environmental sustainability, and the reduction of future hazard impacts. Key initiatives that serve to mitigate these effects include the following:

Livestock Sector: The livestock sector serves as a foundational element of agriculture in the region, given that a significant portion of agricultural production remains traditional. Consequently, it is imperative to engage in activities aimed at safeguarding livestock assets while sustaining productivity levels. This includes ensuring the availability of feed and access to water, strengthening animal health surveillance, facilitating vaccination efforts, and promoting risk-informed herd management practices. Key initiatives should encompass strategic destocking and the conservation of feed resources, which are essential for the sector's resilience.

Crop Production: Priority activities in crop production should focus on supporting climate-informed agricultural planning and decision-making processes. This involves the promotion of drought-tolerant and early-maturing crop varieties, improvements in soil moisture conservation, and the implementation of effective water management practices. Additionally, ensuring timely access to agricultural inputs and extension services, along with strengthening climate-smart and drought-resilient agricultural practices, is critical for enhancing crop production.

Natural Resource Management: Effective natural resource management activities are vital for securing immediate food availability for communities while also promoting long-term environmental sustainability. This necessitates the enhancement of watershed management, soil and water conservation efforts, and the sustainable management of grazing lands and communal resources. Moreover, the protection and rehabilitation of degraded natural resources and the establishment of improved community-based natural resource management systems are essential components of this approach.



Early Warning and Preparedness: Achieving effective food security relies heavily on timely community engagement through awareness-raising and preparedness initiatives. This includes strengthening early warning monitoring systems, efficient dissemination of information, and feedback mechanisms. Enhanced coordination and information sharing among relevant stakeholders are crucial. Furthermore, supporting evidence-based decision-making through regular climate and impact monitoring is necessary for ensuring a proactive response to food security challenges.

Water Resources: Drought conditions significantly diminish water availability, adversely affecting pasture for livestock. To mitigate potential water scarcity during such events, it is essential to enhance preparedness through improved water harvesting, storage, and conservation measures. Additionally, monitoring water availability, assessing drought conditions, and evaluating livestock circumstances will contribute to mitigating the adverse impacts of water shortages.



Anticipatory Activities	Triggers	Target Areas	Target T Groups	Timeline	Responsible Body	Estimated Budget (USD)
- Forecast communication - Community Awareness, Preparedness - Stakeholder coordination - Monitoring and Information Updates	- Below-normal rainfall probability greater than 50% - extended dry spells - Rainfall onset delay ≥ 10 days - Rainfall falls below 75% of normal for two consecutive dekads. - above-normal temperatures (anomaly $> +0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), El Niño alert	Drought-prone woredas (49 woredas in eight zones)	Total HHS in targeted woredas	Until Mid-June 2026	BOA, BOLFR, Meteorology, ADMRC, Partners	64,666
- Forage seed supply - Collection of forage/livestock feed and preposition the forage - Water tracking - Destocking	- Feed gap. - Poor pasture availability - Livestock body condition - Poor access to livestock drinking water - Livestock mortality	All drought-prone woredas	2,551,764 TLU	June until the end of Oct 2026	BOLFR, Partners feed suppliers, government and religious institutions	14,513,076
- Preposition and supply of drugs - Identify, preposition, and supply of livestock vaccination service - Treatment and control measures	- Poor pasture availability - Livestock body condition - Poor access to livestock drinking water - Livestock mortality - Signal of disease symptoms related to a lack of feed	All drought-prone woredas	2,551,764 TLU	June 2026 to Dec 2026	BOLFR, Partners, Regional livestock laboratory	10,360,185
- Supply drought-tolerant improved crop seeds - Early maturing vegetable seeds - Provision of sweet potato cuttings - Use of supplementary irrigation - Promote moisture conservation measures	- Delayed onset of RF & Early cessation of RF - Long period dry spell - Poor crop growth performance - Low amount of rainfall forecast $< 75\%$ - Soil moisture $< 20\%$	All drought-prone woredas	117,128 HHs	June 2026	BOA, ADMRC, Regional regulatory body, partners	10012013
- Use Integrated pest management - Preposition of Chemical, sprayer, and PPE	- Delayed RF onset - Soil moisture stress $< 20\%$ - High Temperature (TEMP anomaly $\geq 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) - Pest outbreaks - Forecasted drought - The pest dynamic and early warning signals.	All drought-affected woredas	117,128 HHs	June to October 2026	BOA, DRMC, Regional plant health clinics, partners	616,666
- Promote mulching and conservation tillage - Prepare tirage - Implement contoured soil and stone bunds	- Delayed onset of RF & Early cessation of RF - Long period dry spell - Poor crop growth performance - Low amount of rainfall forecast $< 75\%$	All drought-affected woredas	218,486 Ha	June and July 2026	BOA, DRMC, Regional AI Local CBOs, community, partners	554,666.67



- Promote supplementary irrigation, water harvesting, and saving structures
- Soil moisture <20%

Table 3: Summary timeline of work plan

Activity Timeline														
Activity	Unit	Quantity	Implementation period											
			Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Creating awareness in the community	No of HHs	488,648												
Leaflet preparation and dissemination	No of HHs	488,648												
Follow up on early warning information from Metro and disseminate it to the community	No of HHs	488,648												
Forage seed supply	Qt	32,786												
Identify, collect & distribute livestock forage to the affected woredas	Tone	1,311,423												
Urea for crop residue treatment	Qt	13,114												
Concentrated feed supply	Qt	262,282												
Supply water and feed trucks	No.	3,000												
Creating awareness on destocking	No of HHs	488,648												
Supply and distribution of animal treatment drugs	No. of Animals	6,760,519												
Supply and distribute animal prevention and control drugs	No. of Animals	6,760,519												
Conduct livestock health assessment.	No. of Animals	6,760,519												
Supply & distribute short-matured & drought-tolerant variety seeds	Qt	89,828												
Supply and distribute sweet potato cuttings to the affected community	No. of cutting	2,500,000												
Supply and distribute pesticides	No. of HHs	116,378												
Supply and distribute PPEs	No. of HHs	156												



Table 4: Agriculture sector estimated budget requirements

Budget Summary							
Activity description	Required budget - USD	Available budget (USD)		Budget gap	Budget share (USD)		
		Government	Partners		Government (85%)	Partners (10%)	Community (5%)
Early warning dissemination	64,666			64,666	54,966	9,700	0
Rapid needs assessment	10,000			10,000	8500	1,500	0
Livestock production	14,513,076			14513076	12,336,115	1,451,308	725,654
Livestock protection	10,360,185		165,075	10,195,110	8,665,844	1,019,511	509,756
Crop production	10,012,013		5,467,480	4,544,533	3,862,853	454,453	227,227
Crop protection	616,666		0	616666	524,166	61,667	30,833
Moisture conservation	554,667		0	554667	471,467	55,467	27,733
Unconditional cash	2,000,000		654,470	1,345,530	1,143,701	201,830	0
Total	38,131,273		6,287,025	31,844,248	27,067,612	3,255,436	1,521,203



4.2. Nutrition

The projected climate outlook is below normal rainfall in the region, suggesting it is likely to reduce agricultural yields, limit pasture availability, and worsen food insecurity. This will further constrain household food access and dietary diversity, increasing the risk of deterioration in child and maternal nutrition status. As a result, an increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases is expected, particularly during and following the peak lean and post-harvest periods.

The most vulnerable population groups include children under five years, who are at highest risk of acute malnutrition and mortality; pregnant and lactating women (PLW), who face increased nutritional demands during periods of food insecurity; internally displaced persons (IDPs), who often depend on limited humanitarian assistance and face constrained access to services; and returnees and host communities, who are affected by increased pressure on already limited local resources and services.

The general objective of this plan is to reduce the impact of the anticipated 2026 Meher drought on the nutritional status of vulnerable populations through timely anticipatory actions and coordinated emergency nutrition response.

1. Prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women through early interventions.
2. Ensure uninterrupted delivery of life-saving nutrition services in the anticipated drought-affected woredas.
3. Strengthen community-based screening, referral, and treatment of acute malnutrition.
4. Support coordinated and evidence-based decision-making using early warning indicators and trigger thresholds.

Table 5: Below are the early warnings and trigger thresholds

Indicator	Data Source	Alert Threshold	Action Trigger	Lead Agency
HEA Severity	EDRMC	Phase 2 stressed	Phase 3+	Food Security Cluster
SAM admissions	TFP data	10% increase above the seasonal average	≥15% increase above 3-year average	Nutrition Cluster
Screening coverage	DHIS2	<65%	<50%	RHB
RUTF stock status	LMIS	<3 months stock	<2 months stock	RHB/Partners



Table 6: Proposed Anticipatory Actions for Nutrition sector

Anticipatory Action	Trigger	Target Population	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost - USD
Pre-position RUTF, F-75, F-100, and other nutrition supplies (Last Mile cost)	Rainfall forecast/SPI trigger	High-risk woredas	Within 2 weeks	RHB/UNICEF/ Partners	35,700
Strengthening nutrition screening of U5 and PLW	SAM admissions +15%	U5 children and PLW	Monthly	RHB/Partners	6,250
Recruitment of mobile health & nutrition teams	Access constraints/drought trigger	Hard-to-reach areas	Immediate	RHB/Partners	31.25
Advocacy workshop on emergency nutrition	Trigger activation	Caregivers of U5 children	Continuous	RHB/Partners	12,500
Train HEWs and health experts (CMAM)	Preparedness phase	Frontline workers	Before Meher	RHB/Partners	9,375
Total				10, 217,000	63,856.25

Table 7: Summary timeline of work plan

Activity Timeline								
Anticipatory Activities	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Pre-position RUTF, F-75, F-100, and other nutrition supplies (Last Mile cost)								
Strengthening nutrition screening of U5 and PLW								
Recruitment of mobile health & nutrition teams								
Advocacy workshop on emergency nutrition								
Train HEWs and health experts (CMAM)								

4.3. Health

Expected number of cases of epidemic-prone diseases based on historical trends, which can be targeted through early action in drought-affected districts of the Amhara region, Ethiopia, 2026



Table 8: Summary timeline of work plan for Health sector

Sr. No	Disease category	Expected prone disease	Population at risk	Expected number of	Remark
1	Water born disease	Cholera	7,330,447	2,932	
2	Vector born disease	Malaria	6,010,967	336,614	82% of population is at risk
3	Respiratory disease	Measles	992,542	1240	
		Influenza-like illness	7,330,447	515,403	
4	Hygiene-related disease	Scabies	7,330,447	183,261	
5	Other	Meningococcal Meningitis	7,330,447	3,665	
		Anthrax	1,129,682	1,017	Consider 15 districts

Table 9: Proposed Anticipatory Action for Health sector

Anticipatory Activities	Caseload/target	Timeline	Cost Estimate - USD	Responsible body
Procurement and pre-positioning of essential drugs and medical supplies (for prioritized PHEs)	High-risk woredas	Within one month	7,200,000	RHB/APHI/EPSS and Partners
Strengthen the preventive vaccination campaign (VPDs)	Under-5 children	Monthly	5,078,431	RHB and Partners
Strengthen the early warning and disease surveillance system	All affected Districts	Continuous	1,300,150	APHI/RHB and Partners
Recruitment and deployment of mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (Integrated drought response)	Access constraint/hard-to-reach area	Within one month	457,647	RHB/APHI and partners
Malaria vector control (IRS where feasible + larval source management)	100,000 households	Major and minor transmission	3,900,000	RHB/APHI/ and Partners
Strengthen WASH activity (Routine water quality testing and treatment, hygiene promotion sanitation)	All affected Districts	Continuous	950,000	RHB/APHI/RWEB and Partners
Advocacy workshop on health emergencies	All Affected districts	Continuous	1,300,378	RHB/APHI and Partners
Train frontline HCWs (Surveillance, case management.....)	4,950	Quarters 1 and 2	3,482,990	RHB/APHI and Partners
Conduct risk communication and	All affected	Continuous	890,000	RHB/APHI and
Total			24,564,596	



Table 10: Summary timeline of work plan for Health sector

Intervention/Activity	Activity Timeline											
	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Procurement and pre-positioning of essential drugs and medical supplies (for prioritized PHEs)												
Strengthen the preventive vaccination campaign (VPDs)												
Strengthening the early warning and disease surveillance system												
Recruitment and deployment of mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (Integrated drought response)												
Malaria vector control (IRS where feasible + larval source management)												
Strengthen WASH activity (Routine water quality testing and treatment, hygiene promotion, sanitation management)												
Advocacy workshop on health emergencies												
Train frontline HCWs (Surveillance, case management.....)												
Conduct risk communication and community engagement activity												



4.4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH anticipatory actions encompass a range of strategic activities aimed at implementing preparatory measures that mitigate and lessen the effects of climate-related hazards, with a particular focus on drought. These initiatives are designed to build long-term resilience within communities and ensure sustainable outcomes. To achieve this, the operational framework is structured around several key objectives.

Firstly, it aims to enhance early warning systems that provide timely and accurate information about potential climatic threats, enabling communities to take proactive measures. Secondly, the framework promotes water conservation and management practices to ensure that water resources are used efficiently, particularly in anticipation of dry spells. Additionally, there is a concerted effort to educate and empower local populations through training programs that focus on sustainable agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods.

Moreover, collaboration with various stakeholders, including local governments, NGOs, and community organizations, is vital for the successful implementation of these actions. By fostering partnerships, the WASH framework seeks to create a comprehensive approach that integrates social, environmental, and economic strategies to build resilience against climate variability. Ultimately, the goal is to safeguard vulnerable populations and ensure that they can withstand and recover from the impacts of climatic hazards effectively. Key activities involve the following.

Collect rainwater: Construction and rehabilitation of temporary ponds and small dams are the main anticipatory measures that help to recharge the groundwater, besides collecting water for human and animal use.

Address immediate water shortages: implement swift water infrastructure solutions to tackle safe-water shortages in at-risk communities. Essential measures include: building and upgrading climate-resilient water supply systems, distributing water filtration kits and containers year-round, transporting water using vehicles and pack animals, improving energy supply for main



water systems through electrification and solar energy, and providing fuel and covering electricity expenses as part of the response.

Minimize infrastructure collapse: Conduct proactive, predictive maintenance and structural rehabilitation on critical water schemes to protect them from mechanical over-exhaustion during peak climate stress.

Prevent water-borne disease outbreaks: Protect public health in highly congested IDP sites, host communities, and public institutions (schools and health facilities) through continuous water supply, robust hygiene promotion, and water treatment chemical distribution.

Enhance systemic resilience: Integrate emergency relief (such as water trucking) with sustainable engineering assets (including solarization, pipeline expansion, and water kit deployments) to build long-term climate resilience.



Table 11: Proposed Anticipator Action for WASH sector

Anticipatory Action	Caseload/target	Timeline	Cost Estimate - USD	Responsible
construction or rehabilitation of communal temporary ponds, small dams for animal and human water source, and to enrich the catchment.	732,971	June 16 -Aug 15 (60 days)	3,187,500	BoWE, Zone, woreda and Partners
construction/rehabilitation of rain harvesting water schemes in institutions and households	48,865	June 16 -Aug 15 (60 days)	1,593,750	BoWE, Zone, Woreda, Community, and Partners
Maintenance and rehabilitation of non-functional water schemes, including pipe extension (half of the existing non-functional schemes)	244,324	June 16 -Sec 30 (105 days)	1,717,500	
Construction of new water schemes with full solarization in 8 zones (102 deepwells, and RPS with full solarization)	510,000	June 16 -Dec 30 (165 days)	22,312,500	BoWE, Zone, Woreda, and Partners
Provision of electromechanical, spares, pipe, and ... for existing schemes to mitigate the drought	244,324	June 16 -Sec 30 (105 days)	478,125	
Solarization/electrification of water sources that are resilient to drought	244,324	June 16 -Sec 30	1,275,000	
Pre-positioning & procurement of 1 storage bucket for storage, 1 jerican for fetching, and 1 washing basin per household (Jerrican, bucket, and washing basin/household)	732,971	June 16 -Aug 30 (75 days)	1,374,321	
Pre-positioning & procurement of Laundry land body soap 1 /person/month)	488,648	June 16 -Aug 30 (75 days)	4,581,071	
Pre-positioning & procurement of Hygiene or dignity kits, including underwear, sanitary pads for settlement sites, IDP sites, and returnees.	183,243	June 16 -Aug 30 (75 days)	458,107	BoWE, Zone, Woreda, and Partners
Pre-positioning & Procurement of household Water treatment chemicals (Aqatabs, PUR, etc.) for people using unsafe drinking water and settlement sites, institutions (30% percent of the total target)	732,971	June 16 -Aug 30 (75 days)	137,432	
Pre-positioning & Procurement of water storage tanks with accessories (10 M3,5M3, and 20 M3 Lit capacity)	732,971	June 16 -Aug 30 (75 days)	669,375	
Pre-positioning & Procurement of Water Treatment Chemicals (HTH)	732,971	June 16 -Aug 30	114,750	
Pre-positioning & Procurement of Water quality test kits and reagents	1,221,619	June 16 -Aug 30	73,125	
Train/orientation/ of region, zone, and woreda higher officials, locals, and utility managers, ETC	1,960	June 16 -Sec 30 (105 days)	26,625	" "
Strengthening the Regional, zonal, and woreda WASH coordination platforms		June 16 -July 30 (45 days)	7,500	" "
Advocacy or Resource mobilization		June 16 -.....	9,375	" "
Total			38,016,057	



4.5. Education

The anticipated drought in 2026, which is expected to be exacerbated by ongoing conflict and rising inflation, poses a significant threat to the educational opportunities of over 730,000 school-age children residing in the identified 51 woredas. This situation arises from a broader context affecting approximately 2.44 million individuals in these regions.

During periods of drought, the educational system often faces severe disruptions. The adverse conditions lead to increased absenteeism among students as families struggle to secure necessities such as food and water. This, in turn, raises the risk of school dropouts, as children may be forced to leave school to aid their families or may no longer have access to safe and stable learning environments. Additionally, schools may close temporarily or permanently due to the depletion of resources, further hindering educational access.

Moreover, the psychological and social impact of prolonged drought worsens concerns related to child protection. Children may become more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, highlighting the urgent need for protective measures that ensure their safety and well-being during these challenging times.

To effectively address these multifaceted challenges, it is crucial to implement a comprehensive and integrated response that encompasses education alongside other vital sectors, such as health, nutrition, and protection services. This holistic approach will not only strive to enhance access to educational resources but also aim to mitigate protection risks for children during periods of drought and economic hardship.



Table 12: Proposed Anticipatory Action for Education

Anticipatory Activities	Caseload/ Target	Timeline	Cost Estimate (USD)	Responsible
Back-to-school campaign and community mobilization	314,000	30–45 days (June–July)	28,846	Regional Education Bureau, NGOs
Pre-positioning and distribution of learning materials	314,000	30 days (June– July)	1,551,282	REB, UNICEF, NGOs
Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS)	15	30–45 days	8,013	REB, partners
Light rehabilitation of damaged schools	50	45–60 days	384,615	REB, DRMC, NGOs
Teacher preparedness (EiE, MHPSS orientation)	5,000	30 days	316,667	REB, partners
Early scale-up of school feeding coordination	314,000	30–60 days	7,512,821	REB, WFP, partners
Total			9,802,244	

4.6. Protection

Based on current planning figures, approximately 2.44 million people across 51 drought-prone woredas are projected to require humanitarian assistance, including an estimated 1.2 million children and women. The protection sector, including the leading government sectors and other partners, will target 25% of the estimated 1.2 million, through targeted protection response as detailed below. Drought-related food insecurity, water scarcity, loss of livelihoods, and prolonged economic stress are expected to increase protection risks, including family separation, child labour, child marriage, violence, exploitation, neglect, exposure to different forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV), psychosocial distress, and other harmful coping mechanisms. Children, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups are expected to face heightened protection concerns. The projected drought is also likely to place severe strain on an already fragile and overstretched protection system in Amhara, where years of conflict, displacement, and recurrent shocks have significantly eroded community



coping capacities and disrupted access to essential protection services. As vulnerabilities deepen and protection needs escalate, the risk of the existing system becoming overwhelmed is high, potentially leaving large numbers of at-risk children and vulnerable households without timely access to critical protection and psychosocial support services.

Triggers

Early warning triggers for deteriorating protection conditions in drought-prone areas include worsening water availability for households, crop failure, reduced agricultural production, and increasing food insecurity are key indicators of escalating vulnerability among affected communities.

Additional warning signs include increased population movement in search of water, pasture, or livelihood opportunities, leading to family separation and heightened protection risks for women, girls, and children. Rising school absenteeism and dropout rates, particularly among girls, may indicate growing household economic stress and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms.

A rise in reported GBV incidents, including intimate partner violence, child marriage, transactional sex, and other forms of exploitation, serves as a critical indicator of worsening protection concerns. Increasing numbers of unaccompanied and separated children, child labor, and psychosocial distress among affected populations are also important warning signals.

Further triggers include outbreaks of communicable diseases linked to water scarcity and poor sanitation, as well as the disruption of essential services such as health, education, water supply, and protection programming. Reduced access to humanitarian assistance, weakened community-based protection mechanisms, and growing competition over scarce natural resources may further exacerbate vulnerabilities and signal the need for protection action.

Upon activation of drought anticipatory action triggers and regional DRM response thresholds, protection interventions will be implemented in priority drought-affected woredas.

Key interventions will include:

- Provision of cash assistance (Multipurpose Cash assistance, Child Protection Risk Related assistance, Shock responsive cash transfer)
- Protection risk monitoring and analysis.



- Child Protection Case Management, including identification, family tracing, and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services for affected children and caregivers.
- Deployment of mobile protection teams for outreach, case management, psychosocial support, and rapid protection risk monitoring.
- GBV case management, including referrals for health, legal, and protection services, and psychosocial support for women and girls.
- Provision of dignity kits - for displaced women and girls.
- Strengthening community awareness-raising campaigns focusing on GBV, SRH, PSEA, and harmful practices.
- Strengthening protection referral pathways and coordination mechanisms.
- Community awareness on the prevention of child labor, child marriage, family separation, violence, abuse, and exploitation.
- Strengthen accountability to affected communities and community-based compliance and feedback mechanisms.

Table 13: Proposed Anticipatory Actions for Protection sector

Anticipatory Action	Caseload/T arget	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Estimated Cost - USD
Awareness raising, cash assistance, case management, monitoring, and strengthening feedback mechanisms	1.2million	6-12 months	Government and partners	3,500, 000
Total				3,500, 000



5. Drought Response Plan

Drought has been a significant driver of food insecurity in the region for many years, exacerbating the vulnerability of affected populations caused by climatic phenomena. The Kiremet seasonal outlook for JJAS 2026 indicates that several regions in Eastern Amhara are facing severe rainfall deficiencies, with an 80-90% probability of insufficient precipitation.

The Kiremt season, which typically spans from June to September, is critical for agricultural production and major season determining the regional crop production and food security. This season usually commences in the western areas around June 10 and progresses eastward by approximately July 10, with rainfall reaching peak intensity during the months of July and August. However, the 2026 forecast suggests an increase in climate variability, characterized by uneven distribution of rainfall, localized flooding in certain areas, and an escalation of drought conditions, particularly affecting the eastern sections of the Amhara region.

According to regional assessments, a staggering total of 51 woredas (districts) across eight zones are experiencing severe rainfall deficits, prolonged dry spells, delayed onset of the rainy season, and/or premature cessation of rains. This has resulted in an estimated 2,443,236 individuals being adversely affected, with projections indicating a need for emergency food assistance over the next 6 to 12 months in 2026 to address this pressing issue. The targeted response is designed to support various groups, including those directly impacted by drought conditions and IDPs who are particularly susceptible to food shortages.

In response to this crisis, the Amhara Disaster Risk Management Commission (ADRM), in collaboration with Regional Sectors, OCHA, and various partners, has formulated a comprehensive drought response plan. This plan extends from the initial 2026 regional drought response framework outlined in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), which covers the period from March to December 2026. Given the complexities of the current situation, it is crucial to consider the various compounding scenarios in the region, including ongoing conflict, for a more thorough understanding of the challenges faced. Detailed information regarding these scenarios can be found in the EPRP document.

Overall, the situation in Amhara remains complex, with multiple man-made and natural hazards exacerbating the hardships experienced by communities. The interplay between climate change, food insecurity, and socio-political factors necessitates a multifaceted approach to ensure the well-being and resilience of affected communities. continues to affect this year in the pocket areas.



5.1. Food sector

S. No	Zone	Woreda	Total Population	To be Affected Population	Modality	Total (51 Woredas) cost – ETB	
						In-kind in Qt (20 woredas)	Cash in ETB (31 Woredas)
1	North Shewa	Berhete	47,988	15994	cash	-	318,991,533
2	North Shewa	Menze Gera	137,541	45842	cash	-	914,293,477
3	North Shewa	Merhabete	163,035	54339	cash	-	1,083,761,469
4	North Shewa	Mida	124,779	41589	cash	-	829,469,731
5	North Gondar	Adiarkay	131,300	43762	cash	-	872,809,021
6	North Gondar	Beyeda	103,737	34575	food	57,645	0
7	North Gondar	Janamora	220,363	73447	food	122,455	0
8	North Gondar	Telemt	108,853	36281	food	60,489	0
9	Central Gondar	Wogera	267,972	89315	cash	-	1,781,338,552
10	Central Gondar	Kinfaz	78,681	26224	food	43,722	0
11	Central Gondar	West belesa	181,030	60337	cash	-	1,203,388,280
12	Central Gondar	East belesa	157,509	52498	food	87,527	0
13	South Gondar	Ebinat	224,749	74909	food	124,892	0
14	South Gondar	Lay Gayint	266,819	88931	cash	-	1,773,679,883
15	South Gondar	Meketewa	58,468	19487	food	32,490	0
16	South Gondar	T/gaynet	131,323	43770	food	72,976	0
17	South Wollo	Albuko	98,986	32992	cash	-	658,007,294
18	South Wollo	Argoba	44,285	14760	food	24,609	0
19	South Wollo	Delanta	145,904	48630	cash	-	969,898,604
20	South Wollo	Dessiezuria	196,085	65355	cash	-	1,303,469,530
21	South Wollo	Kallu	255,886	85287	cash	-	1,701,002,307
22	South Wollo	Kutaber	119,244	39744	cash	-	792,672,221
23	South Wollo	Legambo	218,682	72887	cash	-	1,453,691,127
24	South Wollo	Mekdela	188,829	62937	food	104,932	0
25	South Wollo	Tehuledere	158,799	52928	cash	-	1,055,619,850
26	South Wollo	Tenta	212,129	70703	cash	-	1,410,132,448



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26	South Wollo	Tenta	212,129	70703	cash	-	1,410,132,448



S. No	Zone	Woreda	Total Population	To be Affected Population	Modality	Total (51 Woredas) cost – ETB	
						In-kind in Qt (20 woredas)	Cash in ETB (31 Woredas)
27	South Wollo	Woreilu	142,029	47338	cash	-	944,130,374
28	South Wollo	Wogedi	170,764	56916	cash	-	1,135,158,316
29	South Wollo	Worebabo	132,620	44202	food	73,696	0
30	South Wollo	Ambassel	155,832	51939	cash	-	1,035,894,789
31	Waghimera	Abrigelie	62,996	20997	food	35,007	0
32	Waghimera	Dehana	151,296	50427	food	84,074	0
33	Waghimera	Gazgibla	92,978	30990	food	51,668	0
34	Waghimera	Sehala	35,096	11697	food	19,502	0
35	Waghimera	Sekota Zuriya	108,332	36107	food	60,199	0
36	Waghimera	Tsagbiji	43,213	14403	food	24,013	0
37	Waghimera	Ziquala	63,722	21238	food	35,409	0
38	North Wollo	Bugna	102,760	34250	food	57,103	0
39	North Wollo	Dawunt	86,812	28934	cash	-	577,072,716
40	North Wollo	Gidan	159,076	53020	food	88,398	0
41	North Wollo	Gubalafto	193,401	64460	cash	-	1,285,619,247
42	North Wollo	Habru	253,943	84639	cash	-	1,688,078,304
43	North Wollo	Lasta	153,604	51196	food	85,357	0
44	North Wollo	Meket	227,189	75722	cash	-	1,510,233,643
45	North Wollo	Raya Kobo	263,361	87778	cash	-	1,750,683,932
46	North Wollo	Wadla	145,270	48419	cash	-	965,690,325
47	Oromo Spec.	Artuma Fursi	107,961	35983	cash	-	717,661,144
48	Oromo Spec.	Bati Zuriya	103,902	34630	cash	-	690,676,304
49	Oromo Spec.	Dewa chefa	173,504	57829	cash	-	1,153,367,599
50	Oromo Spec.	Dewe Harewa	55,769	18588	cash	-	370,727,437
51	Oromo Spec.	Jile Timuga	102,044	34011	cash	-	678,330,689
		Total	7,330,450	2,443,236		1,346,163	32,625,550,143



5.2. Nutrition sector

Activates	Estimated Affected Population	Timeline				Unit	Quantity per person	Resource Estimate (ETB)	Available Resource (ETB)	Gap (ETB)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
	2,443,238									
Vitamin A supplementation to children 6-59 months of age	330814	x	x	x	x	Tablet	3.8	1,195,818	1,195,818	-
Deworming treatment for children 24-59 months of age	207431	x	x	x	x	Tablet	3.4	705,265	705,265	-
Conduct monthly screening for children under five years (< 5 years)	330814	x	x	x	x			-		-
Nutritional screening of pregnant and lactating mothers	164674	x	x	x				-		-
Antenatal follow-up for pregnant mothers and provide IFA/MMS to achieve 90 plus	164674	x	x	x	x	Tablet	15	2,470,113	2,470,113	-
Provide GMP service for children under two years (< 2 years) children	123384	x	x	x	x			-		-
Ensure the availability of SC service at Health Facilities to manage the expected complicated SAM cases of U5 children	5062	x	x	x	x	child	9900	50,115,780	25,057,890	25,057,890
Ensure the availability of OTP service at HCs/HPs to manage expected uncomplicated SAM cases of U5 children	50622	x	x	x	x	child	11243	569,143,146	284,571,573	284,571,573
Expanding TFP sites with a complete CMAM opening kit for expanded sites	20		x	x		# of HFs	250,000	5,000,000		5,000,000
Ensure the availability of the TSFP service for MAM cases in children	108687	x	x	x	x	child	5800	630,386,589		630,386,589
Ensure the availability of the TSFP service for MAM cases of PLW	54103	x	x	x	x	child	10050	543,733,718		543,733,718
Provide IYCF-E services in emergencies (IYCF-E) support for caregivers/ mothers of U5 children	76934	x	x	x	x	per HHs	100	7,693,400		7,693,400



Activates	Estimated Affected Population	Timeline				Unit	Quantity per person	Resource Estimate (ETB)	Available Resource (ETB)	Gap (ETB)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
	2,443,238									
Capacity building training on CMAM management	200		x			# of HWs	1460	3,504,000		3,504,000
Capacity building training on IYCF-E	200		x			# of HWs	1460	2,920,000		2,920,000
Conduct joint supportive supervision and provide technical support at the field level	15	x	x	x	x	# Of Participants	1460	1,314,000		1,314,000
Conduct a review meeting to monitor the performance of nutrition activities	2		x		x	# Of Participants	1460	2,949,200		2,949,200
Conduct a find and treat campaign for children under 5 and PLW in drought-affected woredas	2		x	x		round	400000	8,000,000		8,000,000
Strengthen the coordination and nutrition information management system through capacity-building training	40		x			# of HWs/HEW	1460	584,000		584,000
Provision CASH for the caretaker who stays at the hospital and health center	5062	x	x	x	x	per HHs	400	2,024,880		2,024,880
Conduct a Rapid Nutrition Assessment (RNA) in that drought affected woredas	8		x	x		# 1 RNA per zone	200,000	1,600,000		1,600,000
Deploy Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) to priority/hard-to-reach areas	10		x	x		team	85000	5,100,000		5,100,000
Total Cost - ETB								1,838,439,910	314,000,660	1,524,439,250
Total Cost - USD								11,937,921	2,038,965	9,898,956



5.3. Health sector

Response Activities	Estimated vulnerable population	Timeline				Resource Estimated (USD)	Available resource (USD)	Gap (USD)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Strengthen the continuity of essential health services at all levels (Hospital, HC, and HPs)	7,330,447	x	x	x	x	550,000	150,000	400,000
Enhance the early warning and surveillance system for prioritized PHE (conduct active surveillance)	7,330,447	x	x	x	x	300,150	-	300,150
Establish/Strengthen multisectoral coordination platforms (Taskforce, TWG, and RRT)	7,330,447	x				220,000	100,000	120,000
Conduct Rapid Need or Risk Assessment	2,443,238	x				105,000		105,000
Providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)	2,443,238		x	x	x	400,000		300,000
Strengthen the referral system and ambulance service	51 wordas	x	x	x	x	1,980,000	980,000	1,000,000
Ensuring the Availability of IPC/WASH service in Health Facilities and strengthening WASH activity at the community level (water quality and treatment, hygiene promotion...)	All HF's and Population	x	x	x	x	690,000	190,000	500,000
Conduct risk communication and community engagement	7,330,447	x	x	x	x	1,110,540		1,110,540
Deploy RRT/EMT for outbreak/emergency response	2,443,238	x	x	x	x	1,712,000	-	1,712,000
Avail essential health emergency kits for IDPs (IEHK kit, IDP Kit/EDKs, SRH kit)	753,000	x	x	x	x	3,309,422	-	3,309,422
Conduct an advocacy workshop and resource mobilization	4	x	x	x	x	450,000	-	450,000
Conduct Joint supportive supervision	4	x	x	x	x	360,000	-	360,000
Train and equip frontline community health workers in disease surveillance and response (by considering all prioritized PHEs)	2,443,328	x	x	x	x	2,482,000	250,000	2,232,000
Conduct a review meeting to review the overall health emergency response activity performance			x		x	990,350	-	990,350
Total						14,659,462	1,670,000	12,889,462

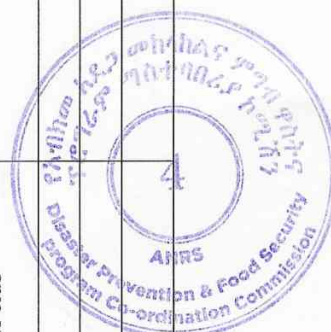


5.4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector

Response Activities	Estimated vulnerable population	Timeline				Quantity per person	Cost Estimate - USD
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Emergency Water trucking: an estimated number of people require water trucking (25 percent of the total drought-affected) with a minimum standard of 7.5 l/p/day, at least for 3 months.	122,162		X	X	X	7.5Lr/person /day	2,295,000
Pack animals for water transport for road in accessibility (serve institutions (schools, health posts, and emergency disease outbreak sites) expecting 2% percent of the affected population)	12,216		X	X	X	" "	190,878
Pre-positioning & Procurement of water storage tanks with accessories (10 M3, 5M3, and 20 M3 Lit capacity)	732971		X			" "	446,250
Construction of new water schemes with full solarization in 8 zones (102 deep wells, and RPS with full solarization)	255,000			X	X	" "	22,312,500
Maintenance and rehabilitation of affected water schemes if their damage is reversible	244,324		X	X		" "	191,250
Provision of electromechanical, spares, pipe, and... for water trucking, IDPs sites, institutions,	122,162		X	X	X	" "	1,530,000
Installation of Emergency water treatment kits (EMWAT Kits) supply	73,297		X	X	X	" "	796,875
Pre-positioning & Procurement of WaSH NFI at zone and woreda level	244,324						-
A. Pre-positioning & Procurement of 1 storage bucket for storage, 1 jerican for fetching, and 1 Washing basin per household (Jerican, bucket, and washing basin/household)	488,648		X	X		WASH NFI/HH	916,214
B. Pre-positioning & Procurement of Laundry 1 and body soap 1 /person/month)	244,324		X	X		1 soap/person/month	2,290,536
C. Pre-positioning & Procurement of Hygiene or dignity kits, including underwear, sanitary pads for settlement sites, IDP sites, and returnees.	122,162		X	X		1 underwear/each adult (16-45)	305,405
D. Pre-positioning & Procurement of household Water treatment chemicals (Aqatabs, PUR, etc.) for people using unsafe drinking water and settlement sites, institutions (30% percent of the total target)	244323.8		X	X		1 Sachett/day/HH	45,811
Pre-positioning & Procurement of Water Treatment Chemicals (HTH)	732971		X	X		6 drum /woreda	114,750
Water quality test surveillance and monitoring			X	X	X	26 woredas	25,000
Water fee for water trucking, fuel and electric cost fee, and water quality monitoring fee			X	X	X	for utilities	28,125



Distribution to Provision										
A distribution and Installation of water storage tanks with accessories (10 M3, 5 M3, and 20 M3 Lit capacity)		244,324						X	X	159,375
B. Distribution and Provision of Water treatment chemicals (HTH) and Water quality test kits and reagents		488,648						X	X	9,563
C. Distribution and Provision of 1 storage bucket for storage, 1 jerrican for fetching, and 1 Washing basin per household (Jerrican, bucket, and washing basin/household)		732,971						X	X	171,790
D. Distribution and Provision of Laundry 1 and body soap 1 /person/month)		488,648						X	X	4,581
E. Distribution and Provision of Hygiene or Dignity Kits, including underwear, sanitary pads for settlement sites, IDP sites, and returnees.		183,243						X	X	1,718
F. Distribution and Provision of household Water treatment chemicals (Aqatabs, PUR, etc.) for people using unsafe drinking water and settlement sites, institutions (30% percent of the total target)		244,324						X	X	5,497
Sanitation and Hygiene										
Construction or rehabilitation of emergency Latrines (stances)		122162						X	X	152,702
Construction or rehabilitation of emergency shower facilities		122162						X	X	229,054
Installation of hand-washing facilities		122162						X	X	5,803
Community sensitization or hygiene promotion (IEC/BCC materials)								X	X	11250
Waste management (Liquid and solid waste, desludging, and decommission)		111260						X	X	56250
Coordination, M&E, and Information sharing										
Strengthening the Regional and zonal WASH coordination platforms								X		15625
Hygiene promotion / Community Conversation sessions, distribution of hygiene promotion materials; disseminate hygiene messages through local Mass Media/								X	X	15625
Train/orientation/HEW's, HDA, community leaders, and school WASH club members/ on Hygiene promoters				X				X	X	18750
WASH Response monitoring				X				X	X	18750
Advocacy or Resource mobilization				X				X	X	9375
TOTAL										32,374,301



5.6. Education sector

Activity	Timeline				Estimated Budget (ETB)		Gap in USD (1 USD = 156)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Required (ETB)	Available (ETB)	
A. Access and Infrastructure							
Construct Temporary Learning Spaces (15 TLCs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,250,000	1,000,000	8,013
Light rehabilitation of 50 schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	115,000,000	55,000,000	384,615
Schools Reopening (cleaning & minor repair)	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,000,000	0	0
Subtotal A					132,250,000	71,000,000	392,628
B. Retention							
School feeding (314,000 children – 9 months)	✓	✓	✓	✓	2,072,000,000	900,000,000	7,512,821
Back-to-school campaigns (51 woredas)	✓	✓	✓	✓	9,000,000	4,500,000	28,846
Subtotal B					2,081,000,000	904,500,000	7,541,667
C. Learning Continuity							
Provide scholastic materials (314,000 children)	✓	✓	✓	✓	496,000,000	254,000,000	1,551,282
Support Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	120,000,000	55,000,000	416,667
Subtotal C					616,000,000	309,000,000	1,967,949
D. Protection and Well-being							
Dignity kits for 90,000 girls	✓	✓	✓	✓	140,000,000	15,470,000	798,269
MHPSS training for 5,000 teachers	✓	✓	✓	✓	75,000,000	25,600,000	316,667
Subtotal D					215,000,000	41,070,000	1,114,936
E. Coordination and Monitoring							
Rapid needs assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,200,000	356,000	5,410
Joint monitoring & evaluation	✓	✓	✓	✓	1,500,000	200,000	8,333
EiE coordination strengthening	✓	✓	✓	✓	5,000,000	2,100,000	18,590
Subtotal E					7,700,000	2,656,000	32,333
Grand Total					3,051,950,000	1,328,226,000	11,049,513



6. Coordination

The overall coordination and execution of anticipatory action and drought response will be overseen by the Regional Government, specifically the Amhara region Disaster Risk Management Commission (ADRM), which is mandated to lead emergency response initiatives. A multi-layered coordination framework will be established at the regional, zonal, and woreda levels, facilitating active participation from Regional Sectoral Bureaus, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and various partners. All data-related communications regarding the affected population and regions will be officially disseminated by the designated regional Bureau, ADRMC, Coordination at the sectoral level, along with technical reviews and essential sectoral information, will be provided by the responsible sectoral bureau to guide the comprehensive response efforts. All sectors must strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and information sharing to mitigate human suffering and improve response capacity and efficiency. While additional coordination mechanisms will offer necessary support as requested by the Government, it is imperative that all these mechanisms closely collaborate with pertinent structures to ensure a harmonized and timely delivery of response services. The Amhara Disaster Risk Management Commission (ADRM) has delineated the following coordination arrangements for undertaking anticipatory actions in response to drought conditions.

Incident Management System

