

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2018 Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) identifies 7.88 million people in need of food assistance, and 8.49 million people in need of non-food assistance at a cost of \$1.658 billion.



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US\$1.66 billion required for 7.88 million people in need of humanitarian aid in 2018

On 13 March 2018, the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners launched the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) for 2018. The HDRP seeks US\$1.66 billion to help 7.88 million people with relief food or cash, and 8.49 million people with non-food assistance. Out of the \$1.66 billion sought for the 2018 response, \$1.036 billion is targeted for relief food, \$198.3 million for nutrition, \$99 million for WaSH needs, 94.9 million for shelter and non-food items, and \$74 million for health response. The Government of Ethiopia has already committed \$182 million for drought and IDP response and rehabilitation.

FIGURES

Affected population	7.88 m
MAM	3.5 m
SAM	350,000
# of people displaced due to conflict	1.2 m
# of people displaced due to climatic shocks	0.5 m

FUNDING

US\$1.658 billion

Requirement for 2018 Ethiopia Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan

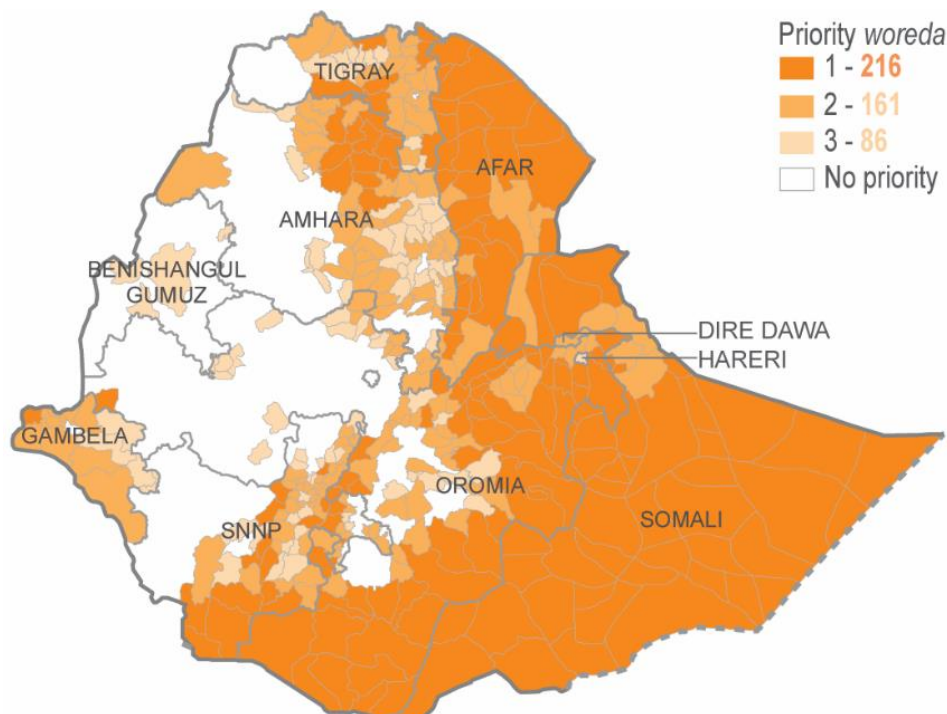


Figure 1 Hotspot priority woredas/districts

The HDRP is structured around three pillars: (i) Prevention and mitigation, (ii) Preparedness and response, and (iii) National systems strengthening and recovery. The plan represents a first step towards the development of a multi-year planning framework for the response in Ethiopia – with the aim of moving away from short-term response in a context of mainly

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- Some \$62 million mobilized for IDP response and rehabilitation programme
- About 86, 000 IDPs will be relocated to 11 urban/semi-urban sites across Oromia region
- 18,000 IDPs receiving vocational training

predictable humanitarian needs. Prior to the launch of HDRP, Government and partners released an 'Alert' indicative of target and requirements for 2018 in December 2017.

\$242.2 urgently required for top priority needs in the first half of 2018

Prior to the launch to the HRDP launch, and to ensure gaps in funding were being addressed while the HDRP was being finalized, a Humanitarian Prioritization Document for 2018 was released in February. This document indicated that \$242.2 million is urgently required to address critical gaps for the coming six months.

The largest share of the immediate priority funding gap is with the nutrition sector, followed by the food and health sectors. The Nutrition Cluster requires \$73.4 million by early March to ensure continued quality emergency nutrition response. The Food Cluster requires an immediate \$50 million to prevent a food pipeline break for 1.8 million people in the Somali region at the end of March. The Health Cluster requires \$9.7 million for urgent re-stocking of primary health care kits for the treatment of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), severe malnutrition (SAM) management commodities, emergency reproductive health and GBV management kits and the expansion of Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams in IDP-hosting areas.

Some \$62 million mobilized for IDP response and rehabilitation programme

The IDP Response and Rehabilitation Committee of the Oromia region have mobilized ETB1.7 billion (close to \$62 million) from the federal government, private business and the community in the last 6 months to address critical life-saving, resettlement and rehabilitation needs of displaced Oromos. However, critical gaps including access to water in pastoralist areas, schools and health facilities remain high.



Figure 2 RC/HC Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie visiting Lege Tafo resettlement site in the outskirts of Addis Ababa.
Photo Credit: OCHA/Ethiopia

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2017 Fall armyworm infested some 692,963 hectares of land (22.16 per cent of the total maize area in the country) in 417 maize growing woredas/districts causing up to 73 per cent crop losses.

During the first phase of the regional resettlement plan, some 86,000 IDPs will be relocated to 11 urban/semi-urban sites across Oromia region including in the vicinity of Addis Ababa where construction is nearing completion. As part of the rehabilitation programme, the region is providing vocational training to some 18,000 IDPs. The Federal Government will continue to provide food and non-food items and partners have been encouraged to step in and support the relocated people as they start new life.

Partners concerned with growing impact of FAW infestation to food security in Ethiopia

Following growing increase of fall armyworms (FAW) across Ethiopia, Government and partners are prioritizing implementation of the 2018 FAW plan.

Since FAW was first reported in March 2017 in SNNP region, it has now spread to all the regions, affecting mainly maize – Ethiopia's leading cereal in terms of production and causing significant crop losses of up to 73 per cent. The average yield loss caused by FAW in 2017 was estimated to be 5.257 per cent. Some 692,963 hectares of land (22.16 per cent of the total maize area in the country) was infested in 417 *woredas*/districts. Infestation was highest in *meher*, affecting 27 per cent of the total *meher* planted maize. The total maize yield loss in FAW affected areas was 134,208 tons which is equivalent to \$29,175,731.

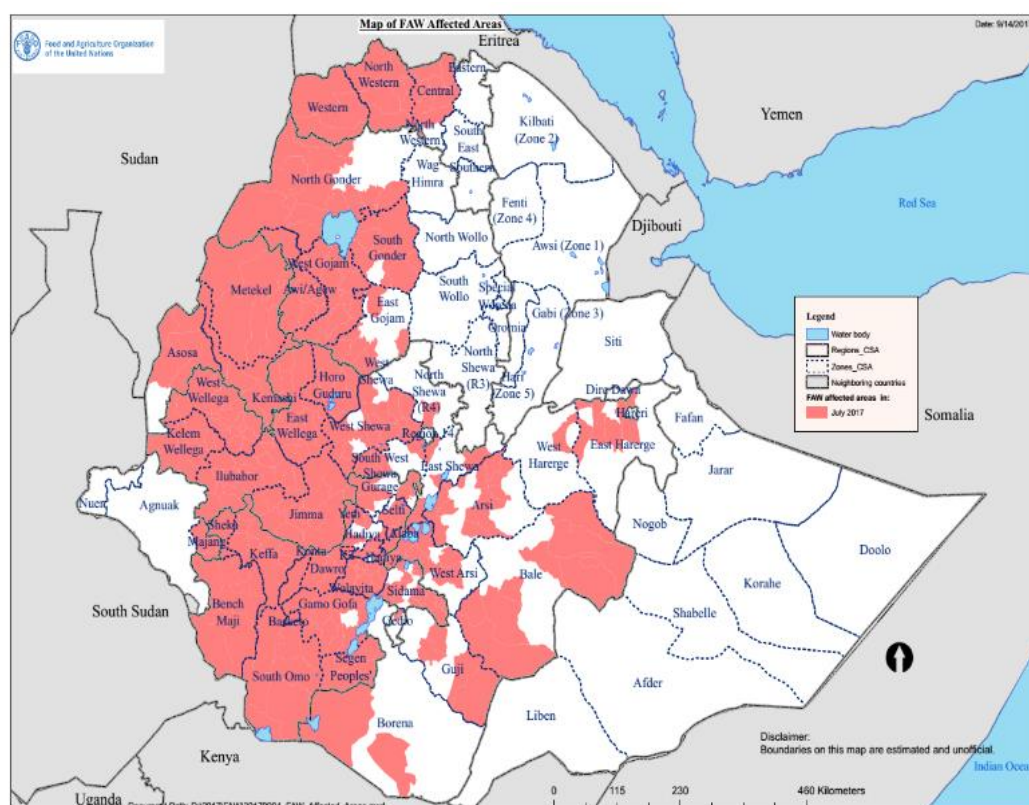


Figure 3 Map showing the spread of the FAW in Ethiopia in September 2017. Source: FAO/ Ethiopia

In response to the infestation, Government and partners applied pesticides on 41 per cent of the total infested areas while handpicking and killing the FAW on 54 per cent of the infested areas. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) prioritized response to FAW through high level engagement in raising awareness to stakeholders and provision of training to vulnerable farmers. Taking lessons from the 2017 FAW response into account, FAO will continue to work with the Government of Ethiopia and other partners to implement the 2018 FAW management plan.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict is the primary driver of displacement (1,216,793 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (494,256 IDPs) according to DTM 9.

DTM Ethiopia (Round 9) identifies 1.2 million conflict-induced IDPs

Round 9 (January to February 2018) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) by IOM and endorsed by NDRMC shows conflict to be the primary driver of displacement (1,216,793 IDPs), followed by displacement due to climate induced factors (494,256 IDPs-displacement caused by environmental factors such as drought, seasonal floods, flash floods and landslides). The majority of the conflict-induced IDPs were displaced during 2017 in 621 new sites which reportedly opened in 2017 (DTM Rounds 3-8).