

HIGHLIGHTS

- The national multi-agency and multi-sector mid-year needs assessment started on 23 June in five regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Somali), except SNNPR.
- Upon the request of the SNNP Regional Government, the start of the assessment in the region was postponed twice. The assessment in SNNPR is expected to start on 7 July.
- More than 818,000 Gedeo-West Guji conflict IDPs require life-saving assistance for at least the next six months.

FIGURES

Affected population	7.88 m
MAM	3.5 m
SAM	350,000
# of people displaced due to conflict	1.1 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

US\$117.7 million

Requirement for the Gedeo-West Guji conflict IDPs assistance for six months.



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National mid-year needs assessment ongoing

The national multi-agency and multi-sector mid-year needs assessment started on 23 June in five regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, Somali), except SNNPR. The assessment will gauge the impact of the spring *belg/gu/ganna/sugum* (mid-February – May) rains in cropping and pastoralist areas. The findings of the assessment will inform the mid-year revision of the 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), currently targeting 7.8 million people for relief food assistance nationwide. A revised HDRP is scheduled to be launched around mid-August.

So far led by the Response and Rehabilitation Directorate of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), the seasonal assessment is now led by the Early Warning Directorate within NDRMC. Some 248 staff from federal and regional Government, UN agencies and NGOs partook in the assessment.

Upon the request of the SNNP Regional Government, the start of the assessment in the region was postponed twice due to their full engagement with responding to the West-Guji-Gedeo conflict displacement, according to the regional Government. The assessment in SNNPR is expected to start on 7 July.

Assistance needs to urgently be scaled up for Gedeo-West Guji conflict IDPs

The number of people displaced by the West Guji (Oromia) – Gedeo (SNNP) inter-communal violence since April 2018 has further increased to 818,250 (642,152 IDPs in Gedeo zone and 176,098 IDPs in West Guji zone) as of 22 June; and more displacements continue to be reported. The majority of the displaced population (IDPs) have fled with few or no personal belongings and are, to date, residing with host communities or in overcrowded public buildings.

Most of the assistance to the IDPs is shouldered by the host communities. The Government has been dispatching relief food supplies, primarily through diverting resources from life-saving drought, flood and conflict response elsewhere in the country. However, the food delivered so far is falling short of meeting the needs of the IDPs. Government and partners are also delivering multi-sector response, but a huge majority of needs remain unaddressed. The lack of adequate shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI) support also entails that the IDPs are exposed to protection and health concerns.

- On 2 July, the Dawa Zonal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) informed partners that Galuun Bridge was now usable. Galuun Bridge provides one of the main access route to be used by humanitarian actors to provide assistance to drought and conflict induced IDPs in Dawa zone.

The ES/NFI Cluster is seeking to mobilize resources from within and outside the country, and NDRMC has indicated readiness to expedite / waiver any custom clearance delays for NFIs coming in for this response¹.

On 22 June, NDRMC and humanitarian partners have released a multi-sector Response Plan², with the aim of urgently mobilizing resources to address the immediate needs of the Gedeo-



Figure 1 Gedeo IDPs. Credit: OCHA

West Guji conflict IDPs for at least the next six months. The Plan urgently seeks US\$117.7 million, of which approximately \$6.99 million has already been mobilized by Government and partners, primarily diverting from other emergency responses.

Access to Dawa zone restored following repair of Galuun Bridge

Access constraints due to insecurity, heavy autumn rains and poor roads in the area had disrupted/delayed relief food dispatch and distribution in some *woredas* of Dawa zone (Somali region), impacting displaced people (IDPs) by the Oromia-Somali inter-communal conflict since September 2017 and protracted IDPs.

The Somali regional government had commissioned the construction of a bridge (Galuun Bridge) to restore access to these areas. The new bridge, which was completed in January 2018, was built on an open site adjacent to Dawa River, following which the river was diverted from its original route through the newly excavated

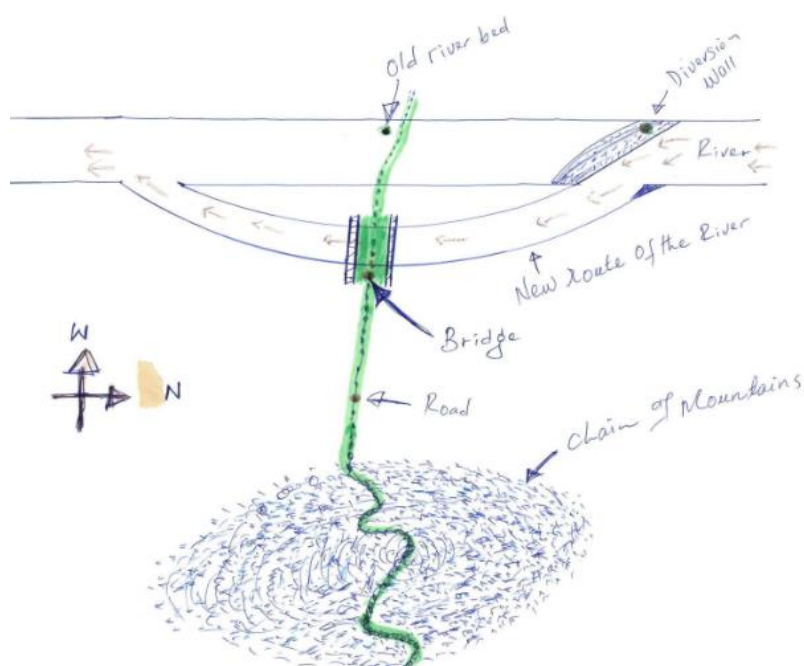


Figure 2 Galuun bridge construction sketch. Credit: OCHA/Abdikadir

¹ See more detail on response and gaps at <https://bit.ly/2IN8xAE>

² See full document at <https://bit.ly/2KddHex>

- An estimated 180,000 Ethiopian migrants have so far returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

diversion canal underneath the bridge. However, it was not long after the bridge became operational that the diversion wall burst following heavy rains and the river returned to its original route. The bridge was thus made unusable and access from Liben zone to Dawa zone was completely blocked. Galun Bridge provides one of the main access route to be used by humanitarian actors to provide assistance to drought and conflict induced IDPs in Dawa zone.

WFP was rerouting food through Oromia region, routes which are considerably longer and fraught with insecurity due to inter-communal clashes. At present however, the Negele (Oromia)– Hudet (Somali) and Hudet- Borena (Oromia)- Moyale route was restricted by the UN security team in Oromia. While, the Moyale – Ley (capital city of Dawa zone) route was restricted by UN security team in Dolo Ado due to recent security incidents.

On 2 July however, the Dawa Zonal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) informed partners that the diversion wall had been repaired and the bridge was now usable. Repairs were undertaken by the Somali Regional State Rural Roads Authority and all light vehicles and heavy trucks can now access Dawa zone, albeit with challenges given the difficulty faced by heavy trucks loaded with relief food supplies to drive through the steep mountainous area to reach the bridge.

10,000 Ethiopian migrants are being deported from KSA per month

An estimated 180,000 Ethiopian irregular migrants had returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) as of 27 June 2018. Some 10,000 migrants are being deported per month, on average, after the final amnesty period for voluntary return ended in November 2017.

The Government and partners have been assisting the returnees, including through registering and profiling, provision of temporary shelter, food, NFIs, medical assistance, free telephone service, family tracing and assistance for onward transportation.

At least \$1.5 million is required for immediate post-arrival life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable and \$23.8 million for reintegration assistance.

The Government of Ethiopia estimated that there are 500,000 irregular Ethiopian migrants living in KSA.

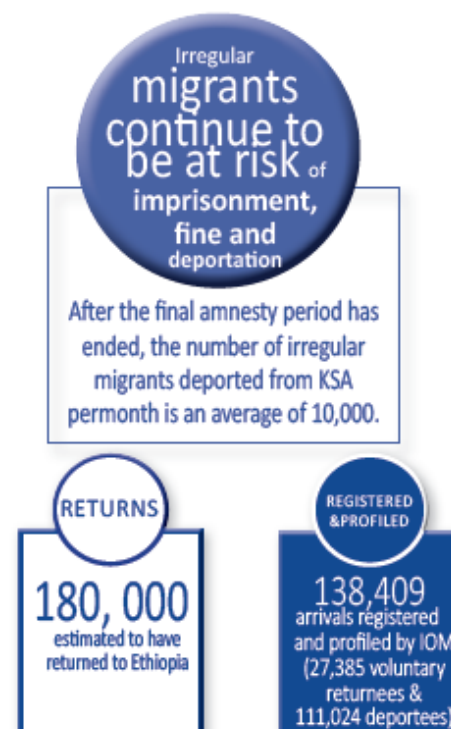


Figure 3 source: IOM

- Fertilizer is currently prioritized for berthing, offloading and transportation at the Port of Djibouti. However, in the interim, the inability to quickly move relief food supplies from the port is causing delays in relief food operation

Delays in getting emergency food through the Port of Djibouti

Due to the late arrival of fertilizers, the Government of Ethiopia has prioritized berthing and unloading of fertilizer shipments at the Port of Djibouti and transportation to Ethiopia, for immediate distribution to farmers in summer season cropping areas.

However, in the interim, the inability to quickly move relief food supplies from the port is causing delays in relief food operation (both for HDRP beneficiaries and refugee programs). WFP had requested Government for a reserved quota for humanitarian cargo and a reserved quota trucks for humanitarian supplies transportation. On 22 June, the Ministry of Transport provided 10 trucks per day to WFP, which is still below the requirement.

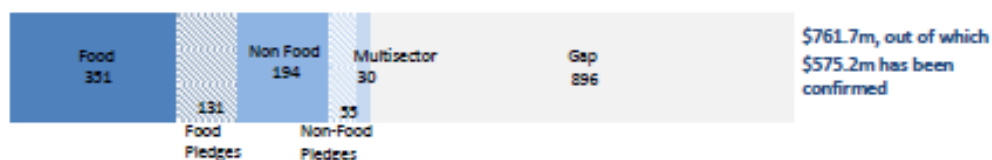
Unless humanitarian cargo and transportation from port is equally prioritized as fertilizers, delivery of relief food supplies will further be delayed, impacting food and nutritional insecurity.

2018 HDRP Funding Update (as of 12 June 2018)

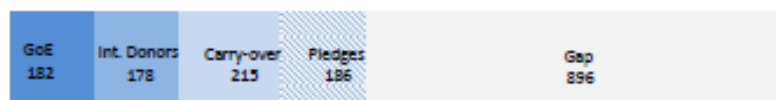
HDRP requirements - \$million



Official & expected contributions - \$million



Contributions by source - \$million



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