

HIGHLIGHTS

- ECHO announces €2 million to IOM to deliver critical ES/NFIs humanitarian aid to 55,000 flood-affected displaced persons
- Heavy rains cause landslides, leading to deaths and displacement in southern Ethiopia.
- Normal to above normal summer *kiremt/deyr* rains forecast.
- The Government relocated all 8,119 IDPs in Hamaresa site in East Hararge zone. The site is now closed.

FIGURES

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| 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



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ECHO announces €2 million to IOM for flood response

The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) has announced a 2,000,000 EUR allocation to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Special Liaison Office (SLO) in Addis Ababa, which will see the delivery of critical Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) humanitarian aid to 55,000 flood-affected displaced persons. The funding was released under the Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT), which forms part of the Emergency Toolbox Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO/DRF/BUD/2018/91000 and is intended to provide rapid first-line funding for the immediate response to sudden-onset large scale natural and technological disasters.

Landslides cause deaths in Southern Ethiopia

Landslides caused by heavy rains on 26 May killed 22 people in Tullu Gola *kebele* of Nansebu *woreda* in West Arsi zone, Oromia region. At least seven injured people were hospitalized. The landslide displaced 53 people (11 households), who require immediate food, shelter and non-food item support.

The zonal administration, together with the Oromia Disaster Risk Management Commission and the Ethiopian Red Cross have mobilized emergency response, including 8 quintals of maize, 12 bags of Corn Soya Blend (CSB), 25 blankets and 30 plastic sheets. The zonal administration is also looking into rehabilitating the affected households and implementing long term solution to prevent future occurrences of landslides in the area.



Figure 1 Flooding in Kalafo-Mustahil, Somali region.
Credit: OCHA Ethiopia

Similarly, landslides caused by heavy rains on 27 May killed at least 23 people in Sidama zone and nine people in Gamo Gofa zone of the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) region. At least 23 people were injured.

Urgent Prioritized Funding Gaps (for June-November)

- **\$11 million** for emergency feed, livestock health, emergency seed and fodder bank.
- **\$2.5 million** for emergency education for flood and conflict displaced children.
- **\$36.5 million** for ES/NFI support, rehabilitation and transitional shelter support, shelter repair, and prevention and mitigation activities in disaster prone areas.
- **\$92 million** for food/cash response.
- **\$13.4 million** to re-stock emergency medicine and medical supplies, for continuation and expansion of MHNTs, and for sustaining a flexible and scalable rapid response mechanism.
- **\$59.1 million** to support the MAM and SAM pipelines, support Stabilization Centers, and ensuring nutrition partner presence.
- **\$12.5 million** for a comprehensive package of services in prioritized IDP sites, and for emergency contingency fund.
- **\$53.4 million** for durable piped solutions, hygiene and sanitation services, and water trucking

(source: Inter-cluster prioritization document, May 2018)

Heavy spring (mid-February-May) rains have also been causing flash floods in the southern and eastern parts of the country, particularly since April. The National Meteorology Agency (NMA) forecast for the month of May 2018 had informed of a shift of the heavy rainfall from south eastern Ethiopia (mainly Somali region) to the central, western and parts of northern Ethiopia, including Afar, Amhara, Gambella, southern Oromia, parts of SNNP and Tigray region. The risk of flooding continues in areas along river banks and areas with low soil water percolation capacity. More than 50,000 households were displaced due to flooding nationwide so far this year.

Normal to above normal rainfall forecast for the summer rainy season – localized flooding expected

The National Meteorology Agency (NMA) forecast for the summer *kiremt/deyr* (June-September) rainy season informs of the likelihood of normal to above normal rainfalls in the northern, central, western, north eastern, and the southern highlands of Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, the south and south eastern lowlands, which are climatologically dry, are expected to receive occasional rainfall in early June and September. Overall, the season is projected to start and to cease on time, except in the north western regions where it is expected to start slightly late.

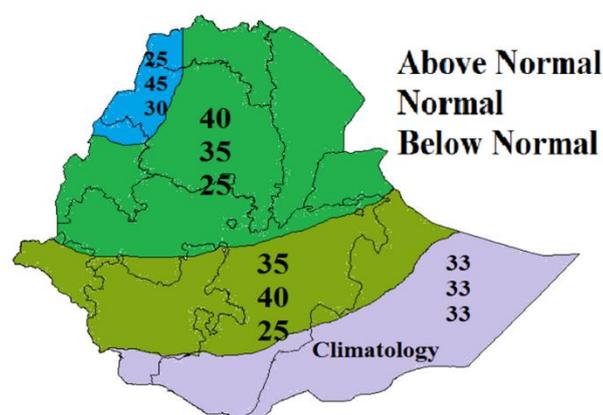


Figure 2 Tercile rainfall probability for the summer rainfall season. Source: NMA

Localized heavy rains in the highlands are likely to cause flooding along river banks in lowland areas during the *kiremt* season. The Government is implementing mitigation efforts, including alerting communities in flood-risk areas through local media and implementing flood-water diversion methods. Early preparedness measures will also be taken, including pre-positioning of emergency supplies for flood response, but also prepositioning of supplies for other relief operations to avoid breaks in operation due to access constraint caused by flooding.

The Early Warning and Emergency Response Directorate of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission issued a revised Flood Alert¹ on 31 May, based on the summer rains forecast.

Hamaresa site closed following relocation of all IDPs to a new settlement site

Located in East Hararge zone of Oromia region, Hamaresa site hosted at least 8,119 people who have been displaced by the violence that erupted along the Oromia-Somali regional borders in September 2017. The displaced people were provided with lifesaving assistance, albeit insufficient. With the view to finding a durable solution to displacement, the Government prioritized the return (where possible) and relocation of the IDPs, and started to work towards that end early on.

¹ See full document at <https://bit.ly/2J6D3us>

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ambassadors of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) briefed on the current humanitarian situation in Ethiopia.
- CERF Rapid Response to avail funding for flood response.
- The Climate Change-Induced Migration Regional Workshop was held from 23 to 25 May in Addis Ababa.

Accordingly, on 23 March 2018, a first batch of 1,674 people were relocated from the site to the 11 cities identified for relocation in Central Oromia. In early April, the Regional Resettlement Committee announced of their plans to relocated an additional 22,000 IDPs hosted in East Hararge zone, prioritizing all remaining IDPs in Hamaresa site. Subsequently, all IDPs in Hamaresa were relocated on 19 May, and settled in the 11 cities of Central Oromia. Hamaresa IDP site is now closed.

At present, some 73,250 IDPs in different sites and host communities in East Hararge zone are awaiting relocation.

CERF Rapid Response to avail funding for flood response

Following heavy spring *belg/gu/gana* rains, which began in mid-April over much of southern and southeastern Ethiopia, and the subsequent incidents of flooding affecting more than 347,000 people, the CERF Rapid Response will avail funds for the support of those displaced by flooding. Funding will be used to assist some of the estimated 50,000 displaced households in flood-affected areas of Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions, including the provision of emergency shelter/non-food items (ES/NFIs) to 13,000 households and repair and reconstruction support to another 6,000 households.

Although the Government-led response is underway, the number of people requiring assistance due to flooding is far greater than the available resources and implementing capacity. Humanitarian partners are currently responding to the flood incidents by flexing existing resources from conflict-induced IDPs and the drought response. The Government had requested international partners' support for additional ES/NFI kits; equivalent cash transfers or funds to support international procurement (due to unavailability of some items in the domestic market).

Consultative meeting with members of the OIC held in Addis Ababa

A consultative meeting with the ambassadors of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was held on 23 May 2018 here in Addis Ababa.

Hosted by H.E Mr. Fatih Ulusoy, the Turkish Ambassador to Ethiopia and current Chair of the OIC, the meeting was attended by selected ambassadors of the Gulf States, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie, and the Head of OCHA Ethiopia, Mr. Paul Handley.



The purpose of the meeting was to brief the ambassadors on the current humanitarian situation in Ethiopia and explore opportunities for increased funding for the ongoing humanitarian operations, including response to flood and conflict-induced displacements and addressing the residual effects of three years of back-to-back drought. The 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) is 34 per cent funded, leaving a significant gap of \$1 billion, of which \$280.4 million are urgently required for prioritized life-saving interventions.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Climate Change-Induced Migration Regional Workshop was held from 23 to 25 May in Addis Ababa.

Climate change-induced migration

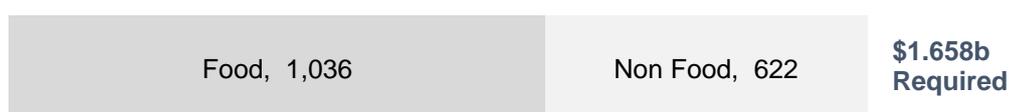
The Climate Change-Induced Migration Regional Workshop was held from 23 to 25 May in Addis Ababa. Jointly organized by the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Iceaddis Ethiopia, the workshop aimed to promote discussions and sharing of best practices on migration management, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and development amongst stakeholders.

Climate change will inevitably continue to affect human mobility within and across borders. In addition to mitigation efforts to reduce the impact of climate change, climate change adaptation methods are being promoted, including planned migration as one option.

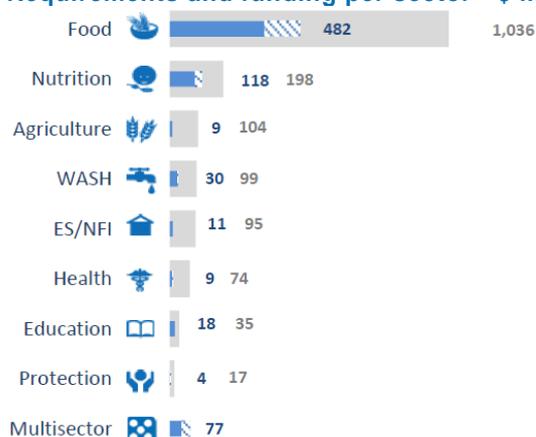
There are currently several global, regional and national discussions and policy debates on migration as one possible solution to climate change. One argument of the proponents of planned migration is that developed/industrialized countries, that are responsible for climate change, must open their doors for the migrants as a mode of adaptation or compensation for damages caused by climate change. Opposition to these suggestions emanates from the fact that it is difficult to ascertain the cause of migration and also because migration is widely perceived as a national security threat.

Ethiopia: 2018 HDRP Funding Update (as of 28 May 2018)

HRDP Requirements - \$ million



Requirements and funding per sector - \$ million



Contribution by source - \$ million



For further information, please contact:

Choice Ufuoma Okoro, Head, Strategic Communications, okoroc@un.org, Tel. (+251) 9125 02695

Mengistu Dargie, National Public Information and Reporting Officer, dargie@un.org, Tel. (+251) 911742381

Malda Nadew, National Information Officer, nadew@un.org, Tel. (+251) 9229034346