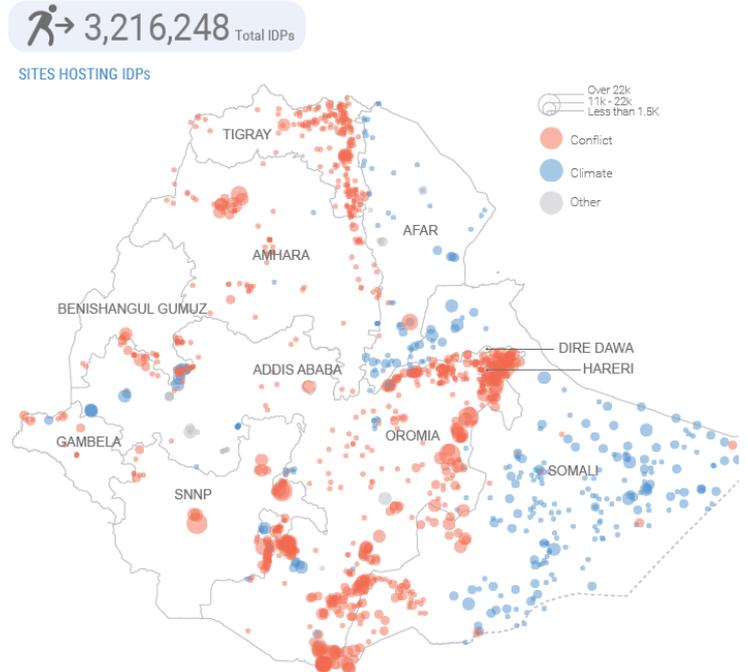


This report has been prepared under the auspices of the Federal Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group, co-chaired by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and OCHA with participation of cluster co-chairs (Government Line Ministries and Cluster Coordinators). It covers the period from 1 to 30 April 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Delayed and poor performance of the spring rains this year is impacting the food and nutritional security of vulnerable communities in affected areas.
- Concerns are rising over pipeline breaks in emergency supplies and interruptions of lifesaving operations. Delays in relief food assistance have a cascading impact on the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, increasing the risk for higher morbidity and mortality.
- The 2019 HRP of US\$ 1.314 billion is currently 31 per cent funded, including \$149.6 million carried over from 2018, \$176.7 million in Government pledge and \$74.8 million in international donor funding.



IDPs in Ethiopia by cause of displacement. Source: OCHA Ethiopia
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

8.86M
affected people

8.3M
targeted for assistance

3.2M
internally displaced

900,000
refugees

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian landscape of Ethiopia continues to be dominated by challenges posed by inter-communal violence and the resultant mass internal displacements. Assessments have identified 3.2 million internally displaced people (2.6 million conflict-induced, 500,000 climate-induced, and 72,000 from other causes) across the country. However, spontaneous as well as organized returns have been registered since August 2018. While some of the returns were successful, others culminated in re-displacements due to renewed insecurity or the lack of recovery support in areas of return. It should also be noted that the majority of the organized returns are to collective centers in *kebeles* of origin, pending full recovery and rehabilitation of damaged houses, properties and livelihoods. Government-led organized returns are being carried out at full scale across the country, the full details of which will be featured in the next issue.

The Government and humanitarian partners have been addressing the needs of the displaced, returnee and host communities, but the scale and quality of the response is still inadequate compared to needs. Of special concern is the

pipeline break of emergency supplies and interruptions of lifesaving operations, particularly in the three most critical sectors: Food, Nutrition and Health. In the Food Cluster for example, there are still significant gaps in NDRMC and WFP relief food pipelines, including resources required for Round 1. The two operators are making every effort to ensure uninterrupted food deliveries, but urgent additional funding is required to fill the gap. Delays in relief food assistance have a cascading impact on the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, increasing the risk for higher morbidity and mortality. Of the US\$ 1.314 billion annual humanitarian requirements, \$332.9 million was prioritized for April-June to prevent further interruptions of ongoing assistance and pipeline breaks of humanitarian supplies. The humanitarian appeal is currently at 31 per cent funded.

While addressing the immediate humanitarian needs of the displaced population, the Government's primary goal is to facilitate durable solutions where and when feasible. Accordingly, on 8 April 2019, the Government, through the Ministry of Peace (MoP) and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) presented a draft Strategic Plan to Address Internal Displacement in Ethiopia and a costed Recovery/Rehabilitation Plan to donors and international agencies. The overall objective of the Plan is to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return/relocation of conflict-displaced population. The Government has devised a three-phased, sequenced approach in the process of advancing durable solutions for IDPs, and some 800,000 IDPs were identified in the first phase for return.

The international community affirmed its support towards this Plan, in accordance with international humanitarian principles. Regular protection monitoring missions are being conducted to assess conditions of IDPs in displacement sites and areas of return, and to ensure the voluntariness of returns. These, and other partners' go-see missions in areas of return highlight the need for increased recovery and rehabilitation support for the returnees, and the need to further deepen efforts to guarantee the peace and security in areas of return.

Meanwhile, communities who suffered consecutive years of severe drought and who lost productive assets continue to be dependent on humanitarian assistance and recovery support. In addition, delayed and poor performance of the spring rains this year is impacting the food and nutritional security in affected areas. In Afar region for example, the delayed *sugum*/spring rains and its poor performance with an average of 1 to 2 days of rains received in most parts of the region has caused water shortages and associated impacts. Of 28 water trucks required in 14 drought-affected *woredas* in the region, the regional Government deployed 11 water trucks. Poor rain was also reported in East and West Hararge zones of Oromia region. If the dry spell continues through May, large numbers of already vulnerable people will see a deterioration in their food security and nutritional conditions. An increase in severe malnutrition was already reported in East Hararge zone and several other areas.

While the delayed rainfall and its suboptimal performance is cause for concern in some areas; above average rains have caused flooding in other areas particularly in SNNPR. On 23-24 April, heavy rains caused flooding in seven *kebeles* of Lanfuro *woreda* in Silte zone. More than 1,500 people were displaced as a result, while significant loss of property and livestock were reported, including nearly 14,000 hectares of farmland damaged. Flooding in six *kebeles* of Silte *woreda* also displaced some 5,615 people. There are similar flooding reports from Halaba, Dawuro and Wolayita zones of SNNPR; as well as from at-risk areas in Amhara, Tigray and Gambella regions. IDP-hosting areas at risk of flooding require special and urgent attention given the lack of rain-proof shelter materials distributed for IDPs and the congested living condition that poses a high risk for morbidity. There are reports of malaria cases in IDP sites in West Wollega zone for example, and bed nets have not been distributed so far.

The Government, through NDRMC, has issued a Flood Alert in April based on the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) forecast for the spring season to inform mitigation, preparedness and response measures. The seasonal outlook forecasts mostly normal rainfall in western, north western and south eastern Ethiopia; normal to above normal rainfall in southern, south western, central and eastern Ethiopia; and normal to below normal rainfall in the north and north eastern parts of the country. The Alert will be further updated based on revisions in NMA forecast for the season and the development on the ground.

FUNDING

Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) Update:

The 2019 HRP of US\$ 1.314 billion is currently 31 per cent funded, including \$149.6 million carried over from 2018, \$176.7 million in Government pledge and \$74.8 million in international donor funding. At the same time in 2017, the appeal was 50 per cent funded and was 35 per cent funded at the same time in 2018. At the end of March 2019, the Government and

humanitarian partners released the Immediate Funding Priorities document which lays out urgent funding priorities costed at \$332.9 million for three months (April-June), stemming from the 2019 HRP, to support donor funding decisions. The prioritized requirements is to allow rapid scale up of humanitarian response and to prevent further interruptions of ongoing life-saving assistance and pipeline breaks of critical humanitarian supplies.

Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) funding update:

Following the launch of the 2019 HRP and the subsequent release of the 2019 Humanitarian Prioritization document, the EHF launched an allocation of \$30 million. The allocation targets immediate lifesaving activities in WASH (\$5.5 million), ES/NFI/Cash (\$5.5 million), Nutrition (\$5.25 million), Education (\$1.5 million), Health (\$4 million), Agriculture/Livestock (\$1.0 million) and Protection (\$1.0 million) sectors. This allocation also considered support to UNDSS to scale up security presence (\$0.25) and response to emergencies particularly in Somali region (\$6 million). In effect, the EHF received 77 projects with a total of \$ 47 million. In collaboration with relevant Cluster Coordinators. The EHF is facilitating strategic review of proposals to ensure that the limited finances available are efficiently programmed to address the highest priority needs.

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) - an OCHA-managed humanitarian pooled fund - is a mechanism that enables the rapid and targeted disbursement of pooled donor resources to UN and NGO humanitarian partners working in areas acutely affected by crisis; and supporting national service provision at point of delivery. EHF allocations are primarily made in support of agreed priority humanitarian response gaps, as established by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team.

ETHIOPIA Consolidated Appeal 2019

US\$1.314 billion requested



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA Ethiopia of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing at ocha-eth@un.org

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Food

Needs:

- 8.1 million people in need, of whom 8 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$150 million to cover the funding gaps for the first three rounds of food (\$71.5 million) and cash (78.5 million) response (April-June 2019).
- Regions are requesting food assistance to additional needs emerging since the launch of the HRP, including for 364,261 new IDPs in Gedeo zone, SNNPR and 12,442 returnees from Somali region in Oromia.

600.3M

Requirement

Response:

- All operators have almost completed distributions of relief food supplies for the bridging round (Round 6), except some pending dispatches for beneficiaries in Bokolmayo, Dollo Ado and Kadaduma *woredas*.
- On IDP food response, four rounds of relief food assistance were completed for the IDPs in Gedeo and West Guji zones. Elsewhere in SNNP, NDRMC dispatched 1,814Mt of food rations to 158,006 IDPs across nine zones. In Oromia region, IDPs in East and West Hararge zones received food rations for the first three months of 2019. Meanwhile for April, IDPs in the Hararges received in-kind pulse and Vegetable Oil support and the equivalent cash transfer instead of cereal. As of 23 April, 66 per cent of the food allocated was dispatched for the Babile returnees. Separately, NDRMC dispatched 84 per cent of allocated food commodities to 260,000 IDPs in East and West Wollega zones of Oromia region. In Amhara region, NDRMC made the second allocation for IDPs in the region. This second allocation of 625Mt of assorted food items targets 34,000 IDPs in eight zones. In Somali region, WFP is targeting 717,000 IDPs, including 64,000 IDPs in Qoloji 1 and 2 camps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are still significant gaps in NDRMC and WFP relief food pipelines, including resources required for Round 1. The two operators are making every effort to ensure uninterrupted food deliveries in Round 1, but urgent additional funding is required to fill the gap. Delays in relief food assistance have a cascading impact on the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, increasing the risk for higher morbidity and mortality.
- Delays and suboptimal performance of spring rains is negatively impacting the food and nutritional situation in already vulnerable areas. There are already reports of significant water shortage in some regions, including Oromia and Somali regions.
- The highly mobile IDP and returnee population calls for better joint planning and coordination of the return operation to ensure timely and adequate response to both IDPs and returnee population.

Health

Needs:

- 6 million people in need, of whom 4.8 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$34.2 million to re-stock emergency medicine and medical supplies, for continuation and expansion of MHNTs, disease outbreak control, surge support, minimal health facility rehabilitation for April-June 2019.
- Based on current morbidity data, the most common health conditions reported in IDP sites are pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, upper respiratory tract infections, scabies, intestinal worms and acute febrile illness, which includes malaria.

143M

Requirement

Response:

- 19 Health Cluster partners are responding to various health emergencies across the country, mostly through direct support to health facilities and Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT).
- The cluster prioritized Gedeo zone of SNNP; West Guji, East and West Wollega, East and West Hararge and Bale zones of Oromia region; Zone 2 of Afar region and Kamashi zone of Benishangul Gumuz for the Ethiopia Humanitarian

Fund (EHF) allocation, earmarking \$2 million to support core pipeline and \$2 million for frontline response activities by partners.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Health Cluster requires \$34.2 million to meet its first quarter priorities. With the imminent rupture in core pipeline, \$10.3 urgently needed to ensure sufficient quantities of assorted medical kits for 2 million IDPs and host communities.
- Increasing malnutrition amongst IDPs, especially in Gedeo and Guji zones, coupled with the current spring rains pose higher morbidity risks.
- In Gedeo and Guji zones, access to health services is suboptimal due to limited numbers of health facilities, health staff and inadequate medical supplies in public health facilities. In Gedeo zone, there are 148 functional health posts of 220 health posts in the area, and 205 community health extension workers (CHEW) are deployed instead of 440. In West Guji out of the 196 health posts only 80 are accessible due to insecurity. Routine health services like EPI were disrupted in the two zones due to lack of supplies and utilities.
- Although IDPs in East and West Wollega zones are accessing health services run by the Government and NGOs, there are reports of shortages or lack of medicines.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 5.9 million people in need, of whom 4.3 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).
- The annual projection of SAM in the 2019 HRP is 487, 969.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$46.9 million to support the MAM and SAM pipelines, support higher level referral Stabilization Centers, and ensuring nutrition partner presence for April-June 2019.

202.9M

Requirement

Response:

- In February 2019, 25,555 severely malnourished (SAM) children under five years were newly admitted to therapeutic feeding program – TFP, which is 101 per cent of the projected figure for the month (83.5 per cent reporting rate). SAM cases management performance in February remained very high and above the international standards with reported cure rate of 90.6 per cent, death rate of 0.2 per cent and default rate of 1.5 per cent (Stabilization Center/Outpatient Therapeutic Program combined) (SPHERE >70% cure, <10% death, <15% default). The proportion of children with SAM with complications that required inpatient medicalized treatment in Stabilization Centers in February was 9.6 per cent. Though the majority of regions are below the national average, regional variation remains with 19.1 per cent of the SAM caseload requiring inpatient treatment in Benishangul Gumuz, 14.8 per cent in SNNP and 19 per cent in Gambella. SNNP remains well above the national average and threshold of 10 per cent.
- February WFP report indicate that 367,035 of the targeted moderately malnourished children (6-59 months) and 342,233 of the targeted acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women received MAM treatment. Nationally, 93 per cent of the targeted patients, including conflict IDPs, were reached with MAM treatment. All required specialized nutritious food supplies were dispatched to Amhara, Tigray and Somali regions.
- Following the resolution of transport issue by Amhara authorities, 100% of SNFs delivered for MAM treatment.
- Key IDP response areas in March-April include improved SAM and MAM enrollment in Gedo zone; continued scale up of MSF Spain in Gotiti Health Center and Gedeb Hospital; and of Save the Children International and World Vision Ethiopia in Gedeb and Kochere.
- In West Guji zone, all six woredas have NGO partners on board to support MAM treatment, and pipelines are secured by UNICEF (SAM) and WFP (MAM).

Gaps & Constraints:

- 135 hotspot Priority 1 *woredas* with NGO support for nutrition phased out in April, and current funding may only cover up to 70 *woredas*. Current projection indicate that quarter 2 coverage of IMAM will see a massive slump, and will contribute to rise in severe malnutrition and a drop in rapid response.
- All regions will face cuts in MAM treatment coverage due to funding shortfalls for WFP in the second quarter. Due to this resource gap, Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program coverage will be re-prioritized from 316 to 202 *woredas*.
- Securing core health pipelines is essential to mitigate overuse of essential medicines needed to manage SAM.

Protection

Needs:

- 2.95 million people in need, of whom 0.74 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$3.9 million to ensure protection services are provided to IDPs and the host community in emergency-affected locations that face protection concerns for April-June 2019.

13.4M

Requirement

Response:

- On 11 and 12 April, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and UNHCR jointly organized a two-day workshop on the Kampala Convention. High level regional authorities, House of People's Representatives and few international organizations participated in the event. An overwhelmingly strong recommendation to ratify the convention was one of the positive outcomes of the workshop. UNHCR supported with the translation of the Kampala Convention into Amharic, Oromifa and Tigrinya languages. The Ethiopian Human Rights Commission will review and endorse the final version. An official translation already exists for Somali language.
- The Protection Cluster IM support team travelled to Gedeo and West Guji to support the Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) project. The team met with Dilla and Bule Hora Universities. Tools and data analysis frameworks were developed for the DALA and data enumerators were trained. The assessment results will feed into recovery and rehabilitation plans.
- The Cluster identified 114 children (84 girls, 30 boys) in the Hararges with child protection concerns. The children were registered for follow-up and response services. Similarly, 39 unaccompanied and separated children were identified in the Wollegas. These children are being supported, together with the previously identified 81 children.
- Meanwhile, in East and West Hararge, Bale, Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region, 16 children (7 girls, 9 boys) were referred to basic social services; 8 children were reunified with their families; 102 children (43 girls, 59 boys) accessed child friendly spaces; 418 children (207 girls, 211 boys) received basic (non-specialized) individual support by social worker; 487 community members (267 female, 220 male) participated in child protection awareness raising activities during April 2019.
- In Gedeo zone, identification, registration, care and referral of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) is ongoing in Gedeb and Kochere *woredas*. As of 23 April, 3,106 (1425 girls, 1681 boys) UASC were registered, while Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) was completed for 1377 children and youth.
- The Somali Region Durable Solutions Working Group (SRDSWG) meeting held on 13 April reported that "an overwhelming number of Dawa IDPs had returned to their place of origin and an additional number of Fafan IDPs returned to their places of origin, as well as a smaller number returned to Sitti zone. The return plan is going well. There are at least 2,700 IDP households in Dawa and 20,212 IDP households in Fafan zone awaiting transportation support to return to their respective areas of origin."
- The Protection Cluster developed a simplified protection monitoring tool, which was piloted in West Wollega zone. The tool will be used to develop IDP site/*woreda* protection profile.
- Regular and ad-hoc protection monitoring missions are ongoing in IDP and returnee areas. Monitoring mission findings continue to inform advocacy and programming.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster advises to have at least one local organization undertaking protection activities in each of the 11 zones in Somali region for sustainability. Funding for local NGOs is however hard to come by.
- Additional dignity kits are needed to help ensure mobility and meet hygiene needs of women and girls of reproductive age.
- There is an overall small partner presence in East and West Wollega zones IDP response operation, particularly in protection interventions.
- Localized security incidents continue to hamper response activities.

Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFI)

Needs:

- 3.4 million people in need, of whom 2.7 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$37.8 million for ES/NFI support (cash and in-kind), prepositioning of ES/NFI stocks, shelter repair and replenishment of core household items, and distribution of core relief items to vulnerable returnees for April-June 2019.

112M

Requirement

Response:

- Cluster members continue to support IDPs with ES/NFI based on available resources. Accordingly, in West Guji, GOAL distributed 1700 ES/NFI in Gelana; CARE is providing shelter reconstruction activities for 850 returnee households in Yirgachefe; NRC is planning to distribute 1630 ES/NFI in Gedeb. 710 ES/NFI was distributed in April in Hambela and 232 kits planned to be distributed in Kercha. The reconstruction of 710 shelters is ongoing in Kochere. World Vision International is providing partial shelter reconstruction kits in Gedeb for 583 returnee households. The INGO People in Need (PIN) is planning to distribute 3000 ES/NFIs in Gedeb, and to give cash transfers for 4800 households. UNHCR is planning to provide 8,000 ES/NFI kits for Gedeo/ West Guji IDPs to be implemented through ANE. Save the Children International completed ES/NFI distributions in Kercha benefitting 533 households, and its planning to reach an additional 488 households. IOM completed the distribution of 709 ES/NFIs in Kera site (Dilla Town), 250 in Yirgachefe, while the reconstruction of 500 shelters is ongoing in Gelana. The distribution of 1661 ES/NFIs is ongoing in Gedeb, while planning is underway to provide an additional 3,346 kits in several sites in Gedeo and West Guji. CRS is providing 750 ES/NFIs in Bule Hora. Shelter repair activities are ongoing for 500 households in Bule Hora and planned to provide temporary shelters for 720 households in Gedeb and 720 households in Bule Hora. CRS is also planning to cover 991 households with cash for NFIs in both Gedeo and West Guji.
- In East/West Wollega, GAA mentioned that they have distributed 2500 NFIs in Haro Limu and 400 NFIs in Sasiga back in February 2019. NRC has plans to distribute 400 NFIs in West Wollega and discussions are ongoing with the local government to identify targeted *woredas*. NRC has also plans to distribute 2000 NFI kits in East Wollega
- In East/West Hararge, IMC supported 1098 households in Babile, Chinaksen and Kersa *woredas*. Meanwhile, IMC has plans to distribute plastic sheet for 800 households.
- In Somali region, GOAL distributed cash assistance for 2,200 households in Moyale. Plans are also underway to distribute cash for an additional 5000 households. NRC is also planning to distribute Cash for 1000 households in Erer. Meanwhile, ZOA is distributing cash in Dawa zone.
- In Gambella, IOM and ZOA are providing ES/NFI kits in Etang *woreda* of Gambella. GOAL is planning to do reconstruction activities in Amhara region, while IRC is planning to distribute 500 kits.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster reported ES/NFI gaps for 167,193 households in five zones in Amhara; two zones in Benishangul Gumuz; one special *woreda* in Gambella; five zones in Oromia; two zones in SNNP; and five zones in Somali regions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)

Needs:

- 7.26 million people in need, of whom 7.2 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$47.58 million to ensure the provision of basic services to conflict and drought induced IDPs; AWD preparedness and response and provision of institutional WaSH services for April-June 2019.
- AWD preparedness activities need to be strengthened in at-risk areas in Afar, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions.

133.7M

Requirement

Response:

- Of the 2,868 latrine stances needed for IDP sites in Gedeb *woreda*, Gedeo zone, 1,600 stances are committed by UNICEF (400), IOM (300), NRC (250), SCI (300) and CARE (350). As of 17 April, 707 stances of latrines were already constructed. An additional 700 latrine stances were proposed by CARE to RRF (OFDA fund administered by IOM) to fill the gap. UNICEF identified a surface water source where emergency water kits (EmWat Kits) can be installed to treat surface water in Gedeb. The treated water is expected to be used for water trucking as the current water source

is not adequate to increase trucking operations. UNICEF is also conducting a survey to drill 2 or 3 deep boreholes as an exit strategy to EmWat Kits operation as well as water trucking in Gedeb. This may take a few months to complete.

- The cluster discussed with SWAN consortium to prioritize East and West Wollega, East Hararge and Dawa/Liben WaSH rapid response.
- Out of the 34 rural *woredas* in Tigray region, 16 *woredas* (47 per cent) are drought-affected and are identified as WaSH hotspot areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In East/West Wollega, water is supplied to the IDP sites through trucking every two or three days. Consequently, IDPs have to complement the gap by fetching water from river and other available sources, the safety of which may be compromised. Reports indicate that the water source from which water is trucked has limited capacity, which is contributing to delays in water supply.
- Water supply and sanitation gaps is still persistent in IDP sites across the country.
- AWD preparedness activities need to be strengthened in at-risk areas in Afar, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions.



Agriculture

Needs:

- 3.1 million households in need, of whom 1.38 million are targeted in the 2019 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan.
- Of the total requirement, the cluster prioritized \$7.1 million to strengthen and provide animal health intervention and emergency fodder bank for April-June 2019.
- Drought is expected in the lowlands of Ethiopia with early warning messages from Afar and Somali regions, as well as southeastern Oromia zones due to the sub-optimal performance of the current spring rains.

63.3M

Requirement

Response:

- Cluster members reported a contribution of around \$2.9 million (5 per cent of total HRP requirement), of which \$1.15 million is already spent.
- The cluster is preparing a strategic document to better approach the priorities and needs of IDPs, returnees and host communities. The document is still in draft and will be shared with all stakeholders upon completion.
- The cluster prepared a Roadmaps for Crop and Livestock Interventions in a humanitarian setting.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The cluster foresees challenges for the purchase of vegetable seeds and animal drugs (treatment not vaccination) since their prices are higher than usual due to the current economic conditions.
- The cluster also foresees funding gaps for animal feed given delayed/lack of regenerated pasture.

GENERAL COORDINATION

The overall humanitarian coordination in Ethiopia is led by the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). The NDRMC leads federal level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG) and oversees a series of specialized task forces that work jointly with the cluster lead agencies. The DRMTWG is the umbrella forum that brings all actors together at the technical level, including government line ministries, humanitarian clusters and donor representatives. With the development of the crisis, the Government and humanitarian partners are working to strengthen regional DRMTWGs. At a higher level, the Commissioner of NDRMC and the Humanitarian Coordinator co-chair a Strategic Multi-Agency Coordination (S-MAC) forum which deliberates on strategic humanitarian issues.

Response coordination for the conflict-induced displacements in Gedeo-Guji since April 2018

The Government and partners have taken several measures to enhance coordination and boost response capacity at site level. In August 2018, NDRMC set up Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) in Dilla and Bule Hora to enhance coordination of humanitarian response for IDPs in Gedeo and West Guji zones respectively. The EOC mechanism brought together Federal, Regional and Zonal level Government counterparts and humanitarian partners in the planning and implementation of humanitarian response activities for IDPs. However, as of May 2019, the EOC in Dilla is held on an adhoc

basis, while in Bule Hora, the EOC is no longer operational. NDRMC has recently made proposals to strengthen the EOC in Dilla, Bule Hora and Incident Command Posts (ICPs) in Gedeb *woreda* in Gedeo and Kercha *woreda* in West Guji to oversee implementation of the Government return plan.

Response coordination for the conflict-induced displacements along the Oromia-Benishangul Gumuz regional boundary since October 2018

A regional emergency technical committee was initially established in Assosa Town in mid-October to coordinate the response. In early November, the regional DRM-TWG was established and is currently overlooking IDP response under the DRMO. OCHA deployed staff to Assosa since October 2018 to support the coordination of response of the response. A zonal-Government led coordination and information hub was established in Nekemte, to strengthen zonal coordination mechanisms to oversee the response. In January 2019, OCHA set-up a sub-office in Nekemte with three key staff to help Government authorities coordinate the response efforts in East and West Wollega zone as well as Kamashi zone in Benishangul Gumuz region. There are currently 44 UN staff deployed to the area to oversee cluster-specific interventions.

Response coordination for the conflict-induced displacements in Amhara region

Regional Government-established coordination structures in Bahir Dar which currently oversees the IDP response across the region. Zonal coordination mechanisms have also been established in Central and West Gondar zones. OCHA Amhara focal point continues to support coordination and IDP response.

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