

FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN

ETHIOPIA

2020 KIREMT SEASON FLOODS



Flood emergency and displacement in Meteka kebele/Gewane woreda, Afar region, August 2020. Photo taken by OCHA.

September 2020

Joint Government – Humanitarian Partners Response Plan

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1,017,854

Number of people affected



292,863

Number of people displaced



US\$ 48.0

Requirements

US\$ 9.0

Available



US\$ 40.1

Gap

CONTEXT

According to the National Meteorology Agency’s weather forecast for September 2020, the *kiremt* rain is expected to continue in all zones of Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, East and West Gojjam, North Shewa, Bahir Dar Zuria, Awi, North and South Gonder, North and South Wollo zones in Amhara, East and West Wollega, Jimma, Illubabor, North West Shewa and North Shewa zones, Arsi, Bale, East and West Hararge zones in Oromia, Jigjiga zone in Somali, Hadiya, Gurage, Wolayita, Dawuro, Gamo Gofa, Keffa, Bench Maji, Gedio, Segen, South Omo zones in SNNP, Harari and Sidama regions, as well as in Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa cities. Heavy rainfall is also likely to occur in some parts of the country. Meanwhile, Siti, Fik, Degahabur, and Gode zones in Somali region, and the Southern Oromia zones will likely receive near normal rainfall during the month.

Heavy and prolonged *kiremt* rains led to flooding and landslide incidents in Afar, Oromia, Gambella, SNNP, Somali and Amhara regions in June and September. Latest National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) reports indicate that close to 1,017,854 people are affected and 292,863 people are displaced by floods across the country. This National Flood Response Plan aims to provide directions and guidance at federal level, while providing the template and directions for the regional and sub-regional partners to adapt to local contexts and come up with their own response plan.

The document also aims to serve as the basis for continued monitoring, preparation of relevant multi-sectoral operational plans as required at national level and will be shared to regions for contextualizing the plans, employ local warning systems and structures and for preparedness and emergency precautionary measures. In addition, the plan will help clusters establish a minimum level of multi-hazard preparedness as well as build the basis for a joint Government and humanitarian partners response strategy to meet the needs of affected people for the period of 3 months (September-November 2020).

Through NDRMC, the Afar Regional Government requested the federal Government for military helicopters. The Ethiopian Defense Force (EDF) deployed two military helicopters and NDRMC sent two boats for evacuating people stranded by flood water in remote areas of Amibara *woreda*. The Afar Regional Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office (DPFSCO) has provided ETB 6 million for flood mitigation activities and distributed 1,500 quintals of food and NFIs for 1,000 households. NDRMC has also allocated and dispatched food (wheat, oil and dates) and ES/NFI kits (blanket, plastic sheet, cup, plate, cooking pot,) as per the request made by the Regional DRM offices to the flood-impacted areas in Oromia, Afar and Gambella regions. WFP and other operational partners are providing food and ES/NFIs assistance to people displaced by flooding during the *belg*/spring 2020 rainy season in Somali and Oromia regions.

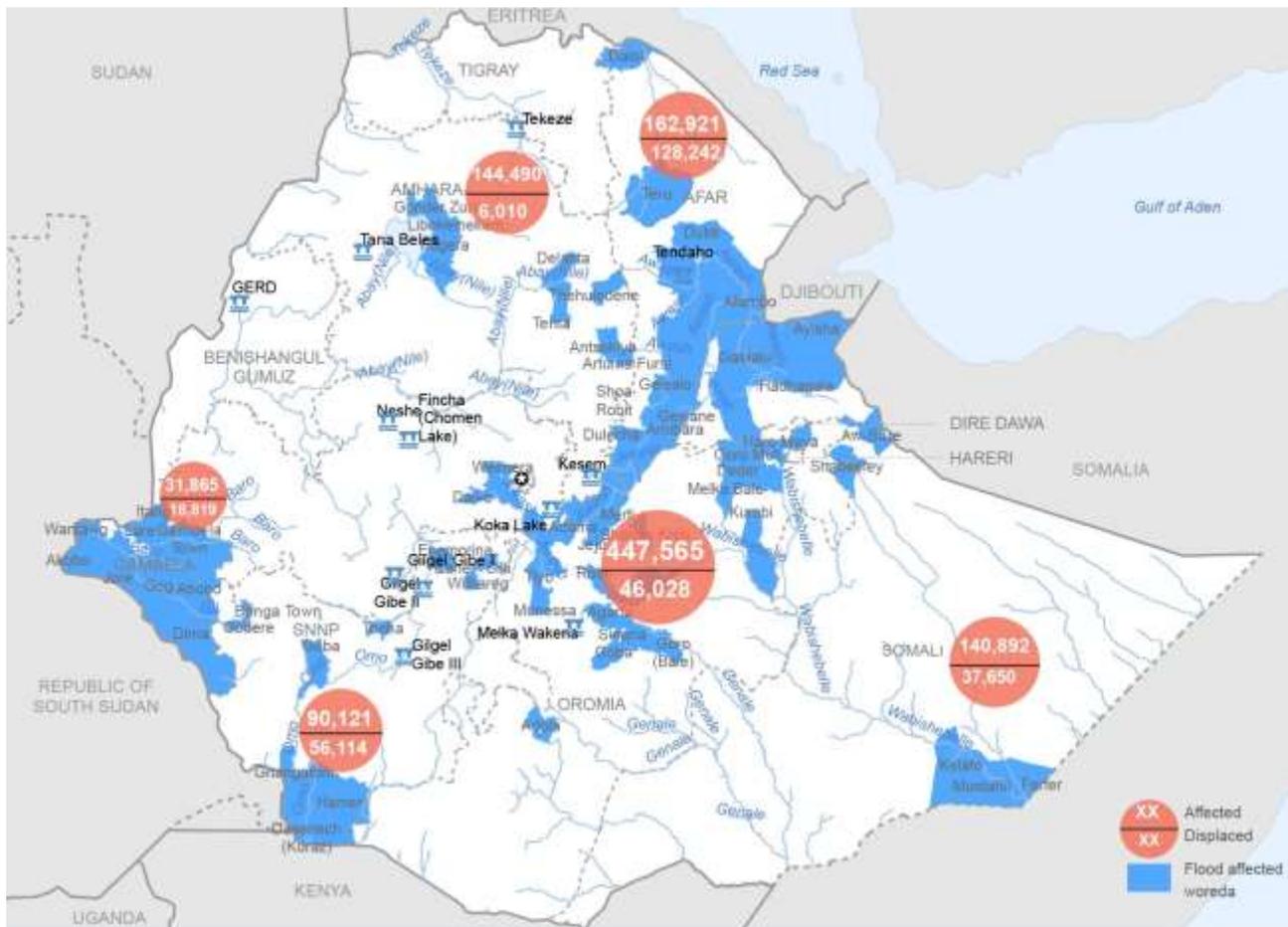


Fig 1: Map showing geographic location of flood-affected and displaced people in Ethiopia. Source: OCHA Ethiopia

Summary of The Flood Situation

In June 2020, the NDRMC-led Flood Task Force issued a joint Government and Humanitarian Partners National Flood Contingency Plan. Flood Alert #2 was also released based on the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) *kiremt* season weather forecast for June-August/September, followed by Flood Alert # 3 (Amharic version) released in August 2020. These alerts have around Wabi Shebelle river, Kesem Dam, Tendaho Dam, Koka Dam, Kuraz Dam, and upper Awash basin. Landslide risk areas were also identified in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP regions.

The flood alerts informed of possible river flooding incidents, mainly in Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions and Dire Dawa city council, as well as listed at-risk communities along river basins and downstream areas of dams. The major river flood-prone areas are parts of Oromia and Afar regions lying along the upper, middle and down-stream plains of the Awash River; parts of Somali region along the Wabe Shebelle, Genale and Dawa Rivers; low-lying areas of Gambella along the Baro, Gilo, Alwero and Akobo Rivers; down-stream areas along the Omo and Bilate Rivers in SNNPR and the extensive floodplains surrounding Lake Tana and the banks of Gumera, Rib and Megech rivers in Amhara; and downstream communities of Kesem Dam, Tendaho Dam, Koka Dam, Kuraz Dam. Landslide risk areas were also identified in Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP regions.

In addition to flooding, there is a high risk of spread of COVID-19, cholera outbreak and other water-borne diseases following flood incidents due to deteriorated sanitary conditions as well as the use of contaminated water sources. In addition, there is a likely for favorable conditions to form for mosquito breeding.

As of the first week of September, close to 1,017,854 people were affected by flooding, including 292,863 people displaced in Somali, Oromia, Afar and SNNP regions and Dire Dawa city council. The table below provides the regional breakdown on the number of people affected and displaced. Most of the information was compiled from the joint assessment reports and regional requests.

Table 1: Flood affected and displaced People by Regions from June and September 2020 (*See annex 1 for the flood figure breakdown by woredas*)

Region	Flood Affected	Flood Displaced
Afar	162,921	128,242
Amhara	144,490	6,010
Gambella	31,865	18,819
Oromia	447,565	46,028
Somali	140,892	37,650
SNNP	90,121	56,114
Dire Dawa	0	0
Addis Ababa	0	0
Total	1,017,854	292,863

Response Strategy

The response plan is prepared based on clusters inputs and Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (RDRMB) reports from the affected regions combined with NMA weather forecast for the 2020 *kiremt* season. The idea of this plan is to prompt timely mitigation, preparedness and response measures in flood affected areas of the country. The flood response plan encompasses two major components.

- 1) **Immediate lifesaving interventions:** immediate search and rescue intervention, immediate provision of food aid, emergency shelter and non-food items, provision of essential drugs, hygiene and sanitation interventions, distribution of water treatment and purification chemicals, emergency distribution of seeds to the affected

vulnerable farmers, increase road accessibility by using heavy machineries, relocating displaced people in to safe ground and provide logistic services to the coordination teams.

- 2) **Early recovery interventions:** rebuild the livelihood of the community and consider undertaking the necessary recovery program, initiate restocking project in affected pastoralist community.

In line with the current COVID-19 pandemic, the flood-displaced people will be more vulnerable to the disease; therefore, ensuring the flood response intervention are integrated with the COVID-19 response strategy is crucial. Interventions need to ensure that temporary housing meets minimum habitability standards, including access to water, compliance with sanitary/hygiene requirements to prevent further spread of COVID-19 and to give adequate community awareness on the transmission of the disease and distribute adequate personal protective equipment (hand sanitizers and masks).

It is expected that the plan will be further updated based on changes as a result of the upcoming rainy season for Somali and some parts of Oromia. In view of this meteorological forecast, one of the response strategies will be continued close monitoring of the precipitation and river levels to sensibly decide the necessary early actions required. The strategy also needs to consider reviewing the level of preparedness at regional, zonal and *woreda* levels in order to plan for mobilizing of resources and prepositioning of emergency supplies. Emergency and recovery interventions should be done simultaneously to minimize the cost of emergency interventions and enhance the recovery of the affected/displaced people.

Operational Delivery

Recognizing the need for emergency assistance in flood-affected areas, and considering that floods cause damages to infrastructure and the risk that some people surrounded by flood water may be unreachable for assistance, there is a need to pre-position heavy equipment, means of transport for search and rescue using trucks, boats, helicopters, rubber boots, lifesaving jackets and other essentials to transport and support stranded households. Currently, NDRMC is trying to coordinate with the Ministry of Defense to jointly undertake search and rescue operations. It is advisable that the regional governments take the initiative to explore for more options such as community mobilization and reaching out to local private sectors as part of wider public-private partnerships. This approach will also allow participations and subsequent engagements of all stakeholders and could be used to further expand the risk reduction efforts not only to the floods but also to other disaster risks.

Cluster Operational Delivery Plan

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Target beneficiaries: 50,000 | Fund requirement: US\$10,000 | Funding gap: US\$10,000 |

Considering that floods bring about devastating damage on infrastructure, many people surrounded by waters are unreachable for assistance, which further inhibit the supply of food and other necessary items to affected communities. There is need for means of transport for search and rescue teams as well as delivering lifesaving supplies including boats, helicopters, rubber boots, life jackets and other essentials to transport and support stranded households. In September 2020, the Government deployed helicopters (2) and boats (2) for relief food delivery and evocation services in Afar region.

Table 1: Current available boat and pre-positioning locations

Pre-positioning location	NDRMC	UNICEF	DPPB	Remark
Oromia Adama center warehouse	3 Motor boats			Functional boats
Gambella Town		2 Motor boats		
Afar, Semera DPPB			2 Motor boats	
Somali, Gode DPPB			2 Motor boats	

FOOD

Target beneficiaries: 1.02million | Fund requirement: US\$10.4million | Funding gap: US\$6 million |

Flooding has contributed to increased food insecurity in affected regions, particularly in low-lying areas. There are ongoing food response food/cash response in some of the affected woreda. Floods will likely be contributed to delays in distribution of cash/food to some of the low-lying areas, where food cluster partners are planning to start food dispatches for round 5 in September 2020. According to the projected number of people to be affected by floods, the food cluster is projecting that 427,274 individuals are in areas that are already receiving food assistance. However, additional food needs will likely be required in areas where livelihoods will be affected by floods.

The food cluster is estimating that US\$10.4 million will be required for the food operators to provide one round of a standard food basket of cereals (15kgs), pulses (1.5kgs) and Vegetable Oil (0.45l) per person. About 4.4million is as resources that are already included in the revised 2020 HRP. The food cluster will work with partners and regional authorities to ensure timely delivery of food assistance to the affected communities, and this includes participating in flood taskforce discussions.

Priority response

- Verification of beneficiaries.
- Dispatch of food rations/ cash transfers to flood affected areas.
- Food distribution to flood affected people.
- Monitoring of food security situation.

Table 2: Food cluster

Region	Number of woredas	Affected people	Displaced people	Beneficiaries assisted through HRP in affected woredas	Estimated new beneficiaries
Afar	12	162,921	128,242	16,883	146,038
Amhara	14	144,490	6,010	103,095	41,395
Gambella	12	31,865	18,819	10,011	21,854
Oromia	42	447,565	46,028	270,621	176,944
Somali	11	140,892	37,650	11,308	129,584
SNNP	11	90,121	56,114	15,355	74,766
Total	102	1,017,854	292,863	427,274	590,580

HEALTH

Target beneficiaries: 1,017,854 | Fund requirement: US\$7,654,672 | Funding gap: US\$7,654,672 |

The structure and function of health facilities have been disrupted because of the floods in severely affected areas of the country. There is a critical shortage of basic equipment and essential medicines. Vulnerable populations are at risk of injury as well as waterborne and communicable diseases. There is a need for life-saving measures to prevent increased morbidity and mortality. Mobile health and nutrition teams will have to be deployed to provide service for some of the displaced populations. RRTs at woreda level need to be supported to ensure that they promptly investigate outbreak rumors and initiate response.

Priority response

- Strengthen Communicable Disease Surveillance and response system in affected areas.
- Ensure Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health and availability of basic and comprehensive Emergency health services.
- Ensure availability of basic medicines for treating diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory illness at all health facilities.
- Identify and address critical health needs of vulnerable groups such as elderly and disabled populations.

Table 3: Health cluster

Activity	Indicator	Targets	Ongoing response	Budget		
				Total Budget required (USD)	Available Budget (USD)	Gap (USD)
Procurement and distribution of emergency health kits	No. of kits	25		\$2,290,172	-	\$2,290,172
Operational cost of MHNTs	No. of teams	101		1,121,000	-	1,121,000
Operational cost of woreda RRTs	No. of visits	303		1,363,500	-	1,363,500
Surge support to health facilities	No. of health workers deployed	900		2,430,000	-	2,430,000
Supervision by RHB and ZHDs	No. of visits	15		150,000	-	150,000
Regional review meeting (zonal + regional)	No. of sessions	18		300,000	-	300,000
Sub total				\$7,654,672.00	-	\$7,654,672.00

NUTRITION

Target beneficiaries: 15,930 individuals | Fund requirement: US\$ 897,373 | Funding gap: US\$ 897,373 |

Flood-affected families' food stocks and assets have been washed away along with crops and food gardens. In addition, the flood-affected population is at an increased risk of diseases as a result of being exposed to contaminated water sources, lack of to improved sanitation facilities and as their access to health services may be challenged. Hence, young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are at risk of morbidity and mortality associated to acute malnutrition. From the total affected and displaced people, 2,003 and 8,453 children are expected to become severely and moderately malnourished respectively. Also, 5,474 PLW will be moderately malnourished, and 11,629 child-mother pairs need support with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) interventions.

Priority response

- To provide timely access to life-saving quality treatment of acute malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.
- To strengthen life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable populations focusing on Maternal and infant and young child feeding and caring practices.

Table 4: Nutrition cluster

Activity	Indicator	Targets	Ongoing response	Budget		
				Total Budget required (USD)	Available Budget (USD)	Gap (USD)
SAM treatment among children under 5	SAM admissions	2,003	The enhanced support to life-saving nutrition interventions is ongoing country wide through the health system. Flood-affected population are provided with nutrition support through the ongoing nutrition response.	186,270	-	186,270
MAM management among 6-59 months children	MAM beneficiaries (children)	8,453		236,684	-	236,684
MAM management among PLW	MAM beneficiaries (PLW)	5,474		416,024	-	416,024
Support to MIYCF practices	Number of child-mother pairs counseled on IYCF	11,679		58,395	-	58,395

Sub total				897,373	-	897,373
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WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Target beneficiaries: 144,000 | Fund requirement: US\$1.6M | Funding gap: US\$1.6M |

An estimated 144,000 people have been affected due to disruption of water supply and damage to sanitation facilities. For clean water, affected communities are now dependent on a few hand pumps and dug wells, which are most likely contaminated by the flood waters. The situation has also aggravated sanitation conditions in the affected communities, particularly affecting women and girls. Rapid response in both clean water and sanitation are needed to prevent Cholera outbreak, waterborne diseases and other illnesses (COVID-19).

Priority response

- Provision of temporary latrines for community and institutions including disinfection of flood affected buildings and sanitation facilities.
- Provision of hand washing facilities including provision of bathing and laundry facilities.
- Distribution of hygiene kits including appropriate items for vulnerable groups (infants, women & girls disables and older adults).
- Promotion of key hygiene messages including provision of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials.

Table 5: WaSH Cluster response plan for 2020 *kiremt* season:

S/N	Activities	Qty	Output Indicators	Targets	Unit price	Total Budget required (ETB)	Total Budget required (USD)	Remark
1	Provision of water treatment chemicals	444,168	Water Purification and Disinfectant chemicals (Sachets)	24,676.00	2	888,336	26,919	1 sachet/HH and 90 sachets for 90 days
		6	HTH 70% (drum)	141,118.20	5,000	30,000	909	20% of all total(affected and IDPs)
2	Provision of WASH NFI (Hygiene kits)	49,352	Jerrican (2/HH)	24,676.00	150	7,402,800	224,327	
		24,676	Bucket (1/HH)	24,676.00	110	2,714,360	82,253	
		24,676	Washing basins	24,676.00	120	2,961,120	89,731	
		370,134	Laundry Soap (1pcs/Month/person)	123,378.00	12	4,441,608	134,594	
		370,134	Body Soap (1pcs/Month/person)	123,378.00	25	9,253,350	280,405	
		34,546	Dignity kits	34,546.00	180	6,218,280	188,433	Reusable menstrual pad (30)

S/N	Activities	Qty	Output Indicators	Targets	Unit price	Total Budget required (ETB)	Total Budget required (USD)	Remark
								pieces and under wear 9 pieces/three months)
3	Construction of emergency latrines	308	Temporary Latrine	24,676.00	5,500	1,694,000	51,333	4stance/block and 100 individuals stance
		308	latrines decommissioned	24,676.00	1,000	308,000	9,333	
4	Hygiene promotion including COVID 19 prevention	24,676	Poster	6,169.00	250	6,169,000	186,939	25% of idp
		24,676.00	leaflets	24,676.00	60	1,480,560	44,865	1 leaflet/HH
		3,701	Hand sanitizer/Alcohols)(500ml)	3,701.40	85	314,585	9,533	15% IDPs
		60	Handwashing facilities (3/woreda),IDP related public place		10,000	600,000	18,182	1 per/hwf
		123	Hygiene promotion through Hygiene Promotor training	24,676.00	4,500	553,500	16,773	50 ETB/day/promotor
5	Maintenance of Water supply Schemes	30	Maintenance of Damaged Water supply Schemes and rehabilitation	45,000.00	150,000	4,500,000	136,364	1500 person/schemes, (assume that 30 schemes are damaged in all 54 Woredas)
6	Operational Cost		Monitoring responses and Operational Costs			2,700,000	81,818	50,000 per Woreda
	Total					52,229,499.00	1,582,712.09	

ES/NFIs

Target beneficiaries: 53,250HHs | Fund requirement: US\$ 10.7 | Funding gap: US\$ 7.3million |

The floods have affected areas already experiencing high levels of vulnerability due to the recurring flood and conflict, placing affected people at a greater humanitarian risk. Displaced people are especially at risk as they are exposed to protection and safety risks. In the Somali, Afar, Gambella, and Oromia regions, people are already displaced and currently living either in temporary shelters or inadequate living conditions. People with physical disabilities make up at least 12%

percent of people in need in Ethiopia and face safety risks due to mobility constraints during a flood. Similarly, the elderly, children, and female will face protection-related risk unless live-saving emergency shelter and NFI is not provided on time.

The Shelter and NFIs Cluster aims to provide life-saving Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs) mainly to those who are displaced. Though the people in need of basic shelter and NFI are high and increasing, considering the response timeline, logistical challenges, and capacity of the cluster partners, the most vulnerable will be targeted with emergency shelter as well as non-food items. The Shelter cluster will work with local authorities to find a more durable solution to avoid this recurring in the future.

Priority response

- Provision of safe, appropriate and life-saving Emergency Shelter and NFIs to the affected and displaced population.

Table 6: Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster

Activity	Indicator	Targets HHs	Ongoing response	Budget (USD)		
				Total Budget required	Available Budget	Gap
Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFI to improve the beneficiary’s safety and security	# of HHs that received in kind or cash for ESNFIs	53,250	17,000	10,756,000	3,441,000	7,314,900
Sub total		53,250	17,000	10,756,000	3,441,000	7,314,900

PROTECTION (CP, GBV, SMS, GP)

Target beneficiaries: 49,037 | Fund requirement: 1,021,198 | Funding gap: 1,021,198 |

As of August 2020, more than 1 million individuals are affected (and 292,863 persons displaced) by flooding in the *Kiremt* season. The protection situation of at-risk groups, particularly women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, children and IDPs will be further exacerbated by this flooding emergency, while new risks will also emerge, including for those the newly displaced. According to previous assessments, flood-affected communities face heightened exposure to protection risks (such as GBV and CP risks), psychosocial distress/trauma, and increased reliance on negative coping mechanisms (i.e. child labour, child abduction, transactional sex, child marriage). Several safety threats including theft, harassment, GBV (particularly against female-headed households), child abduction, and inter-communal violence have been reported in flood-affected communities.

The objective of the Protection response is therefore that, “Crisis-affected communities, especially women (including women with disabilities and older persons) and children, are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices, receive quality and timely response services and benefit from risk reduction and prevention measures.” While these short-term protection responses will capitalize on existing protection actor presence in affected areas wherever possible, due to significant protection actor gaps (e.g. Afar, SNNP, Amhara, etc.), the cluster will continue to advocate for the prioritization and integration of the below protection components into other multi-sector responses.

Priority response:

- Identification, case management support and referrals to multi-sectoral responses for persons with specific needs (including at risk children, older persons, persons with disabilities and survivors of GBV).

- Focused psychosocial interventions provided to persons in need (including children at protection risk and women and adolescent girls).
- Provide tailored assistance for persons with specific needs.
- Information provision / awareness raising (including on child protection and GBV risk mitigation, and IDP rights) to affected population.
- Women and adolescent girls of reproductive age are provided with dignity kits.
- The multi-sector humanitarian response must include protection mainstreaming measures in order to effectively address the different needs of women, girls, boys and men, persons with disabilities, older persons, and persons with chronic illnesses.

Table 7: Protection cluster flood response plan

Activity	Indicator	Targets	Ongoing response	Budget		
				Total Budget required (USD)	Available Budget (USD)	Gap (USD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, case management support and referrals to multi-sectoral responses for persons with specific needs (including at risk children, older persons, persons with disabilities and survivors of GBV) • Focused psychosocial interventions provided to persons in need (including children at protection risk and women and adolescent girls) • Provide tailored assistance for persons with specific needs • Information provision / awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i># of individuals with specific needs (disaggregated by sex/age) identified and referred for services.</i> • <i># individuals (disaggregated by age/gender) provided with focused PSS</i> • <i># individuals with specific protection needs provided with appropriate response</i> • <i># of individuals provided with information on risks and awareness raising messages</i> • <i># of women and adolescent girls who received dignity kits</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7580 • 5537 • 600 • 25,320 • 10,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 209,341 • 161,187 • 30,000 • 420,670 • 200,000 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 209,341 • 161,187 • 30,000 • 420,670 • 200,000

Activity	Indicator	Targets	Ongoing response	Budget		
				Total Budget required (USD)	Available Budget (USD)	Gap (USD)
(including on child protection and GBV risk mitigation, and IDP rights) to affected population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and adolescent girls of reproductive age are provided with dignity kits 						
Sub total		49,037		1,021,198		1,021,198

AGRICULTURE

Target beneficiaries: 283,831HHs | Fund requirement: US\$15.7 | Funding gap: US\$15.7 |

Despite the seasonality of rains and floods in Ethiopia, the 2020 *kiremt* season has severely damaged agricultural production and productive assets of affected households- farmlands have been substantially damaged by floodwaters, destroying the near-to-harvest crops. Affected households have lost animals, having a direct impact on their nutrition and source income due to the loss of access to animal products, dairy products and the reduction of their main productive assets. Moreover, livestock movement as a response to flood and weather conditions are conducive for animal disease outbreak. The need for livelihood protection is pivotal to prevent loss of productive assets, mitigate further exacerbation of food insecurity and prevent negative coping strategies of affected households. Therefore, the agriculture sector objective is to provide livelihood support and protection to the affected households. The plan will target affected households with provision of short maturing variety of seeds, agricultural inputs, animal health interventions and animal feed interventions in flood affected areas of the country. The response will be tailored to the livelihood zones targeted by the Agriculture Task Force. Cash Plus packages will be encouraged as the main format of the livelihood response, providing in-kind livelihood support with cash assistance for affected households to meet their immediate need and restart their livelihood activities. Coordination for supplementary cash assistance to the livelihood response will be encouraged.

Priority response

Provision of livelihood support through cash and/or in-kind support:

- Provision of seeds and agricultural tools.
- Provision of animal health services to vulnerable households.
- Provision of animal feed for core-breeding livestock.

Table 8: Agriculture cluster

Activity	Indicator	Targets	Ongoing response	Budget		
				Total Budget required	Available Budget (USD)	Gap (USD)

				(USD)		
Provision of seeds and agriculture tools	# of households that received in kind or cash for agricultural inputs (disaggregated by gender)	91,000 households		4 M	-	4 M
Provision of animal health services	# of household that received in kind or cash for animal treatment interventions (disaggregated by gender)	190,000 households		3.25 M	-	3.25 M
Provision of animal feed for core-breeding livestock	# of household that received in kind or cash for animal health feed interventions (disaggregated by gender)	190,000 households ¹		8.4 M	-	8.4 M
Sub total		283,831 households		15.7 M	-	15.7 M

¹ Livestock interventions (health and feed) target same households.

Figure 2: Gap analysis

Clusters	Required budget (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Budget gap (USD)	Remark
Search and rescue	10,000		10,000	
ES/NFIs	10,756,000	3,441,100	7,314,900	
Food	10,400,000	4,400,000	6,000,000	
Health	7,654,672	0	7,654,672	
Nutrition	897,373	0	897,373	
WaSH	1,582,712	0	1,582,712	
Protection	1,021,198	0	1,021,198	
Agriculture	15,700,000	0	15,700,000	
Total	48,021,955	7,841,100	40,180,855	

Coordination and Implementation Modalities

The National Flood Taskforce (FTF) has a regular weekly and ad-hoc meeting as required to monitor the situation and provide support upon request from the regional level. Moreover, NDRMC staff, both at national and sub-national levels, will be on a regular stand-by on a 24-hours basis to respond to the immediate needs. The national Flood Task Force may require its members and partners to call upon extraordinary meetings, and request for rapid responses as the situation requires.

Federal level. The overall leadership for disaster responses including flooding in Ethiopia rests with the Federal NDRMC. NDRMC in collaboration with regional, zonal and woreda disaster preparedness and prevention bureaus manages the disaster preparedness, coordination and responses. At the federal level the Flood Task Force, led by NDRMC and comprising of representatives from line ministries, donors, UN agencies and NGOs, leads operational level planning and response coordination. Through the Flood Task Force close monitoring, planning and response coordination activities are undertaken for flood emergency. Strategic Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), Regional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and Flood Task Forces activated to mobilize and prioritize scarce resources and coordinate emergency incident status information and resources as required.

Regional level. Most regions, especially those anticipated to be affected by flooding this year have included flood preparedness and response components in their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs). The regions are therefore prepared to plan and carryout search and rescue operations and to coordinate joint impact assessment and humanitarian response to flood affected and displaced households. The EPRPs help inform the coordination efforts through the Flood Task Force. Regional DRM-TWG Coordination and Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) would be established and/or activated as required.

Woreda/community level. Local governments with flood prone communities closely coordinate awareness creation and messaging of the threats of flooding and take appropriate emergency response measures including relocating at risk population to higher grounds. Activities include dissemination of flood alert messages and continuous monitoring updates, and coordination of flood emergency response at times of flooding. Incident command Posts would be established depending on the severity of the disaster.

Table 9: Contact list of focal points both at federal and regional level for the flood response.

Federal and regional contacts			
Name	Organization	Email	Telephone number
Almaz D Woldetsadik	NDRMC	demessiead@gmail.com	0946653944
Negiye Hailu	NDRMC	negyehailu21@gmail.com	0912955856
Beletu Tefera	NDRMC	teferabeletu@gmail.com	0 911339040
Zealelem Letyibelu	UNOCHA	letyibelu@un.org	0911600391
Biruk Kebede	UNOCHA	kebede@un.org	0911188216
Gebreegziabher Lemma	UNICEF	Glemma@unicef.org	0911002523
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Annexes:

Annex 1: Ethiopia: Flood Affected and Displaced Figures, 07 September 2020

Region	Zone	Woreda	Flood Affected (Individual)	Flood Displaced (Individuals)
Afar	Zone 1	Asayita	23,450	14,070
	Zone 1	Dubti	7,770	4,662
	Zone 1	Mille	1,250	750
	Zone 2	Afambo	9,400	5,640
	Zone 2	Dalol	2,700	1,620
	Zone 2	Teru	3,000	1,800
	Zone 3	Awash Fentale	12,890	11,890
	Zone 1	Garani	3,550	2,130
	Zone 4	Amibara	37,670	37,670
	Zone 5	Gewane	25,065	22,550
	Zone 3	Gelalo	25,975	16,810
	Zone 3	Dulecha	10,201	8,650
	S. Total			162,921
Amhara	South Gondar	Dera	14,840	0
	South Gondar	Fogera	27,179	0
	South Gondar	Libokemkem	0	0
	Central Gonder	Dembia	24,480	3,100
	Central Gonder	Gonder Zuria	3,315	0
	Oromia zone	Arthuma	10,965	700
	Oromia zone	Dewa Cheffa	14,790	0
	Oromia zone	Kemissie	16,065	500
	South Wollo	Tewlehdere	1,161	0
	South Wollo	Delanta	1,350	0
	South Wollo	Worebabu	5,162	0
	South Wollo	Tenta	1,850	0
	North Shoa	Shoa Robit	13,515	800
	North Shoa	Anstokia	9,818	910
	S. Total			144,490
Gambella	Anuak	Abobo	250	0
	Anuak	Gog	2,145	1,611
	Anuak	Jor	7,339	4,250
	Anuak	Dimma	1,730	1,300
	Anuak	Godere	716	156
		Gambella zuria	7,889	706
		Gambella town	1,116	116
	Nuer	Lare	1,400	1,400
	Nuer	Wantwa	2,395	2,395

Region	Zone	Woreda	Flood Affected (Individual)	Flood Displaced (Individuals)
	Nuer	Makuay	2,250	2,250
	Nuer	Itang	2,175	2,175
	Nuer	Akobo	2,460	2,460
S. Total			31,865	18,819
Oromia	East Shewa	Bora	2,166	1,950
	East Shewa	Liben Chiquala	1,887	1,887
	East Shewa	Fentale	25,554	25,554
	East Shewa	Boset	9,677	2,812
	East Shewa	Merti	989	989
	East Shewa	Wolenchiti town	300	0
	East Shewa	Bole Town	135	0
	East Shewa	Adama	14,888	0
	Finifine Sp.woreda	Sebeta Hawas	3,686	3,686
	Finifine Sp.woreda	Wolmera	2,648	1,896
	South West Shewa	Illu	10,726	1,830
	South West Shewa	Dawo	2,636	1,964
	West Shoa	Ejere	10,002	2,655
	Arsi	Ziway Dugda	6,040	0
	Arsi	Dodota	3,976	0
	Arsi	Merti	3,900	0
	Arsi	Robe	6,131	0
	Arsi	Monessa	3,576	0
	Arsi	Seru	9,575	0
	Arsi	Ticho	5,610	0
	Arsi	Tiyo	1,272	0
	Arsi	Jeju	2,243	0
	Arsi	Seru	1,075	0
	Arsi	Shenen	3,500	0
	Guji	Adola	1,078	0
	Bale	Agarfa	7,798	
	Bale	Sinana	9,835	
	Bale	Goba	11,920	
	Bale	Goro	690	
	East Hararghe	Melkabelo	27,250	150
	East Hararghe	Bedeno	22,400	0
	East Hararghe	Dader	18,585	400
	East Hararghe	Kumbi	2,759	0
East Hararghe	Haremaya	15,543	0	
East Hararghe	Goro /Mutti	42,000	0	

Region	Zone	Woreda	Flood Affected (Individual)	Flood Displaced (Individuals)
	East Hararghe	Meta	20,500	
	East Hararghe	Goro Gutu	3,345	
	East Hararghe	Gerawa	10,840	255
	East Hararghe	Jarso	3,685	
	East Hararghe	Haromaya	77,715	
	East Hararghe	Kersa	32,385	0
	East Hararghe	Kombolcha	7,045	0
S. Total			447,565	46,028
Somali	Fafen	Jiggjiga	3,000	0
	Fafen	Babilre	20,802	0
	Fafen	Awubere	2,340	0
	Shebele	Mustahil	47,460	14,520
	Shebele	Kelafo	34,326	10,992
	Shebele	Shabelley	600	0
	Shebele	Ferfer	16,314	978
	Siti	Gablalau	3,000	1,992
	Siti	Erer	9,720	5,880
	Siti	Hadagile	2,340	3,030
	Siti	Aysha	990	258
S. Total			140,892	37,650
SNNP	Guraghe	Enemor & Ener	451	0
	South Omo	Dasench	70,670	43,670
	South Omo	Nangatom	1,659	0
	South Omo	Hamer	6,530	1,633
	Silti	Hulbareg	524	524
	Silte	Kibet	1,989	1,989
	Silte	Siliti	6,843	6,843
	Silte	East Siliti	342	342
	Kefa	Kelo	365	365
	Kefa	Goba	325	325
	Dawro	Dawro (Zone)	423	423
S. Total			90,121	56,114
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	0	0
S. Total			0	0
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	0	0
S. Total			0	0
G. Total			1,017,854	292,863

Annex 2: Flood Impact Assessment - Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

I. Purpose and description

Ensure a coordinated multi-sector rapid assessment and response in an event of flood and related hazards. This SOP provides operational guidance to prepare for and respond to flood and related hazards.

II. Scope

The scope of this SoP is limited to flood, landslide and relate hazards, with some resulting in displacement.

III. Activities, Responsibilities and Procedures

<i>Time</i>	<i>Below are list of key activities and procedures to be followed by the responsible actors:</i>
(24hrs)	Step 1: In an event of humanitarian shocks and natural disaster such as floods, conflict and displacement, information received from different sources (e.g. government, partners, media outlets,) should go to NDRMC/RDPPB/RFSEWB immediately (less than 24 hrs).
(7 days)	Step 2: Depending on the scale of the disaster and existing capacity, RDPPB/RFSEWB to quickly decide and inform EWD-NDRMC at which levels (federal or regional) a multi-sector assessment needs to be conducted. Depending on this decision, region/federal government should do a multi-agency assessment within 7 days in order to determine the impact of the disaster on lives and livelihoods. Lifesaving emergency assistance should go without waiting on the final report. NDRMC should consider activating Incident Command Posts (ICP) in support of the assessment teams and Regional or Federal Emergency Operations Centres to coordinate the overall response.
(3 days)	Step 3: If the assessment is conducted at regional level, RDPPB/RFSEW to clear and submit report (max. of 2 pages) to NDRMC within 2 days of the end of the assessment mission. NDRMC to notify line ministries and OCHA as needed.
(7 days)	Step 4: Upon submission of the Assessment Report and regional request, NDRMC should determine whether or not the affected people will require additional support (e.g. financial, relief items, human,) from the federal warehouses to the regional hubs within 7 days. The assumption is that regional stockpiles are available and will be utilized immediately based on identified needs.
	Step 5: The multi-sector assessment report is expected to determine and clearly indicate the extent and duration of the multi-sector needs so as to enable the inclusion of the displaced people in the regular emergency relief programme.
	Step 6: The NDRMC-Led multi-agency National and Regional Flood Task Force will monitor the incident so as to determine whether the needs no longer exist or it requires continuous or additional support. Monitoring may be done daily, weekly, or as needed depending on the extent of the incident. This could be done through an additional multisector assessment or desk review.

Dissemination

The incident and multi-sector rapid assessment report should be disseminated within 24 hrs after the end of each mission to the responsible partners via printout and/or email using the below contact directories. The reports should originate from local authorities through phone to the NDRMC focal person at regional level and or federal level. The NDRMC focal person could call for ad-hoc FTF meeting as required.

Proposed: Multi-Sector/Cluster Initial Flood Affected Community Assessment Checklist | Key Informant Interview

Questionnaire number: |_|_|

Team Information					
1.	Date (day/month/year)	_ _ _ _ _	3.	Team Number:	_ _ _
2.	Name enumerator:		4.	Enumerator gender	Male Female
Site information					
5.	Region		6.	Zone	
7.	Woreda		8.	Kebele	
9.	Position coordinates (Optional)	Lat: _____; Long: _____	10.	Accessibility of site:	Yes No (no KI interview conducted)
11.	Obstruction to access:	1. Damage to bridge 2. Damage to culverts 3. Damage to access roads 4. Other 5. N/A 6 #of people surrounded by			
12.	Type of settlement	1. Host community 2. Planned camp/site 3. Spontaneous camp/site 4. Evacuation Centre 5. Collective center (constructed building)			
Key Informant (Primary)					
13.	Name of Key Informant:		14.	Role in community	
15.	Gender of Key Informant:	Male Female	16.	Contact No.	
OVERVIEW Community					
17.	Population Data Original	Male	Female	Children	Total
	a. Total population (# of)				
	b. Number of households (Total # of)				
18.	Vulnerable groups / individuals (# of / if # not available use none, few or many) #				
	a. Female headed household				
	b. Unaccompanied women without support				
	c. Child headed household				
	d. Unaccompanied children				
	e. People with physical/mental disabilities				
19.	Displacement situation				#
	a. # of displaced households arrived to site				
	b. Place of origin				
	c. # of displaced households departed from site				
	d. Place where they went to				
20.	How long are people expecting to be in their present locations due to the disaster?				
	1. 2-4 weeks 3. 9 weeks or more				
	2. 4-8 weeks 999. Don't know				

	f. Elderly people (60+ years)						
	g. People with need of medical care (<i>both critical and chronic health conditions</i>)						
	h. Pregnant and lactating women.						
Detailed questionnaire							
1	a. Total number of houses (shelters) in community?		3	What # of households need	#		
	(#)			1. Bedding items (sleeping mats and blankets)			
	b. Number of houses (shelters) completely damaged (un-livable)? (#)			2. Kitchen sets			
	c. Number of houses (shelters) partially damaged (livable)? (#)			3. Hygiene kits (washing basins, Jerri cans and soap)			
2	Current living conditions (# of population)?			4. Mosquito nets			
	1. No shelter			5. Adequate fuel and/or fire wood			
	2. Shelters below standards		4. Tents	6. Emergency Shelter kits (tarpaulins and rope)			
	3. Standard shelters or culturally appropriate shelters		5. Houses including from host families	7. House repair tools and materials			
	7. Other		6. Collective centers (constructed buildings)	8. Technical Training in shelter construction			
4	What is preventing the majority of people/IDPs from returning?		5	What percentage of standing crops is damaged in this Community? (999=don't know)			
	i) lack of safety/security ii) no livelihood			6	Number of Children attending school.	Girls	Boys
	iii) basic infrastructure damaged/destroyed 999. Don't Know				a. Before event		
				b. After event			
7	What are the main sources of livelihood in the community (in # of households)	#	7a	What are the percentage losses to each source of livelihood in the community?			
	1. Agriculture based -own farm or share cropping			1. Agriculture based - own farm/share cropping			
	2. Livestock based			2. Livestock based			
	3. Daily laborer			3. Daily laborer			
	4. Other			4. Other			
8	How far is the nearest physically accessible market? (distance in km)		9	Is food available at household level?			
10	What is the source of the food?			1. Plenty (no problem) 3. Not at all			
	1. Aid N/A	4.		2. Adequate (available but not enough) 999. Don't know			
	2. Own source						

3. Other	
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11	What portions of households are mainly relying on the listed water Sources for drinking water? (use none, few or many)			12	a) Does water from the main source appear clean? 1. No 999. Don't know 2. Yes		
	1. Protected dug Well, with hand pump		7. Motorized water system			b) If not, what are the impurities you may think? 1. Odor/smell 3. Suspended solids 2. Taste 4. Other	
	2. Unprotected dug well		8. Berkhad				
	3. Protected spring		9. Water tankering				
	4. Un protected spring		10. Borehole with hand pump				
	5. Canal/river		11. Other				
6. Dam/surface water		999. Don't know		c) Do the community used same water source for livestock			
13	What # of households defecate at listed locations after the event			15	d) Is water treatment chemical available at household level 1. yes 2. none 999. Don't know		
	1. Household Latrines, Pit latrines		3. Household Latrines, WC			5. Random open field	
	2. Household Latrines Pour flush		4. Communal Latrines			6. Designated open field	
14	How far is the nearest health facility?			16	7. Trench latrines		
	a. Distance (in km)				5. Status of Health facility 1) Fully Functional, 2) Partially functional 3) Non-Functional 4) Partially damaged 5) Totally Damaged/Destroyed.		
b. Time (in minutes) for walking			1. If it is, do you have sufficient supplies to deal with those outbreaks? Yes/No				
16	Case occurrences	cases	Deaths		2. Is the capacity of the health system sufficient to address any current emergency needs? Yes/No		
		Y/ No	Y/ No				
		N	N				
	Increased Pneumonia						
	Increased Diarrhea						
	Increased acute malnutrition						
	outbreak in the flood affected area						
	AWD						
	Malaria						
Measles							
Meningitis							
Other_____							

17	Tick all following services currently available at the health facility? 1. Ante-natal services 5. Curative services 2. Deliveries and post-natal 6. Surgery 3. Laboratory/ diagnostic 4. Vaccination and immunization	18	Tick all following nutrition services currently available at the health facility? 1. Stabilization services. 2. Outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP)services 3. screening, micronutrient and IYCF counselling services
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Proposed: Multi-Sector/Cluster Initial Flood Affected Community Assessment Checklist - Direct Observation Checklist

Team Information											
A.	Date (day/month/year)		B.	Team							
C.	Enumerator Name:		D.	Number of Enumerators						<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
E.	Sample Cod of site:										
INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE											
What is the level of damages to the following: (A: Fully Damaged B: Partially Damaged; C: No damage)											
1.	S. No	Type of Building	Category of Damage	S. No.	Type of Building	Category of Damage	# if available	S. No.	Type of Building	Category of Damage	
	i.	Hospitals (Health post/clinic/)		ii.	Water Supply System			iii.	Link roads		
	iv.	Bridges		v.	Warehouses			vi.	Electricity distribution		
	vii.	Power Station		viii.	Telecommunication			ix.	Network		
	x.	Fuel Stations		xi.	Shops and market			xii.	Irrigation channels system		
	xiii.	Schools		xiv.	Sewerage system			xv.	Houses (indicate how many)		
ENVIRONMENT											
2.	Are there debris/rubble from damaged building?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
3.	Is there stagnant water or area submerged by water?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
4.	Are there animal carcasses not disposed of?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
5.	Are there any signs of liquid or solid wastes?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
6.	Are there signs of soil erosion?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
7.	Are there signs of blockage of stream/river flow?							<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

Additional remarks: _____

