

JOINT GOVERNMENT – HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS’

NATIONAL MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN (Flood and Flood Related Hazards)

2024 ‘KIREMT’ SEASON



Photo Credit: EDRMC/Flood injikawa,
Gambella Region, 2023

June 2024
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

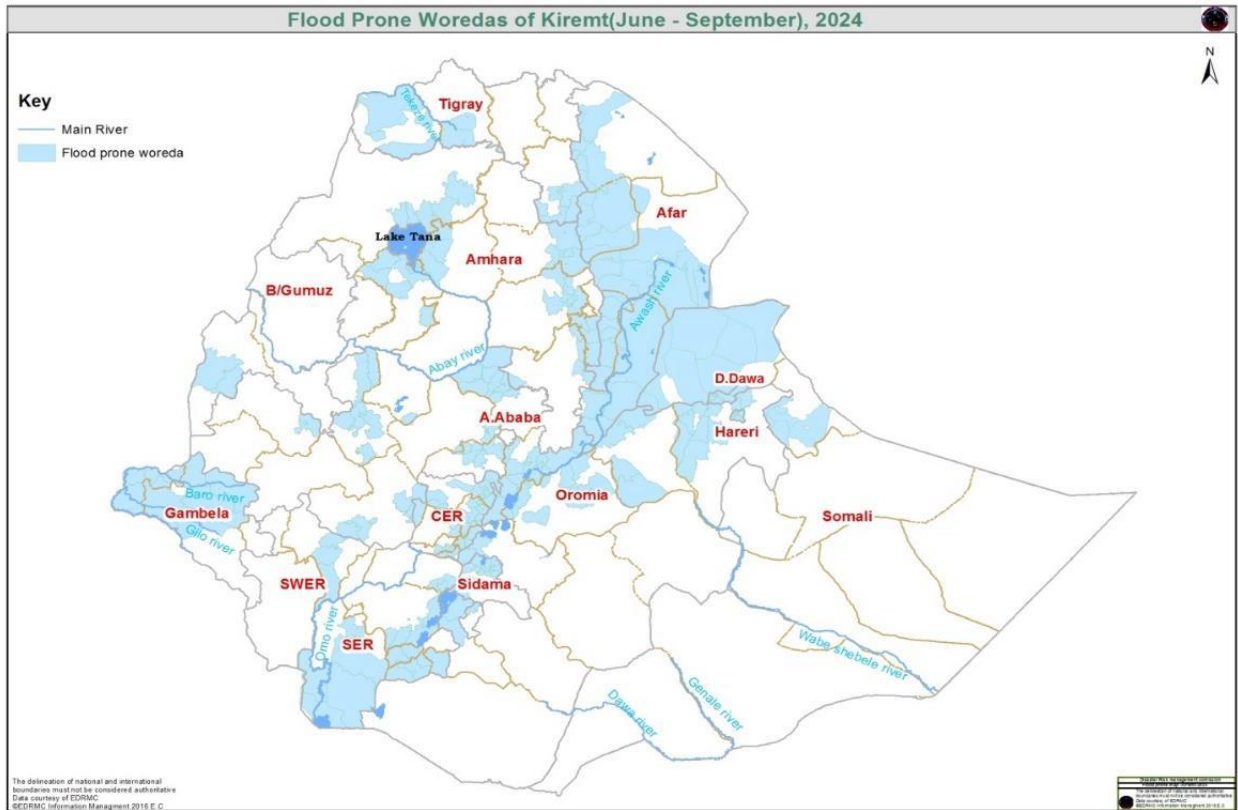
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ACRONYMS

BoWSA	Bureau of Women and Social Affairs
CP	Child Protection
DRM TWG	Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group
DRMO	Disaster Risk Management Office
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
EMI	Ethiopian Metrological Institute
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation
EPR SWG	Emergency Preparedness and Response Sub-Working Group
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
ESNFI	Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GP	General Practitioners
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
ICPAC	IGAD Center for Climate Predication and Application
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
IOD	Indian Ocean Dipole
IYCF-E	Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies
MA	Mine Action
MHCP	Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan
MHT	Menopausal Hormonal Therapy
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Center
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAR	Search and Rescue
UNICEF	United Nation Children’s Emergency Fund
WaSH	Water Hygiene and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization

Flood hazard map for the 2024 'Kiremt' Season, June 2024



Executive summary

The Government of Ethiopia, in fulfilling its mandate of protecting the lives of vulnerable communities as well as people living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, children and the elderly during disasters; in reducing their exposure to risk through preparedness, led the development of the 2024 Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (MHCP). The contingency plan has been developed to establish operational procedures for response to specific hazards based on risks identified by the Regional Disaster Risk Management Offices and Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission through the Coordination cluster based on seasonal weather forecast released by the Ethiopia Meteorological Institute (EMI) and other climate centers prediction criteria.

The contingency planning process used an Inter-agency approach which created an opportunity for government and its partners to anticipate and plan for disasters through a participatory process. This is done with the aim of minimizing damage to property and loss of life, and for timely, gender- responsive and coordinated humanitarian assistance which responds to different needs and priorities of vulnerable communities who have been affected by a disaster. This is especially important given the gendered impacts of climate change and anticipated effects of La Niña situation.

The 2024 '*Kiremt*' MHCP is based on the following prioritized anticipated hazards: floods; disease outbreak; landslides; and strong windstorms. This contingency plan is prepared based on two scenarios through which planning assumptions were developed. These are the most likely/worst -case and less likely/best-case scenario. After analysis of each scenario, the most likely scenario, 'for each hazard was identified and planned for at national level.

In summary, based on a strong likelihood of occurrence, the 2024 planning assumptions envision the following:

- Flooding will occur because of heavy rainfall and affecting more than 3 million people. Of this number, some 879,000 of them will likely be displaced and requiring relief assistance for a period of up to 3 months
- There will be extensive disease outbreaks. Significant number of men, women, boys, and girls of different age groups are likely to be affected by Cholera and other water-born outbreaks such as eye infections, skin conditions, and Malaria
- Moderate and localized landslides and strong windstorms will cause considerable damage to local infrastructure, and crops requiring assistance.

Upon the occurrence of a disaster, assessments will be conducted at community level. The purpose of the multi-agency assessment will be to determine the extent of damage to property and infrastructure, as well as the impact on men, women, boys, and girls of all age groups and their livelihoods. This information will allow national-level decision-making on activation of coordinated and effective response based on the Contingency Plan.

The 2024 Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan was developed through the cluster system approach. There are 10 operational clusters namely: Agriculture; Food; Nutrition; Health;

Education; Protection; Shelter and NFIs; Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH), Logistics and Search and Rescue (SAR). The Government through Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission is responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery activities including the implementation of the Emergency response of the contingency plan.

At the regional and sub-regional levels, the local Government are mandated to coordinate any emergency-related activities in their regions/zones/woredas. Operational partners (UN, I/LNGOs, Red Cross, CSOs) will be required to provide the necessary technical, financial and material support.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia is prone to a variety of slow and sudden-onset disasters which include floods, drought, strong winds, hailstorms, landslides, pest infestations, disease outbreaks, and conflict displacement. In Ethiopia, climate variability and climate change impacts are now more than ever, becoming more frequent and increasing in magnitude and spatial distribution. Disasters disrupt people's livelihoods, endanger human and food and nutrition security, damage infrastructure and hinder economic growth and development, among others. There is also documented evidence corroborating the strong relationship that exists between gender equality and disaster resilience. Accordingly, women, men, boys and girls that belong to different age groups and different socioeconomic divides have distinct vulnerabilities.

Consequently, they experience disasters differently. They prepare for, cope and recover differently hence the Contingency Plan and actual implementation of the responses will have to respond to the different needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, boys and girls of all age groups. On the micro level, disasters have resulted in a more fragile and less resilient household unit further exacerbating and compounding vulnerabilities and inequalities particularly for the female and child headed households.

Inter-agency contingency planning is essential to ensure that humanitarian agencies/organizations in the country are ready to manage future uncertainty by developing responses to the likely disasters. The multi-hazard contingency plan acts as a framework for resource mobilization for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

The 2024 Multi-hazard Contingency Plan was developed as a collaborative effort and consultative process under the leadership and guidance of the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission through the Regional Disaster Risk Management Offices and national cluster system, which is composed of members from government line ministries and UN Agencies, NGO, and other humanitarian actors.

In line with the Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Policy and the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response build on existing activities and partnerships developed through various country programmes of cooperation (Government, UN agencies, Ethiopia, Red Cross Society and NGOs) meant to build the resilience of communities to disasters. Additional need-based programmes will be established to support humanitarian action, recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

In the current plan, there are 10 operational clusters: Agriculture; Food; Nutrition; Health; Education; Protection; Shelter and NFIs; Logistics, Search and Rescue (SAR), Water Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH). All clusters are required to align their response interventions to the MHCP and ensure early recovery interventions in their plans. These clusters work under the guidance of the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group, Emergency Preparedness and Response Sub-working Group, and Inter-Cluster Coordination platforms. Considering that government has the primary responsibility for preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation, each cluster is led by a key government Ministry or Department that identifies focal persons.

These clusters have mainstreamed monitoring and reporting into their activities to track humanitarian response performance. The purpose of this is to enable the government to be informed of progress, existing capacity, and resource gaps with respect to the response, as well as to generate information for resource mobilization and fulfils their accountability responsibilities. Other clusters like the logistics cluster serve the rest of the clusters through support functions like warehousing and transport for the prepositioning of equipment or supplies. Inter-Cluster Coordination is therefore crucial in ensuring that the activities of all clusters are well coordinated.

Humanitarian actors must always have to abide by the ‘do no harm’ principle and at all costs avoid compromising the rights and dignity of the affected men, women, boys, and girls. For the purposes of this Contingency Plan, vulnerable populations are those men, women, boys and girls of all age groups whose lives and livelihoods are at risk because of the hazards envisaged in this plan. Within this category, the plan recognizes men, women, boys, and girls with special needs like the elderly, people with disabilities, chronically ill, injured persons, pregnant and lactating women, and children as particularly vulnerable and needing special protection measures.

1.1. Objectives

The principal objective of the MHCP is to anticipate and forecast imminent disasters, predict possible consequences, better prepare for necessary measures, saving lives, minimize the disaster impact, ease sufferings of the affected people through preparedness, humanitarian response and recovery assistance provisions. Fully costed MHCP will be instrumental for the government, international organizations, CBOs, institutions, and private sector partners to anticipate the cost of interventions, allocation of resources and advocate for emergency programme support and assistance.

1.2. Summary of Requirements

The Specific cluster targets are outlined in respective cluster preparedness, response and recovery plans. Table 1 and 2 below provides overall financial requirements for each cluster and cluster requirements by phases.

Table 1: Overall cluster requirement

Cluster	Total requirement (USD)	Available (USD)	Gap (USD)
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Search and rescue	40,000	-	40,000
Food	45,900,000	0	45,900,000
Agriculture	34,000,000	0	34,000,000
Nutrition	1,941,963	1,290,387	651,576
Health	3,332,592	275,000	3,057,592
WaSH	23,821,968	12,932,946	10,889,022
Education	23,722,050	0	23,722,050
Protection	6,779,350	0	6,779,350
ES/NFIs	17,165,326	474,000	16,691,326
CCCM	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
Cross cutting	480,000	0	480,000
Logistics	1,000,000	800,000	200,000
Total	161,183,249	15,772,333	145,410,916

Table 2: Clusters requirements by phases

Cluster	Preparedness (USD)	Response (USD)	Recovery (USD)	Total
Search and rescue	10,000	30,000	-	40,000
Food	-	45,900,000	-	45,900,000
Agriculture	5,500,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	34,000,000
Nutrition	121,822	1,820,141	0	1,941,963
Health	1,462,000	1,703,942	166,650	3,332,592
WaSH	643,691	15,614,733	7,563,544	23,821,968
Education	1,728,000	18,641,550	352,500	23,722,050
Protection	1,627,250	5,152,100	0	6,779,350
ES/NFIs	21,500	14,443,826	2,700,000	17,165,326
CCCM	700,000	2,300,000	0	3,000,000
Cross cutting	380,000	100,000	0	480,000
Logistics	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Total	12,194,263	121,706,292	24,282,694	161,183,249

1.3. Contingency plan layout

This MHCP prioritizes four hazards namely: floods, landslides, disease outbreak, and strong windstorms. The first section highlights risks, scenarios, planning assumptions and consequences for each of the hazards. The second section summarizes the assessment and coordination modalities by specifying the roles and responsibilities to be fulfilled by various actors during assessments. The third section outlines the activities to be undertaken by different clusters of stakeholders during preparedness, emergency response and early recovery.

SECTION ONE

2. HAZARDS, SCENARIO AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

2.1. EMI WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR 2024 'KIREMT' SEASON

The Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) has predicted above normal rainfall in the coming rainy season (Kiremt) mainly over the central and eastern half of Tigray, Afar, East Amhara, northern Somali, Dire Dawa, Harari and part of eastern Oromia. In addition, normal and above normal rainfall is expected in the western half of the country. The institute has urged the public to remain vigilant in case of heavy flooding and socio-economic activities disruption related to agriculture, health care and water supply, animal pasture and the like. EMI also indicated that a transition from El Niño to ENSO neutral from April-June 2024 (85% chance), with the odds of La Niña developing by June to August 2024 (60% chance), ENSO Nino $-3.4 + 0.34^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the latest Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) $+0.22^{\circ}\text{C}$.

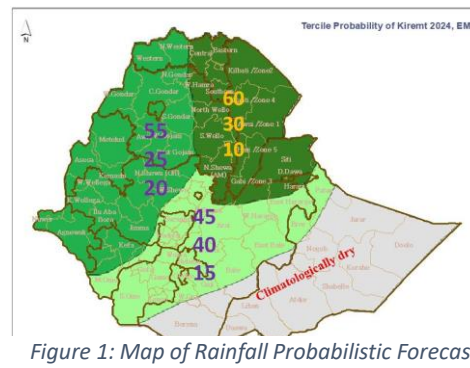


Figure 1: Map of Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Kiremt 2024

EDRMC also issued alert messages for the current 'Kiremt' rainy season (June-September 2024) based on the recent forecast by the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI), which projects normal and above normal rainfall during the season, with likelihoods of flash floods and overflow of rivers in flood-prone areas. The objective of the alert is to inform preparedness and prevention measures and mobilize response in case of flood events. While historical data shows that July and August register heavy rainfall that would result in flooding, some areas may see an early onset of rains due to unpredictable weather patterns. Hence, timely dissemination of the Flood Alert to relevant stakeholders in time is crucial.

2.2. PRIORITIZED HAZARDS

Generally, the high amounts of rainfall will likely trigger flooding in the flood prone areas especially River outlet and Lake Shore areas and other low-lying areas. The following are the likely hazards to base the planning assumptions and scenarios on: Floods, landslides, strong windstorms and disease outbreaks.

2.3. SCENARIOS AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS FOR PRIORITIZED HAZARDS

The following two scenarios (most likely/worst -case and less likely/best-case) are considered in line with the Ethiopian Metrological Institute (EMI) weather forecast for the 2024 'Kiremt' season. The weather forecast shows that southern and eastern Tigray, eastern Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, western and eastern Oromia, Afar, northern Somali, Gambella and most parts of Southwest Ethiopia, Dire Dawa and Harari people of Ethiopia

will dominantly receive above normal rainfall. With the most likely or worst-case scenario, heavy rains will likely cause flood damages on lives and livelihoods especially on communities living in low laying and along river side areas. The second assumption is less likely or best-case scenario, and in this case EMI weather forecasts will not hold true and there is no/less risk of flooding due to heavy fall of rain.

Most-likely/worst-case scenario

This scenario is based on the following assumptions:

In line with EMI weather forecast for the 2024 'Kiremt' season, flooding can happen due to flash floods, river overflow and back flow of lakes in flood prone areas of the country. Flash and River flood prone areas in eastern and western Amhara, Southern Tigray, Dire Dawa, Gambella, areas along Awash River in Afar, upper Awash in Oromia and Wabe Shebelle River in Somali were also considered as at risk due to the occasionally anticipated heavy rainfall in the regions and neighboring upstream areas. Based on this scenario and the assumptions, it is estimated that some **1,600,530** people will be affected by River and Flash floods during 2024 'kiremt' season, of which **443,597** people (28 percent of the total affected population) across the country are likely to be displaced (see below Table 3).

Table 3: Estimated Figure for the 2024 'Kiremt' Contingency Plan

Region	Number of People likely to be affected	Number of people likely to be displaced	No of HH to be affected by flood	No of HH to be displaced by flood
Amhara	239,100	14,268	47,820	9,564
Afar	51,540	28,393	10,308	2,062
Benishangul-Gumuze	139,948	9,788	27,990	5,598
Harari	2,880	1,375	576	115
Tigray	323,185	110,960	64,637	12,926
Southwest Ethiopia	13,572	1,735	2,714	543
Sidama	42,415	2,180	8,483	1,697
Oromia	466,820	155,261	93,364	18,673
Gambella	27,171	16,021	5,434	1,087
Central Ethiopia	15,000	7,500	3,000	600
Dire Dawa	5,000	2,000	1,000	200
South Ethiopia	118,397	25,000	23,680	4,736
Somali	155,502	69,116	25,917	4,320
Total	1,600,530	443,597	314,923	62,121

2.4. NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE CAPACITY ANALYSIS

EDRMC in collaboration with humanitarian partners coordinate the overall humanitarian response in Ethiopia. At the national level, the key joint strategic forum is the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRM-TWG) and Emergency Preparedness and Response Sub-Working Group (EPR-SWG) that plays a key role in the coordination of the humanitarian response. It is chaired by the EDRMC and co-chaired/facilitated by OCHA. The inter-cluster coordination mechanism at the national and regional levels will support the implementation of the MHCP for 2024.

Clusters/sectors are led by the Government line Ministries and the UN Cluster Lead Agencies and other humanitarian partners. A total of 10 clusters are expected to contribute to the MHCP.

Although a coordination arrangement was created, resources are only made available after a disaster has occurred, which substantially delays relief efforts. However, the new Early Warning and early action system improvement roadmap seeks to strengthen through establishment of national disaster relief fund as a preparedness mechanism. With this development, the capacity to timely respond to disasters will be enhanced. Until this is realized, nevertheless, there exists capacity gaps especially in regions, zones and woredas which are considered to be 'disaster prone'. Government institutions at the national, regional, zonal and woreda levels face many challenges, including the following:

- Scarce financial resources for maintenance of existing disaster response structures and to ensure effective emergency response and updating of regional contingency plans.
- Inadequate Early Warning and Surveillance Systems for many disasters including floods, cholera, strong windstorms and disease outbreaks.
- Inadequate transport and communication facilities impeding dissemination of early warning messages, rapid assessments and disaster response.
- Inadequate capacity (human, technical, material and financial) for coordination at regional, zonal and woreda levels which negatively impact timely and effective assessment, response and information management during disasters.
- Inadequate capacity to fully integrate gender and protection during all stages of from needs analysis/assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of responses.

SECTION TWO

3. ASSESSMENT MODALITIES AND COORDINATION

This section provides a summary of how assessments and coordination of emergency activities will be carried out.

3.1. ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the assessment is to gather information on the impacts and quantify the extent of damage caused by a disaster on men, women, boys and girls of all age groups, their livelihoods and infrastructure. This information will allow for the activation of a coordinated and effective gender transformative response to the disaster and facilitate the initiation of the planning of early recovery measures. Additionally, assessment reports play a fundamental role of resource mobilization for the identified needs.

The responsibility of undertaking the flood and related hazards assessments is assigned to the EPR SWG members led by EDRMC. The multiagency assessment will fully integrate gender analysis in order to help identify the specific needs, priorities and capacities of men, women, boys and girls of all age groups.

3.2. ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND TIMELINE FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Real time data which is gender and age sensitive is critical for decision making in any emergency. In order to facilitate rapid and efficient real time data collection during disasters, various assessment forms which have fully integrated gender and age, designed in specific reporting formats including checklists, timeline for emergency response have all been developed and are provided in the Annexes. The process further informs timely response to the affected men, women, boys and girls of all age groups in the targeted areas.

3.3. ACTIVATION OF INTERAGENCY ASSESSMENT MISSION

An interagency assessment mission will be deployed to the affected areas within 48 hours upon receipt of:

- Reports from regional DRMOs on a disaster affecting more than 1,000 households within a period of 1 week for rapid onset or a period of 2 to 3 weeks for slow onset.
- Information on occurrence of a disaster is received from the affected regions but reports on the extent of damage and number of men, women, boys and girls affected are not forthcoming and there is an indication that the number of affected households are more than 1,000.

3.4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal level: The overall leadership for disaster response including flooding in Ethiopia rests with the Federal EDRMC and regional, zonal and woreda disaster

preparedness/prevention bureaus. At the federal level, the EPR SWG led by EDRMC comprising representatives from line ministries, donors, UN agencies and NGOs leads operational level planning and response coordination. Through the EPR SWG close monitoring, planning and response coordination activities are undertaken for flood emergencies.

Regional level: Most regions, especially those anticipated to be affected by flooding this year have included flood preparedness and response in their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRPs) and regions also prepared a separate MHCP. These regions are therefore prepared, at least to some extent, to plan and carry out search and rescue operations and to coordinate joint impact assessment and humanitarian response to flood affected communities and displaced households. The EPRPs help inform the coordination efforts through the Flood Task Force, Emergency Operation Centers and Incident Command Posts.

Woreda/community level: Local governments do community awareness creation and messaging about the threats of flooding and take appropriate actions including relocating of at-risk population to higher ground. Activities include dissemination of flood alert messages and continuous monitoring updates and coordination of flood emergency response at times of flooding.

3.5. COORDINATION ARRANGEMENT

The following is a summary of coordination arrangements and activities between Government, UN agencies, RCS and NGOs:

- The Government through EDRMC is responsible for disaster risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. These interrelated activities are done in coordination with relevant line ministries and departments.
- The National EPR SWG and REOC including clusters coordinate all activities at all levels through which service delivery, surveillance, monitoring, data collection, analysis and dissemination are coordinated during disasters.
- Donor, UN agencies and I/LNGO will provide the necessary support for an effective and timely response to emergencies.
- The Cash Working Group provides support to key decision-making issues around cash transfer programming and strengthens linkages between the humanitarian and development activities.

SECTION THREE

4. CLUSTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY PLANS

4.1. Objectives

To facilitate appropriate coordination arrangements, communication and assessment activities between Government, UN, and NGOs including ERCS in responding to emergencies and during contingency planning process.

4.2. Search and Rescue

Considering that floods bring about devastating damage to infrastructure, many people surrounded by waters are unreachable for assistance, which further inhibits the supply of food and other necessary items to affected communities. There is a 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. The search and rescue targeted 10% of the displaced people and a total of US\$ 40,000 budget is required.

Table 4: Current available boat and pre-positioning locations

Pre-positioning location	EDRMC	UNICEF	RDPPB	Remark
Oromia	4 motor boats			
Gambella		2 motor boats		
Amhara		7 motor boats		
Afar			4 motor boats	
Somali			5 motor boats	

4.3. Agriculture Cluster

4.3.1. Budget required and target: **34 million USD and 444,397 people**

4.3.2. Objective: To mitigate the impact of floods on the livelihoods of the vulnerable crop farmers, pastoral and agro-pastoral households through crop, cash and livestock support

4.3.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	Provide unconditional cash to the most vulnerable households to support their activities to prepare for the possible floods	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	July	\$ 2 500 000	-	\$ 2 500 000

	Awareness on good agricultural practices,	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	July	\$1 000 000	-	\$1 000 000
	Sensitization on strategic destocking	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	July	\$1 000 000	-	\$1 000 000
	Dissemination of early warning information	EMI, FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	July	\$1 000 000	-	\$1 000 000
	Total			5,500,000		5,500,000

4.3.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	Distribute hermetic bags and tools to help farmers safely store their harvest.	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	August	\$2 000 000	-	\$2 000 000
	Distribute seeds for rapid replanting using the receding floodwater.	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	August	\$7 500 000	-	\$7 500 000
	Deliver animal health interventions to reduce the risk of flood-induced disease	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	July	\$ 3 000 000	-	\$ 3 000 000
	Provide unconditional cash to the most vulnerable households to support their activities to cope with the impact of floods.	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	August	\$ 2 500 000	-	\$ 2 500 000
	Total			15,000,000		15,000,000

4.3.5. Emergency recovery activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	cash-for-work (land rehabilitation with runoff water, basic repair of critical agriculture community assets)	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	August	\$5 000 000	-	\$5 000 000
	Restocking with small livestock for vulnerable households	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	September	\$ 2 000 000	-	\$ 2 000 000
	Seed multiplication	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	September	\$ 2 500 000	-	\$ 2 500 000
	Cash for livelihood support (IGAs and small businesses)	FAO, MoA and Agriculture cluster partners	August	\$4 000 000	-	\$4 000 000
	Total			13,500,000		13,500,000

4.4. Education Cluster

4.4.1. Budget required and target:

Total estimate of 1,492 schools are forecasted to be impacted by the rainy season causing around 1.2 million children not to resume classes on time. Teachers and school community of the schools will also be impacted. The Education Cluster plans to target 19% of those anticipated to be impacted.

The below table estimates the number of affected school age children and the number of schools that would be impacted by seasonal rainfall. Assuming 40% of the population are school age children¹, close to 1.2 million school age children are predicted to be impacted and 326K children are at risk of displacement. Assuming a worst-case scenario of having 800 children in one school, the number of schools that are forecasted to be impacted are 1,492.

Hence, 384 schools and 192,063 children (50% F, 10% CwDs) and in addition 9,549 teachers (1 teachers for 50 students ratio) are targeted.

Region	Affected	Displaced	HH Affected	HH Displaced	Affected Children Estimate	Displaced Children Estimate	Schools
Tigray	323,186	110,960	64,637	12,927	129,274	44,384	259

¹[USAID Ethiopia Fact Sheet - Education and Youth - October 2020](#)

Amhara	239,100	14,268	47,820	9,564	95,640	5,707	191
Afar	51,540	28,393	10,308	2,062	20,616	11,357	41
BG	139,948	9,788	27,990	5,598	55,979	3,915	112
Harari	2,880	1,375	576	115	1,152	550	2
South West	13,572	1,735	2,714	543	5,429	694	11
Sidama	42,415	2,180	8,483	1,697	16,966	872	34
Oromia	466,821	155,262	93,364	18,673	186,728	62,105	373
Gambela	27,171	16,021	5,434	1,087	10,868	6,408	22
Central Ethiopia	15,000	7,500	3,000	600	6,000	3,000	12
Dredwa	5,000	2,000	1,000	200	2,000	800	4
South Ethiopia	118,398	25,000	23,680	4,736	47,359	10,000	95
Somali	155,502	69,117	25,917	4,320	62,201	27,647	124
Total	1,600,533	443,599	314,923	62,121	640,213	177,440	1,280

4.4.2. Objective:

During the rainy season, which partially coincides with the calendar break, our response is twofold: education continuity and preventing school damages as well as repairing the damage. While students are on break, heavy rains can cause harm to school infrastructure, affecting roofs, walls, and drainage systems. Our goal is to ensure that when classes resume, students have a safe and conducive learning environment. By implementing emergency preparedness, response and recovery measures and allocating resources effectively, we can mitigate the negative impact of flooding on learning.

4.4.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	when	Unit Cost	Unit	Amount	Budget (USD)		
						Total	available	gaps
1	Develop contingency plans for schools	June - July	500	School	384	192,000.00	-	-
2	Elevating electrical equipment, sealing doors and windows, and securing outdoor items. Check drainage systems, gutters, and downspouts to	June - July	1000	Block	768	768,000.00		

	prevent future water accumulation							
3	Train Teachers on first aid, evacuation, and psychosocial support.	June - July	2000	Training of 40 teachers 16 hrs	384	768,000.00		
	Total					1,728,000.00	-	-

4.3.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	when	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount	Budget (USD)		
						Total	available	gaps
1	Assessment and inspection of the school premises for any flood-related damage or vulnerabilities.	Aug - Sept				The assessment can be conducted by collecting data from schools through woreda level education offices		
2	Provide hygiene supplies (e.g., soaps, sanitizers, clean water) to schools	Nov - Oct	Schools	120	384	46,080.00	-	-
3	Provide MHH kits and facilities to school age girls in the emergency impacted areas	Nov - Oct	Girls	60	35,810	2,148,600.00	-	-
4	Provide Psycho-Social Support to impacted teachers	Sept-Oct	Training	2000	384	768,000.00	-	-
5	Provide Teaching and Learning Materials to children impacted by the floods	Sept - Oct	Children	30	192,063	5,761,890.00	-	-
6	Conduct inclusive and participatory back to school campaign and awareness raising campaign for related health issues	Sept - Oct	Campaigns	500	384	192,000.00	-	-
7	Provide School Supplies and furniture replacement	Sept - Oct	Schools	1000	384	384,000.00	-	-
8	Provision of School Feeding to impacted primary school age children for the first two months	Sept - Oct	Children	60	59,683.00	3,580,980.00	-	-
9	Provision of Temporary Learning Centers to replace damaged schools until rehabilitation is complete	Sept - Oct	TLS	5000	1152	5,760,000.00	-	-
	Total					18,641,550.00	-	-

4.3.5. Emergency recovery activities

No.	Activities	when	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount	Budget (USD)		
						Total	available	gaps
1	Establish and Strengthen PTSA	Sept - Oct	Association	500	447	223,500.00	-	-

2	Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and cleaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear any debris, mud, or water accumulation from classrooms, hallways, and outdoor areas - Check drainage systems, gutters, and downspouts to prevent future water accumulation - Disinfect affected areas to prevent mold growth. - Repair any structural damage caused by flooding (e.g., walls, roofs, electrical systems, WASH facilities) 	Sept – Nov	Schools	5000	447	2,235,000.00	-	-
3	Provide Life Skill Training and enhance teachers' skills in inclusive education and trauma-informed teaching	Sept – Nov	Training	2000	447	894,000.00	-	-
	Total					3,352,500	-	-

4.5. Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster

4.5.1. Target: **395,267 people** and financial requirements: **USD\$ 217.2M**

4.5.2. Objective

Floods are one of Ethiopia's most common and devastating natural disasters, affecting millions of people every year. People living close to the riverside, particularly in Afar, Oromia, Sothern Ethiopia, and Somali regions, are exposed to recurrent floods that disrupt their normal activities and force them to be displaced to higher ground. Moreover, displaced people face additional challenges and risks when floods occur, as many of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) live in makeshift shelters and in shelters that are not resilient to rain and wind and lack adequate drainage.

The ES/NFI Cluster's goal is to provide timely and adequate shelter and essential household items for people affected by displacement so that they can maintain their health, security, safety, and dignity. The contingency plan anticipates that 887,194 people will be displaced in 13 regions due to flooding. However, the cluster has limited resources and capacity to respond to all the needs, so it will prioritize the regions and areas that are most vulnerable to recurrent flooding, such as Southern Oromia, Afar, Southern Ethiopia, and the Somali region. These areas have experienced multi-layered and multifaced displacements and losses of assets and livelihoods due to floods, and urgent and sustained shelter and NFI assistance are needed to save lives and improve the conditions. Similarly, IDP sites in Amhara and Tigray have faced flooding and shelter damage, pushing the IDPs further to more vulnerability and exposing them to health-related risks.

Response Strategy: Even though the flood-affected population may require essential household items, the Cluster response will focus on the displaced population. The response

will be diversified and tailored to the population needing to optimize the resources. 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 cluster will work with local authorities to find a more durable solution to avoid this recurring displacement of people due to flood.

4.5.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity-building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD) Total	available	gaps
1	Conducting regular and updated risk and vulnerability mapping and analysis of the flood-prone areas and locations and identifying the most at-risk populations and their needs and capacities	ES/NFI Cluster	June-Sept	12,000	6000	\$6,000
2	Establishing and maintaining pre-positioned stocks and pipelines of shelter and NFI materials and items and ensuring their adequacy, quality, and accessibility Managing the cluster partners' operational presence in the flood-prone areas	ES/NFI Cluster	As soon as the resource is available	0	0	0
3	Building and enhancing the technical and operational capacity of the ES/NFI cluster and its partners, as well as providing training and guidance on the best practices and standards of the shelter and NFI sectors	ES/NFI Cluster	June-Sept	6500	0	\$6,500
4	In coordination with the CCCM Cluster, implementing the Cluster Flood mitigation activities in the IDP sites prone to flood and shelter damage.		June-Sept	9000	0	\$9000
Total						\$21,500

4.5.4. Emergency response activities

The main objective of the preparedness activities and interventions is to enhance the readiness and capacity of the ES/NFI cluster and its partners to prevent, mitigate, and respond to the potential floods and their impacts. The preparedness activities and interventions include

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)	available	gaps
1	Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) that consider women's and children's needs to improve health and protection outcomes.	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 5,897,138	\$ 468,000	\$ 5,429,138
2	Provision of appropriate and essential Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ESNFI) to persons with disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness to improve health and protection outcomes.	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 2,204,999		\$ 2,204,999
3	Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected populations to improve their living conditions.	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 2,278,043		\$ 2,278,043
4	Provision of appropriate and essential Non-Food Items (NFI) to displacement-affected persons with disabilities, older people, and persons with chronic illness.	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 2,278,043		\$ 2,278,043
5	Provision of Emergency Shelter to the displacement affected population that considers people most at risk to reduce the likelihood of health and protection consequences.	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 2,484,055		\$ 2,484,055
6	Rehabilitation and strengthening of emergency shelters in the IDP sites	ESNFI Cluster partners	June-Sept	\$ 1,339,934		\$ 1,339,934
Total						\$ 14,443,826

4.5.5. Emergency recovery activities

The main objective of the recovery activities and interventions is to support the transition and resilience of the affected populations from the emergency phase to the recovery and development phase and to reduce their vulnerability and dependence on humanitarian assistance. The recovery activities and interventions include:

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)	available	gaps
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1	Conducting post-distribution monitoring and satisfaction surveys of the shelter and NFI assistance and protection provided to the affected populations and ensuring their feedback and learning are streamed in the future programming	ESNFI Cluster partners	After <i>Kiremt</i> season	\$266,823	0	\$266,823
2	Providing follow-up and maintenance support for the shelters and NFIs of the affected populations and ensuring their durability and functionality	ESNFI Cluster partners	After <i>Kiremt</i> season	\$800,471		\$800,471
3	Strengthening and empowering the community-based and local structures and mechanisms for the management and maintenance of the shelters and ensuring their ownership and participation	ESNFI Cluster partners and development actors	After <i>Kiremt</i> season	\$1,200,000		\$1,200,000
4	Implementing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures and activities related to the shelters ensuring their resilience and sustainability	ESNFI Cluster partners and development actors	After ' <i>Kiremt</i> ' season	\$1,200,000		\$1,200,000
5	Advocating and mobilizing resources and support for the ESNFI sector and ensuring their visibility and recognition	ESNFI Cluster	After <i>Kiremt</i> season	\$300,000		\$300,000

						\$2,700,000
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4.6. Food Cluster

4.6.1. Budget required and target: **USD 45.9 million**; targeting estimated **444,400** people likely to be displaced.

4.6.2. Objective: To provide emergency food assistance (cash or in-kind) to flood affected people.

Partners are currently targeting the severely food insecure woredas in Ethiopia, including those in the phase 4 and Phase 5 of the household economy analysis; and the internally displaced people in camps and camp-like settings. In addition, there are adjustments that are also considered by partners, based evidence from context monitoring analysis. The flood response will require timely support to the affected people and ensuring evidence-based targeting and prioritization of the affected people.

The cluster has projected that **US\$ 45.9 million** will be required to provide cash or in-kind food assistance to the severely affected individuals. The vulnerability-based targeting approach will be followed by partners to identify households that require assistance from partners; and this mechanism will involve analysis of various indicators that allow for prioritization of the households.

4.6.3. Response strategy:

- The food cluster and partners will continue to monitor the evolving flood situation in the country and gather information on the affected woredas and households affected by the floods.
- Through an integrated approach, the cluster and partners will ensure that the targeted households are verified against the ongoing food responses; to minimize inclusion and exclusion of some of the vulnerable people. Some of the affected regions are receiving cash or in-kind food assistance from the planned 2024 HRP prioritized plan.
- The cluster aims to continue with distribution of a standard food basket, which consists of cereals, pulses and V. Oil or an equivalent of cash in woredas where markets are assessed and confirmed to be functioning.
- Monitoring the food response will be conducted through onsite process monitoring and the post distribution implemented at household's level.

4.6.4. Emergency response activities and requirements

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Estimated Budget (USD)	Available	Budget (USD)
1	Distribution of cash or in-kind food commodities to meet the food needs of the affected people.	EDRMC, JEOP, WFP,	July - Dec	Total US\$45.9 million	-	Gaps US\$45.9 million

4.6.5. Food requirements per region and estimated costs

Region	Number of people likely to be displaced	Total (MT)	Budget (USD)
Tigray	111,760	11,366	11,539,734
Amhara	14,268	1,451	1,473,237
Afar	28,393	2,888	2,931,708
Benishangul-Gumuz	9,788	995	1,010,656
Harari	1,375	140	141,975
Southwest Ethiopia	1,735	176	179,147
Sidama	2,180	222	225,095
Oromia	155,262	15,790	16,031,516
Gambela	16,021	1,629	1,654,242
Central Ethiopia	7,500	763	774,410
Dire Dawa	2,000	203	206,509
South Ethiopia	25,000	2,543	2,581,365
Somali	69,117	7,029	7,136,648
Total	444,399	45,195	45,886,241

4.7. Health Cluster

4.7.1. Budget required and target: **USD 3,332,592** and **444,399 people**

4.7.2. Objective:

To reduce morbidity and mortality due to natural hazards by availing essential health services and strengthening the health system capacity to responds to disease outbreaks.

4.7.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps

1.	Training on outbreak control, 50 sessions, 1000 participants	WHO and health cluster partners	July-September	300,000	75,000	225,000
2.	Training on SAM management, 40 sessions, 600 participants	WHO, UNICEF and other health cluster partners	July-September	280,000	20,000	260,000
3.	Training of Woreda Health Office staff on water quality monitoring	WHO	July - August	628,000	30,000	598,000
4.	Operational cost of water quality monitoring missions (DSA, fuel)	WHO, UNICEF and other health cluster partners	July - September	110,000	10,000	100,000
5.	Deployment of TA to affected zones, 3 months	WHO	July - September	60,000	0	60,000
6.	Printing of guidelines, case definitions, reporting tools	WHO, UNICEF and other health cluster partners	July - August	84,000	20,000.0	64,000
	Total			1,462,000	155,000	1,307,000

4.7.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1.	RRT deployment, 50 teams of 5 for 2 weeks; four times	WHO and health cluster partners	July - September	300,000	50,000	250,000
2.	Supportive supervision, regional, 30 visits, 3 supervisors, twice	WHO and health cluster partners	July - September	72,000	10,000	62,000
3.	Health worker compensation (duty, overtime), 30 days	WHO and health cluster partners	July - September	100,000	0	100,000

4.	MHT operational cost, 40 teams for 3 months	Health cluster partners	July - September	162,000	0	162,000
5.	Coordination meetings at region, zone and woreda level	WHO and health cluster partners	July - September	70,000	10,000	60,000
6.	Procurement of emergency health supplies	WHO, UNICEF	July - September	999,942.0	50,000	942,942
	Total			1,703,942	120,000	1,576,942

4.7.5. Emergency recovery activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	Minor rehabilitation of health facilities damaged by floods	WHO and health cluster partners	September - November	166,649.6	0	166,649.6
	Total			166,649.6	0	166,649.6

4.8. Nutrition Cluster

4.8.1. Budget required and target: **USD 1.9 million** and **43,869 persons**

4.8.2. Objective: Enhance capacities to early prevent, detect and treat acute malnutrition in children under five years and in pregnant and lactating women affected by floods and displacement

4.8.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1.	Enhance Active screening for malnutrition	MoH, UNICEF, WFP, NGOs	Monthly	47,990.58	47,990.58	
2.	IYCF-E	All nutrition actors	Monthly	73,831.66		73,831.66
	Total			121,822.24	47,990.58	73,831.66

4.8.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1.	Treatment of acute malnutrition cases in children	MoH, EDRMC, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, NGOs	Continuously	459,177.09	219,224.18	239,952.91
2.	Supplementation of pregnant and lactating women	EDRMC, MoH, WFP	Continuously	1,360,963.69	1,023,171.76	337,791.93
	Total			1,820,140.77	1,242,395.93	3,062,536.71

4.9. Protection (CP, GBV, GP, HLP, MA) Cluster

4.9.1. Budget required and target: **500,000 people** will be targeted, and the budget required is close to **USD 6.8 million**.

4.9.2. Objective: To reduce and mitigate protection risks, the Cluster is looking to target about 7.4% of the persons at risk of being affected with prevention activities, mainly raising awareness to protection risks related to floods and training staff. In parallel, the Cluster aims to screen about 22.5% of those present in areas of displacement, including in evacuation centers, for vulnerability and referrals to specialized services

4.9.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1	GP - Awareness raising on possible risks and mitigation measures, relying on community	BowSA, humanitarian partners		1,005,000		1,005,000
2	GP, CP, GBV - Protection mainstreaming – relevant information and training will be delivered to non-protection service providers to enable them,	BowSA, humanitarian partners		69,000		69,000

	as much as possible, to identify the most vulnerable ones and safely refer them to necessary protection services.					
3	GBV - Training of frontline GBV services providers, on CMR, PSS, PFA, case management, etc.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		25,000		25,000
4	GBV - Conduct trainings on GBV non-specialized staff from other sectors trained on GBV mainstreaming and GBV pocket guide.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		10,000		10,000
5	HLP - Provide capacity building/training on HLP to duty-bearers, community leaders/representatives and implementing partners.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		68,250		68,250
6	MA - Conduct awareness raising and community engagement on Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.	Humanitarian partners		450,000		300,000
	TOTAL			1,627,250		1,627,250

4.9.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps

1	Vulnerability screening and referrals: partners will deploy monitors and set up protection desks – including by mobile teams – to assess the protection needs in affected areas and evacuation centers, provide information on available services, identify the most vulnerable ones, and refer them to essential services (including referral to case management)	BowSA, humanitarian partners		16,000		16,000
2	GP - Short-term emergency support package (cash, food, NFIs) based on vulnerability screening.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		960,000		960,000
3	GP, CP, GBV - Community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for men, women, girls, boys, including in friendly spaces.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		656,000		656,000

4	CP - Family tracing, reunification, and facilitation of alternative care arrangements	BowSA, humanitarian partners		400,000		400,000
5	GP, CP, GBV - Information provision / awareness raising (including on child protection and GBV risk mitigation) in evacuation centers	BowSA, humanitarian partners		600,000		600,000
6	GBV - Provision of core GBV response services, including Case management, psychosocial support, in-kind and multi- purpose cash assistance, and referral services through static facilities and mobile services.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		480,000		480,000
7	GBV - Distribute dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls of reproductive health age and provide multi- purpose cash support to survivors and vulnerable women and girls.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		640,000		640,000
8	GBV - Update referral pathways, and service directories to	BowSA, humanitarian partners		4,000		4,000

	include the flood affected areas not included in the current referral pathways.					
9	HLP - Conduct HLP assessments and analysis to understand the underlying HLP issues and challenges in the affected areas	BowSA, humanitarian partners		48,000		48,000
10	HLP - Provide information, counselling, and legal assistance (ICLA) to the affected populations on their HLP rights and entitlements, and facilitate their access to justice and remedies for HLP violations and disputes.	BowSA, humanitarian partners		742,500		742,500
11	HLP - Provide cash for rent for households affected by flood	BowSA, humanitarian partners		561,600		561,600
12	MA - Provide assistance to survivors of mines and explosive ordnance incidents and their family members	Humanitarian partners		44,000		44,000
	TOTAL			5,152,100		5,152,100

4.10. WaSH Cluster

4.9.1 Budget required and target: The estimated required is **\$23,821,968.17** for a targeted **444,399** individuals.

4.9.2. Objective: The objective of this WASH contingency plan is to minimize the impact of multi-hazards particularly flood and outbreaks in 2024 “Kiremt” season. The WASH multi-hazard contingency plan considered the emergency preparedness, emergency response as well as emergency recovery WASH activities.

4.9.3 Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1.	Mapping of WASH Supplies stoking for immediate response during and after the hazards	MoWE and UNICEF	June, July 2024	Not Applicable (NA)	NA	NA
	Rehabilitation works on existing Dyke Earthwork	MoWE	June, July 2024	564,743.80	0	564,743.80
	Costs to facilitate, monitor and support project activities	MoWE	June, July 2024	78,947.37	0	78,947.37
	Total			643,691.17		643,691.17

4.9.4 Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	Available (USD)	gaps
1	Water trucking along with water storage tanks	MoWE, WASH Partners , UNICEF	July, August, Sept 2024		1,368,261	
	Distribution of water treatment chemicals for bulk chlorination and household level water treatments	MoWE, WASH Partners , UNICEF	July, August, Sept 2024	3,583,432	161,350.64	2,053,820
2	Rehabilitation & maintenance of damaged water schemes as soon as possible	MoWE, WASH Partners , UNICEF	July, August, Sept 2024	1,326,821	1,092,051	234,770
3	Provision of essential WASH NFI	MoWE, WASH	July, August,	4,888,407	1,128,598.4	3,759,808

		Partners , UNICEF	Sept 2024			
4	Construction/rehabilitation of Emergency latrine with hand washing facilities, solid waste management and debris disposal	MoWE, WASH Partners , UNICEF	July, August, Sept 2024	5,285,410	1,079,427	4,205,983
6	Sanitation and hygiene messaging	MoWE, WASH Partners , UNICEF	July, August, Sept 2024	530,663	539,714	-
	Total			15,614,733	5,369,402.04	10,254,381

4.9.5. Emergency recovery activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		gaps
				Total	available	
1	Pipeline extension, Solarization and new water point	MoWE, WASH Partners, UNICEF	August, Sept 2024	7,179,544.0	7,179,544.0	-
5	Sanitation and Hygiene promotion activities	MoWE, WASH Partners and UNICEF	August, Sept 2024	384,000.00	384,000.00	-
	Total			7,563,544	7,563,544	-

4.11. CCCM Cluster

4.11.1. Budget required and target: **500,000 people** will be targeted, and the budget required is **USD 3 million**.

4.11.2. Objective: **Enhance capacities to mitigate the impact of floods and displacement** by strengthening coordination mechanisms, and preparedness for equitable access to services and assistance for all individuals within IDP sites, camp-like settings, and host communities. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of CCCM activities has been significantly affected by a lack of sufficient funding. Consequently, this shortfall has contributed to challenges with equitable access to services and assistance, leaving the vulnerable displaced population to severe protection risks.

4.11.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	Build the Capacity of the Government Authorities and Service Providers through different approaches of capacity building		Continuous	700,000	0	700,000
	Total			700,000		700,000

4.11.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
	Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures in the site level and restructure/establish coordination structures in Woreda and Zonal Level (including Mobile CCCM Response, support to community resource centers)		Continuous	700,000	0	700,000
	Promote the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and flood affected people, through targeted, community-centered multi-sector interventions that “do no harm” and contribute to social cohesion outcomes.		Continuous	600,000	0	600,000
	Care and Maintenance/Site Improvement, including Rehabilitation and Decommissioning		continuous	1,000,000		1,000,000
	Total			2,300,000		2,300,000

4.12. Cross-cutting: Accountability to affected people and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse

4.12.1. Budget required and target: The number of people targeted is 500,000 people and the budget required is \$480,000.

4.12.2. Objective: To ensure accountability to affected people, scale-up efforts will be made to identify preferred channels of giving feedback including on sensitive issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse. Both staff and community awareness will be increased in the preparedness and response phases.

4.12.3. Emergency preparedness and capacity building activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1	Printing GBV pocket cards for humanitarian staff	UNFPA		10,000	0	10,000
2	Printing of PSEA posters for staff and communities	UNFPA		20,000	0	20,000
3	Roll out ToT in targeted locations, 500 staff trained	UNWomen		50,000	0	50,000
4	Develop audio messages in target languages	OCHA		100,000	0	100,000
5	Review community preferences for reporting in targeted areas	OCHA		100,000	0	100,000
6	Establish joint feedback mechanism where appropriate	OCHA		100,000	0	100,000
	Total			380,000	0	380,000

4.12.4. Emergency response activities

No.	Activities	Responsible agencies	when	Budget (USD)		
				Total	available	gaps
1	Conduct rapid PSEA refresher training for frontline staff	PSEA Network members		50,000	0	50,000
2	Scale up community awareness activities on PSEA – training to integrate messaging across clusters			50,000	0	50,000
3	Ensure referral mechanisms are functioning and accessible					
	Total			100,000	0	100,000

4.13. Logistics clusters

4.13.1. Budget required: the total funding requirement is USD 1,000,000, with funding shortfall of USD 200,000 (20%).

4.13.2. Objective: upon request, the logistics cluster will provide support to ensure humanitarian organizations work together to identify and address common logistics needs or gaps. To respond to such requests, there are several coordination tools and mechanisms available to facilitate logistics support activities during an emergency response.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Table shows projected figure for the flood affected and displaced people

Region	Zone	Woreda	Pcode	No. people likely to be affected	No. population likely to be displaced
Tigray	Central	Abyi Adi Town	ET010211	5,842	5,842
Tigray		Adwa town	ET010212	14,034	14,039
Tigray		Ahferom	ET010202	14,917	1,492
Tigray		Axum town	ET010213	15,238	15,238
Tigray	Eastern	Adigrat town	ET010308	24,070	24,070
Tigray		Atsbi	ET010307	10,878	1,088
Tigray		Wukro town	ET010309	7,266	727
Tigray	Northwestern	Mekele sub cities		82,293	8,225
Tigray		Shire E/selassie	ET010108	28,250	12,193
Tigray		Selekleka town	ET010103	3,094	310
Tigray		Sheraro town	ET010107	4,105	411
Tigray		Tahtay Adiyabo	ET010101	16,800	1,680
Tigray	Southern	Alamata town	ET010411	8,000	800
Tigray		Enda Mekoni	ET010405	12,569	1,257
Tigray		Korem town	ET010410	4,048	405
Tigray		MayChew Town	ET010409	7,218	750
Tigray		Mekoni Town	ET010412	3,321	600
Tigray		Raya Alamata	ET010407	18,756	1,875
Tigray		Raya Azebo	ET010406	15,371	1,538
Tigray		Raya Chercher	ET010414	12,675	1,268
Tigray	Western	Kafta humera	ET010501	12,926	10,341
Tigray		setit Humera	ET010504	5,235	4,188
Tigray		Dansa	ET010506	1,740	1,392
Tigray		korarit	ET010508	1,204	963
Tigray		May gaba	ET010509	1,340	1,072
Tigray	S. Total			331,186	111,760

Amhara	South Gonder	Libo kemekem	ET030202	5,840	1,400
Amhara		Fogera	ET030203	14,547	2,800
Amhara		Dera	ET030209	6,525	858
Amhara		East/Dembia	ET031111	6,560	1,750
Amhara		W/Dembia	ET031125	3,280	750
Amhara		Gonder Zuria	ET031110	1,775	0
Amhara	West Gojam	B/Dar Zuria	ET031402	1,575	250
Amhara		S/Achefer	ET031301	4,531	0
Amhara	Oromia Sp. zone	Artuma	ET031004	7,825	0
Amhara		Kemisie	ET031006	10,000	250
Amhara		Jile Timuga	ET031003	4,250	250
Amhara		Dawa Chefa	ET031001	9,250	250
Amhara	East Gojam	Awubel	ET030612	6,000	250
Amhara		Machekel	ET030609	7,500	250
Amhara		Dejen	ET030613	9,000	425
Amhara	North Shoa	Antsokia	ET030507	7,893	455
Amhara		Ataye	ET030598	8,405	475
Amhara		Shewa Robit	ET030595	9,375	400
Amhara		Kewet	ET030512	8,500	0
Amhara		Efrata	ET030508	4,920	0
Amhara		Ensaro	ET030503	8,815	250
Amhara	North Wollo	Guba lafto	ET030307	9,250	0
Amhara		Woldiya T	ET030309	9,300	400
Amhara		Kobo	ET030302	7,750	250
Amhara		Mersa Town	ET030397	5,250	300
Amhara		Kobo town	ET030399	5,250	250
Amhara		Haberu	ET030308	8,000	325
Amhara	South Wollo	Ambasel	ET030404	6,560	280
Amhara		Kombolcha	ET041001	5,750	250
Amhara		Tehuledere	ET030405	5,900	150
Amhara		Desse Zuria	ET030409	6,750	250
Amhara		Hayik	ET030499	4,225	250
Amhara		Desse Town	ET030418	8,000	500
Amhara		Kalu	ET030407	10,750	0
Amhara	S. Total			239,100	14,268
Oromia	Arsi	Dodota	ET040805	7,505	2,025
Oromia		Jaju	ET040804	4,070	1,400
Oromia		Merti	ET040801	12,586	2,900
Oromia		Tiyo	ET040816	1,955	775
Oromia		Zeway-Dugda	ET040806	10,270	2,200

Oromia		Shanan Kolu	ET040893	2,190	1,600
Oromia		Gololcha	ET040803	1,508	900
Oromia	Sheger city	Gelan	ET042094	416	1,428
Oromia		Welmera		221	1,103
Oromia		Akeki		662	2,606
Oromia	Bale	Agarfa	ET041104	2,395	405
Oromia		G/Dhamole	ET041115	1,875	308
Oromia		Sinana	ET041109	2,548	500
Oromia		Gobba	ET041120	2,525	350
Oromia		Goroo	ET041116	285	383
Oromia		Gasera	ET041106	1,663	388
Oromia		Berbera	ET041114	1,443	338
Oromia	East Bale	Ginnir	ET042103	9,456	2,420
Oromia		Gololcha	ET040803	21,186	8,990
Oromia		Dawe Kachen	ET042106	1,400	730
Oromia		Dawe Serar	ET042199	3,870	2,675
Oromia		Raitu	ET042104	20,390	18,799
Oromia		Saweina	ET042105	30,296	9,644
Oromia		Lega Hidha	ET042102	11,375	3,250
Oromia	East Hararge	Goromuti	ET041089	1,630	225
Oromia		kurfachale	ET041007	613	113
Oromia		Gorogutu	ET041010	525	168
Oromia		Girawa	ET041016	405	140
Oromia		Deder	ET041011	228	75
Oromia		melkeballo	ET041012	311	195
Oromia		Fedis	ET041005	312	80
Oromia		Bedeno	ET041013	640	223
Oromia		Golaoda	ET041017	690	100
Oromia		Bable	ET041000	210	60
Oromia		kumb	ET041098	245	78
Oromia		kersa	ET040405	262	58
Oromia		Haromaya	ET041006	393	53
Oromia		meyu	ET041018	225	68
Oromia	East Showa	Fantallee	ET040701	4,880	3,760
Oromia		Boset	ET040702	8,928	5,750
Oromia		Bora	ET040710	4,783	3,418
Oromia		Adama	ET040703	4,665	2,750
Oromia		ATJK	ET040708	12,095	4,300
Oromia		Dugda	ET040707	4,608	2,750
Oromia	East Wollega	G/gidda	ET040213	2,107	252
Oromia		sasiga	ET040211	1,266	218

Oromia	North Showa	Darraa	ET040602	17,950	1,450
Oromia		Were Jarso	ET040601	13,680	2,527
Oromia		Yaya Gulele	ET040614	5,625	846
Oromia		Kuyu	ET040604	2,497	1,215
Oromia		Debre Libanos	ET040607	3,495	294
Oromia		Girar Jarso	ET040606	14,816	6,010
Oromia		Degem	ET040605	1,470	903
Oromia		Hidebu Abote	ET040603	5,355	585
Oromia	West Arsi	Adabbaa	ET041710	13,500	1,622
Oromia		Dodolaa	ET041707	6,450	1,161
Oromia		H/Arsii	ET041783	4,853	728
Oromia		N/Arsii	ET041703	12,815	2,307
Oromia		Shaashamannee	ET041712	6,780	1,017
Oromia		Shaallaa	ET041702	10,678	2,563
Oromia		Siraroo	ET041701	39,175	863
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya	ET041513	5,804	1,741
Oromia		Gelana	ET041517	8,521	1,741
Oromia		Kercha	ET041502	4,470	2,557
Oromia		Bule Hora	ET041501	10,937	1,341
Oromia		Hambala Wamana	ET041509	3,202	3,281
Oromia		Melka Soda	ET041518	5,343	961
Oromia		Dugda Dawa	ET041515	4,602	1,603
Oromia		Suro Barguda	ET041594	4,096	1,381
Oromia	West Hararge	H/gudina	ET040915	420	1,365
Oromia		D/labu	ET040909	5,625	846
Oromia		Sh/Duggoo	ET040904	2,497	1,215
Oromia		Gu/bordode	ET040991	3,495	294
Oromia	South West Showa	Dawo	ET041304	7,325	4,146
Oromia		Ilu	ET041305	8,303	3,830
Oromia		Sebeta hawas	ET041306	6,920	3,301
Oromia		Tajii		6,750	3,301
Oromia	West Showa	Ejere	ET040511	5,512	2,317
Oromia		Ejarsa-Lafo	ET040590	8,013	3,436
Oromia		welmera	ET040520	3,010	1,198
Oromia	Horo Guduru Wollega	Jima Geneti	ET041906	739	379
Oromia	S. Total			466,821	155,262
Somali	Shebele	Godey	ET050696	6,420	2,298
Somali		Kalafo	ET050605	31,620	15,033
Somali		east Emay	ET050601	6,996	2,568
Somali		Mustahil	ET050606	12,690	7,020

Somali		Ferfer	ET050607	16,860	4,950
Somali		Berano	ET050608	9,633	4,974
Somali		Abaqorow	ET050699	1,050	369
Somali		Adadle	ET050602	1,560	630
Somali	Liben	Dollo Ado	ET050902	31,722	16,320
Somali		Guradhamole	ET050904	240	75
Somali		Boqolmayo	ET050999	1,350	435
Somali	Dawa	Hudet	ET051104	2,910	1,260
Somali	Afder	El Kari	ET050804	1,680	1,035
Somali		Charati	ET050802	1,620	690
Somali		Dolobay	ET050808	2,460	1,020
Somali		West imay	ET050805	906	570
Somali	Fafen	Jigjiga	ET050293	6,390	690
Somali		Tow-Wajale	ET050295	1,368	858
Somali		Tuliguled	ET050283	780	213
Somali		Babali	ET050203	2,175	702
Somali		Shabaley	ET050204	1,020	363
Somali		Gursum	ET050202	1,050	522
Somali		Kebribayah	ET050206	1,020	420
Somali	Sitti	Afdem	ET050105	690	420
Somali		Gablalu	ET050199	1,740	1,062
Somali		Meisso	ET050107	2,280	1,020
Somali		Hadigala	ET050106	1,350	660
Somali		Erer	ET050104	2,610	960
Somali		Aysha	ET050101	1,680	1,020
Somali		Shinelle	ET050103	1,632	960
Somali	S. Total			155,502	69,117
Afar	Awsi rasu	Mille	ET020105	3,313	350
		Dubti	ET020101	4,600	1,980
		Afambo	ET020104	11,396	7,815
		Aysaita	ET020103	8,221	3,875
	Mahi rasu	Garani	ET020601	1,965	2,113
	Kilbati Rasu	Dalol	ET020206	2,520	1,990
	Gabirasu	Amibara	ET020301	2,616	2,315
	Fanti-Rasu	Hanruka	ET020307	2,500	2,293
		Awash	ET020396	1,850	1,575
		Gawani	ET020303	1,750	838
		Galaelu	ET050199	2,593	773
		Duli'elasa	ET020304	2,293	1,293
	Teru	ET020403	5,925	1,185	
S. Total		0		51,540	28,393

Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Urban 9 kebeles	ET150103	2,500	1,000
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150104		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150105		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150109		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150110		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150111		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150112		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150113		
		Urban 9 kebeles	ET150114		
		Biyo aqale	ET150208		
		Wahile	ET150207	650	260
		Jeldesa	ET150206	550	220
		Hasliso		600	240
		S. Total		5,000	2,000
Harari	Harari	Erar Waldie	ET130105	825	400
		Dodota		900	450
		Hawaye		750	350
		Jenela Urban	ET130103	175	75
		Hakim Urban	ET130104	230	100
		S. Total		2,880	1,375
Benhsngul G.	Metekel	Wembera	ET060203	11,543	625
		Bullen	ET060207	9,048	425
		Debate	ET060205	12,983	750
		Mandura	ET060204	8,305	413
		Pawe	ET060206	9,490	438
		Dangur	ET060201	9,820	500
		Guba	ET060202	2,988	375
	Assosa	Sherkole	ET060304	4,580	500
		Menge	ET060301	7,423	625
		Kurumuk	ET060302	3,098	300
		Homosha	ET060307	7,000	600
		Assosa	ET060309	3,750	350
		Bambasi	ET060305	9,945	850
		Bildiglu	ET060306	10,273	875
	Special woreda	Mao-Komo s/w	ET060508	9,483	625
	Kamashi	Kamashi	ET060403	3,968	325
		Demebe	ET060404	4,380	375
		Zaye	ET060401	2,483	150
		Miziga	ET060405	5,798	363
		Sedal	ET060402	3,595	325
	S. Total		139,948	9,788	

Central Ethiopia	Silte	Silti	ET072002	1,250	625
		M/silti	ET072013	1,300	650
		Lanforo	ET072003	1,225	613
		Sankura	ET072006	1,150	575
	Halaba	Wear Dijo	ET071404	1,200	600
		Attoti Ullo	ET071403	750	375
		Wera	ET071402	775	388
	Hadiya	Shashogo	ET070204	850	425
		Es/Badewacho	ET070205	800	400
		Ws/Badewacho	ET070209	750	375
	Kembata	Damboya	ET070307	650	325
		Kedida Gamela	ET070303	650	325
		Hadero Tunto Zuriya	ET070305	675	338
	Tembaro special woreda	Tembaro	ET072601	575	288
	Gurage	Geta	ET070113	550	275
		Abeshige	ET070102	650	325
	M/Gurage	M/Meskan	ET070405	625	313
		Meskan	ET070404	575	288
		S. Total	0	15,000	7,500
	Southwest	Keffa	Adyio	ET110205	540
		Tello	ET110206	760	175
		Gimbo	ET110204	588	25
		Bonga town	ET110211	1,200	50
		Chena	ET110209	416	75
		Gewata	ET110203	308	50
		Goba	ET041120	176	75
		Decha	ET110208	1,760	100
Dawuro		Lomma	ET110403	192	25
		Esera	ET110405	308	50
		Tocha	ET110401	636	75
		Mareka	ET110402	924	50
Bench Sheko		Semenbench	ET110305	2,400	150
		Sheybench	ET110304	1,200	110
West Omo		Menit shasha	ET110504	204	125
		Gachit	ET110501	400	25
Konta		Amaya zuria	ET110605	1,080	250
		Elhanchano	ET110604	480	225
		S. Total		13,572	1,735
South Ethiopia		Wolayta	Kindo Didaye	ET080110	1,870
	Duguna Fango		ET080112	1,177	249

		Abala Abaya	ET080121	2,143	453
		Dimot Weyde	ET080103	1,610	340
		Kindo Koyssha	ET080106	828	175
		Aofa	ET080107	728	154
	Gedio	Kochere	ET081103	17,528	3,701
		Yirgachefe	ET081102	22,172	4,682
	Basketo	Basketo	ET080401	383	81
	Gamo	Arbaminch Zuria	ET080202	1,079	228
		Kamba	ET080214	769	163
		Chencha	ET080206	385	82
		Dita	ET080209	171	36
		West Aabya	ET080219	283	60
		Sawula	ET080309	947	200
		Bonke	ET080204	574	121
		Gezie Gonfa	ET080304	577	122
		Dera malo	ET080208	848	179
		Ayida	ET080308	1,279	270
	South Omo	Gnagatom	ET081205	3,327	703
		Selamango	ET081206	4,945	1,044
		Hamer	ET081203	3,265	690
		Benastemay	ET081201	460	97
		Dasenech	ET081202	6,699	1,415
	Ari	Male	ET081204	9,726	2,054
		South Ari	ET080511	24,933	5,265
		North Ari	ET080508	2,248	475
	Burji	Burji	ET081001	7,450	1,573
		S. Total		118,398	25,000
Sidama	Northern Sidama	?	5,790	320	
	Central Sidama	?	3,968	220	
	Southern Sidama	?	3,875	60	
	Eastern Sidama	?	5,873	323	
	Hawassa City Administration	?	22,910	1,258	
	S. Total		42,415	2,180	
Gambella	Nuer	Wanthowa	ET120104	2,865	1,689
		Lare	ET120102	3,598	2,122
		Makuay	ET120105	1,791	1,056
		Jikawo	ET120103	3,863	2,278
		Akobo	ET120101	1,656	976
	Anywak	Gambella Zuria	ET120202	1,740	1,026

		Gambella town	ET120206	1,693	998
		Dima	ET120205	1,083	639
		Jor	ET120204	3,759	2,217
		Gog	ET120203	1,519	896
	Majang	Mengshi	ET120308	880	519
	Itang	Itang	ET120407	2,727	1,608
	S. Total			27,171	16,021
Total	Total			1,600,530	444,397

Annex 2: Recommended Actions for 3 months (June-August 2024)

S.N.	Priority actions	Responsible	Location	Time frame
1	Develop Flood Alert Messages	EDRMC	Addis Ababa	May/June 2024
2	Translate into local languages and disseminate Flood Alert Messages to local government and communities	RDRMO and Operational partners	Addis Ababa and Regions	May/June 2024
3	Activate Regional Flood TF/RECC to ensure preparedness and response	RDRMOs and OCHA sub-offices	Regions	June 2024
4	Prepare Flood Contingency Plan	EDRMC, DRMO and Clusters	Addis Ababa	May/June 2024
5	Organizing the community for flood prevention and mitigation activities	RDRMOs, Zone/Woreda Gov't, Partners	Flood prone areas	June 2024
6	Tracking of available resources (food, shelter, NFIs)	EDRMC, RDRMOs, ICCG/Sub-national ICCG, Partners	Addis Ababa and Regions	June 2024
7	Awareness creation for peoples live in high flood risk areas using Television and Radio	RDRMOs and sub-national ICCG/Partners	In flood high-risk areas	June 2024
8	Closely monitor the flood situation on the ground	DRMOs, Regional Bureaus	Flood prone areas	June-August 2024
9	Identify and arrange a higher safer place for the evacuation of people from flood high-risk areas	RDRMOs, Local Gov't authorities and operational partners	Regions	July 2024
10	Provide response for people affected and displaced by flood	Region, Zone and District	Flood affected areas	As needed

11	Flood damage and response monitoring	Sub-national ICCG, RDRMOs/Region, Zone and District	In flood affected areas	June-August 2024
12	Conduct flood after action review to documents lessons	EDRMC, RDRMOs ICCG, Region, Zone and District	Areas where flood incidence happened	September 2024
13	Prepare, compile and share regular flood information to EDRMC and other concerned bodies	RDRMOs	In flood prone areas	Daily

Annex 3: Flood/rapid assessment checklist

Multi-Sectoral Rapid Assessment Tool

1. General

- 1.1. Date of assessment _____
- 1.2. Region: _____ Zone: _____ Woreda _____ Kebele: _____ Village: _____
GPS reading: _____

2. Context

- 2.1. Has the Hazard occurred in this Site/Woreda? Yes No
- 2.2. If Yes, type of hazard what triggered the disaster this Site/woreda? a. Flood/land slide b. Conflict c. Drought d. Epidemics e. Others _____
- 2.3. Affected population: Total _____ Male _____ Female _____ children < 5 yrs _____
- 2.4. Displaced population: Total _____ Male _____ Female _____ children < 5 yrs _____
- 2.5. IDP Estimates: Number of Persons: _____
- 2.6. Estimated Number of IDP Households: _____ Estimated total Number of children school age: _____
- 2.7. Estimated Number of IDP children under 5 _____ Estimated Number of girls: _____ and boys: _____ Estimated Number of PLWs _____
- 2.8. Date(s) of displacement: _____
- 2.9. Cause(s) for displacement: Inter Clan conflict Intra Clan Conflict Armed Conflict Insurgency Cross Border Attack Flooding Drought Food Insecurity Other (specify) _____
- 2.10. Reason(s) for choosing current settlement: _____
- 2.11. Location: Host community Camp/separate settlement Scattered In transit Other _____
- 2.12. Number of Kebeles / Villages in area of IDP settlement: _____ Kebeles / Villages _____

3. Sectoral needs and response

3.1. Food availability and consumption

- Any changes in food consumption patterns (quantity, quality, frequency)
- Food stocks at household level

- Relief food assistance (quantity and type of food assistance provided, adequacy of food)
- Any other sources of food (market, gift form community or friends or relatives, etc.)
- Availability of fuel and cooking utensils
- Major gaps, if any

3.2. WaSH

- Is there active woreda WASH Taskforce? Yes/ No
- Current Water supply coverage (%) _____
- Current Household latrine coverage (%) _____.
- Do all affected community members have access to sufficient amount of water for drinking, washing and personal hygiene? Yes No , If no please estimate the number of people who requires immediate water provision _____
- Sources of water for affected woreda (check box and circle option in brackets)
 - Borehole (motorized/hand pump)
 - Hand dug well (protected / unprotected)
 - Spring (protected/unprotected)
 - Pond (protected/unprotected)
 - River (year-round/seasonal)
 - Stagnant pools
 - Rain catchments (Birka, etc.)
 - Other _____
- No of water schemes damaged by the conflict, describe number and type of scheme.

- No of water schemes partially damaged by the conflict, describe number and type of scheme?

- Average walking time/distance required to collect water from existing sources (round trip queuing time) in non-emergency situation _____
- Does community have basic WASH NFIs (soap, water treatment chemicals) at household level? Yes No ,
- Availability, adequate and appropriate latrines for women and girls in the IDP sites? Yes No ,
- Availability and safe disposal of sanitary materials for women and adolescent girls? Yes No ,
- Do you receive appropriate hygiene awareness within the last one week? Yes No ,
- Are facilities accessible to persons with disabilities (including mobility disability)? Yes No ,

3.3. Health

- Is there any existing or potential health risks in IDP/ Returnee area? Yes No
- Is there any currently ongoing outbreak in your woreda? Yes No , If yes
- What is the outbreak _____ Number of cases
_____ Deaths _____?
- Do you have adequate supplies to respond? Yes No ,
- What are the major challenges in responding the situation?

- Is there any damage on health facilities in your Zone? Yes No ,

g) How many health facilities have been damaged?

HP = ___ # partially ___ # Totally
 HC= ___ # partially ___ # totally
 Hospital = ___ # partially ___ # totally

h) How many of them are repaired/reconstructed?

HP = ___ # Repaired ___ # not repaired
 HC= ___ # Repaired ___ # not repaired
 Hospital = ___ # Repaired ___ # not repaired

i) Does the health facility have water supply and sanitation facilities? Yes No ,

j) Are there outreach services exist in the woreda? Yes No ,

3.4. Nutrition

- a) What was your screening coverage in the last month _____?
- b) Number of MAM Children identified in the last month _____
- c) Number of SAM Children Identified in the last month _____
- d) Number of MAM PLWs Identified in the last month-----
- e) Number of MAM Children admitted to TSFP in the last month _____
- f) Number of MAM PLW admitted to TSFP _____
- g) Number of SAM Children admitted to OTP in the last month _____
- h) Number of SAM referred to SC in the last month _____
- i) Total number of SC sites _____
- j) Is Mobile Health and Nutrition Team (MHNT) operational in your area?
- k) Total Number of OTP/SC reporting _____ #SC (_____ %) _____ #OTP (_____ %)
- l) How many HC/hospitals have SC in your Woreda (identify functional and not functional)
- m) How many SC have safe water access (list sources of water?)
- n) How many Health posts have functional OTP services _____?
- o) Do you have the following medical and other nutrition supplies for the coming month

Nutrition and other supplies	Description
F100	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
F75	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
RUTF	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
ReSoMal	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Iron Sulfate	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Routine antibiotics at SC/OTP	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Quick references	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Guidelines, SAM, CMAM, and others	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Supply request format	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly reporting format	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

p) Is there a multi sector al emergency nutrition coordination forum? Yes No If yes how frequently meet? _____

q) Does Woreda emergency nutrition focal person participate in this forum? Yes No

3.5. Education

a) Data on Drop out and # of students at time of data collection

Woreda Name	# of drop outs in primary schools in 2013 academic year		# of drop outs in ABE centers in 2013 academic year		# of primary schools, and students at the time of data collection			# of ABE centers and students at the time of data collection		
					# of schools		Girls	# of ABE centers	Boys	

b) Data on closure and damaged schools as well as available school facilities at time of data collection

Woreda Name	# of totally closed schools and ABEs due to emergency	# of damaged schools		# of affected school children due to closure and damaged of schools			
		Totally damaged	Partially damaged	In Primary (including preprimary)		In ABE centers	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

c) Data collection table on education in emergency responses

of school children who benefited from Education in Emergency responses at present _____

Woreda Name	School feeding		Learning stationary		Temporary learning classrooms		Psychosocial support		# of Students benefiting from school feeding	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls

d) Is Learning environments are secure, and promote the protection and well-being of learners? Yes No If No, mention the reason

- e) Is the services available within 3km radius? Yes No
- f) Is there adequate sanitation facilities? taking account of age and gender (1 toilet to 30 girls & 1 toilets to 60 boys) If yes how many latrines? Yes No

3.6. Protection

- a) According to the available information or reporting in your woreda, have the following risks or issues increased in the last 3 months as a result of the emergency / current situation?

	Increased	No change	Reduced	Don't know
• People who have moved to this woreda (e.g. for safety or livelihood)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Children who have moved without parents/caregivers to/from this woreda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• People who have moved out of this woreda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Children left behind in this woreda because parents/caregivers have moved away	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Elderly or People living with the disabilities left behind in this woreda because families or caregiver have moved away	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Elderly obliged to take care of children because families member have moved away	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Elderlies and people living with disabilities abused or neglected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Children or women who have been moved to another location by force or false promises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Child marriage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Children and women who have been abducted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Girls who have undergone through female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Psychosocial distress (Specify: Boys, Girls, Men and Women)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Violence against women and children in the home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Sexual violence against women and girls while moving outside the home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Women and girls trading sex for food or other goods/favors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Cases of GBV (Specify if not captured above)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Conflict / communal dispute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Theft/robberies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Harmful or hazardous child labor. (Specify _____: e.g. Daily labor, Construction work, Farm work, Market trading, work in a mining site, domestic service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Lack of access to services due to status (specify e.g. gender, displaced with no documentation, people living with HIV)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Deaths or injuries (Specify _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- b) Are there children that are separated from parents or primary care givers in the site? Yes
No Don't Know
- c) Have any cases of physical violence, sexual violence or other harmful or criminal acts been reported in your Woreda in the last 3 month any reports of violence?
Yes No Don't Know
- d) If Yes specify, i. Type of violence _____ ii. How many _____
- e) Are there any structures responding to these reports/issues? Yes No
Don't Know
- f) If yes please specify: (Tick all the apply) Police BoWCA NGO's CBOs Family Mediation Other (Specify): _____
- g) Are communities accessing these structures? Yes No Don't Know , If no, please explain why _____
- h) Is there child protection support and GBV Risk Mitigation activities in the community? Yes No
- i) Is child-Friendly Space available? Yes No

3.7. Shelter and NFIs

- a) Type of shelter in the IDP sites individual tents communal tents in open space public infrastructures with in the host community with in the host community
- b) Number of people per shelter by (sex and age)? _____
- c) Number of people living without shelter? _____
- d) Sleeping conditions in the shelter Good Moderate Bad
- e) Do the IDPs received INFs (Wash, cooking and sleeping items)? Yes No, if yes
- f) Specify the quantity received per HH?

Blanket	Plastic sheeting	Cooking items	Cooking fuel	Jerry cans	Soap	Mosquito nets	Other sanitary materials for women and adolescent girls

Table shows flood affected and displaced people

Woreda	# of Kebele/s	Human Deaths	Affected people									Displaced people											
			Household head			Family			Total			Household head			Family			Total					

Regional total																					

Table that shows farmland and livestock losses and damages

No.	Zone	Woreda	# of affected kebeles	Damage on crops		Death of domestic animals																
				Flooded land (Ha)	Grain damaged (Qu)	Sheep	Cow	Chicken	Donkey	Calf	Oxen	Goat	Bee hives									
Total																						

