JOINT GOVERNMENT – HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS'

NATIONAL FLOOD CONTINGENCY PLAN

2024 BELG/GU SEASON

Source: EDRMC, 2024

Addis Ababa, February 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

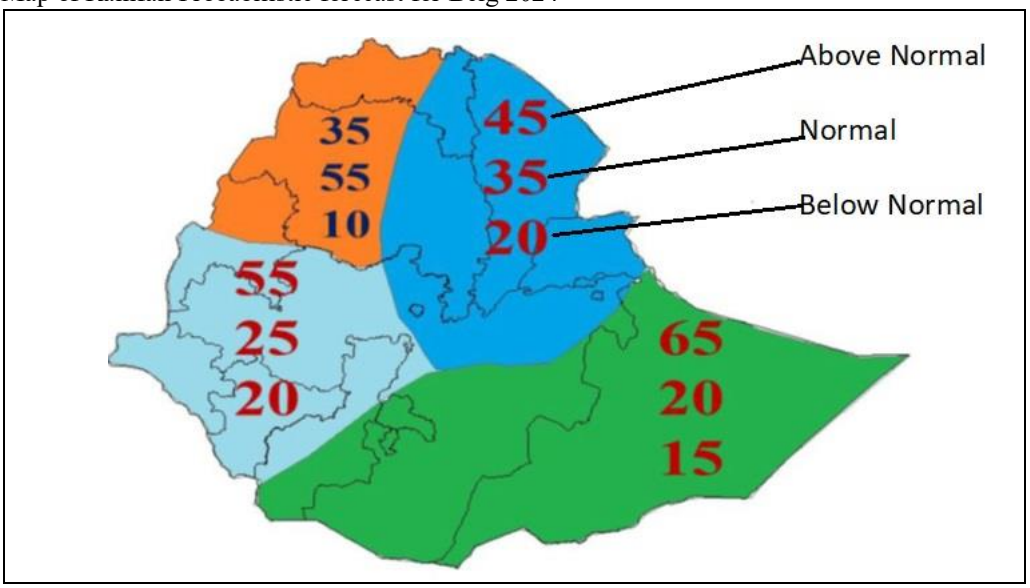
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This alert covers the coming *belg* rainy season (March-May 2024) based on Belg 2024 forecast by Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI) which anticipated river flood and flash floods in areas with normal and above normal rainfall. The objective of the alert is for preparedness to early action and response. It also helps sectors to prepare a National Flood Response Plan and dispatch it to all stakeholders.

Historical data shows the main '*Belg'* recipient areas of most parts of Somali, Southern Oromia, Southern parts of Ethiopia regions, and beneficiaries of '*Belg*' rains in Central and East Oromia, East Amhara, Southern and Southeast Tigray, Afar, Sidama, Southwest and central Ethiopia, Dire Dawa and Harari regions may exhibit heavy rainfall that can result in floods. Additionally, Wabe Shabelle, Omo Gibe, Genalle Dawa valleys which exhibited flooding in the previous '*Belg'* season are anticipated to receive normal to above normal rains in the upcoming '*Belg'* season. Hence, it is essential to disseminate this flood alert to all stakeholders in time.

EMI's 2024 '*Belg'* forecast:
EMI's Weather forecast shows most of belg recipient areas and areas with early onset of '*Kiremt'* rains will receive normal to above normal rains. Accordingly, rainfall distribution is anticipated as indicated in the map below.

Map of Rainfall Probabilistic forecast for Belg 2024



Note: For 2024 belg season forecast, EMI has chosen similar analog years of 2010, 2016 and 1998.

- Occurrence of Neutral-IOD and ENSO- El Niño will result in above normal rainfall in the southern and Southeastern parts of the country.
- Hence, Southern Somali, Southern Oromia, Sidama, South Ethiopia, and Southwest Ethiopia will receive above-normal rainfall. Hence, flash floods are anticipated due to repeated heavy rainfall.
- Similarly, Northeastern, Eastern, Central, and Southwestern parts of Ethiopia will receive above-normal rains while the Northwestern parts will receive normal to above-normal rains.

- Generally, belg recipient areas of the South and Southeastern parts of the country will receive above-normal rains.
- Early onset and late cessation of rains anticipated in the 2024 belg season.
- Normal to above normal temperature is expected in many parts of the country.

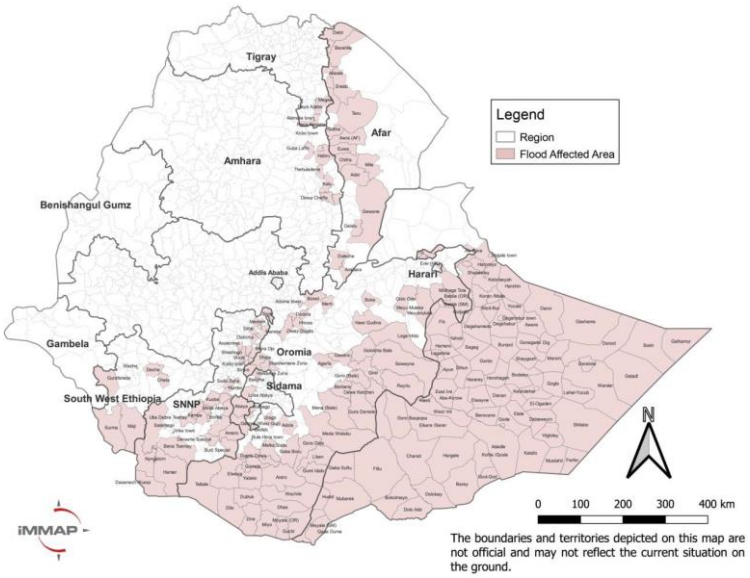
Flood At-risk areas across regions:

Region	Zone	Woreda
Somali	Afder	(West Imi, Chereti, Dolbay, Godgod,Kolele, Raso, Afder, and Haregley, Barey and Elkari woredas),
	Liban	Dolo Odo, Bokolmayo, Guradamole, Gorbokeksa,Filtu
	Dolo	Warder, Bokh, Danod, Lahalyub, Daratolie, Galmur, and Goladin
	Korahe	Kebridahar, Shoksh, Debewoin, Goglo, Bodaley, Al Ogaden, Higlolay, and Shilabo
	Erer	Fik, Salahid, Hamero, Legehida, and Meyomelkie
	Dawa	Moyale, Hudet, Gadadumo, and Mubarek
	Jarar	Degahabur, Gunagado, Birqod, Aware and Degehamedo
	Negob	Sageg, Garbo, Dihun, Elwayo, Ayun, Harare, and Horshagoh
	Fafan	Babille, Kebribeyah, Harshin, Goljano, Jigjiga, town
	Shebele	Kelafo, East Imi, Mustahil, Adadle, Ferfer,, Berano, Dehunadadle, Aba Korow, Gode woredas and Gode town),
South Ethiopia Region	Gofa	Ubadebretsehay, Zala, Daramole, Qucha, Wolayita (Sodo, Humbo, Damot, Woydie, and Boreda
	Wolayita	Sodo Zuria, Humbo, Damot, Weydie and Boreda
	Gamo	Arbaminch Zuria, Bonkie, Konba and West Abaya
	Gedeo	Wenago, Yirgacheffe and Gedeb
	Konso Zuria	Konso, Burji, Ale and Derashe
	South Omo	Nyngaton, Dasenech, Hamer, Benatsemay, Jinka town and Salamango
South West Ethiopia	Benchimaji	Maji, Surma and Gura Ferda
	Kefa	Decha and Cheta
Central Ethiopia	Seltie	Seltie, Dalocha,Lanfero, and Sankura
	Alaba	Alaba Kulito,Atotie, Woyradijo and Woira
	Hadiya	Shashego and Anlemo
	Guraghe	Masqan, Mareqo, and Sodo
Oromia	Borena	Das, Dire, Dilo, Arero, Teltele, Mega town, Moyale, and Yabello
	Guji	Adola, Uraga, Sebaboru, Gordola, Liban
	West Guji	Galana, Abaya, Malka Sodo, Dugda Dawa, and Bulehora
	Bale	Dolo Mena, Medawelabu, Agarfa, Gasara, Berbere, Goro, Gora Damole
	East Bale	Ginir, Rayitu, Sewina, Golocha, Dawe Qachen, Dawe Saren and Legehida
	Arsi	Dodota, Zeway Dugda, and Hitosa
	West Arsi	Siraro, Shala, and Shashemene
	East Shewa	Boset, Merti, and Adanma

	West Hararge	Hawi Gudina and Bokie
	East Hararge	Babile, Goloda, Meiso, Meyo, Midogatola
Afar	Zone 1	Chifra, Mile, Adar
	Zone 2	Kunaba, Dalol, Berhale, Abaala, Megalle, Erebti
	Zone 3	Dulecha, Amibara, Gewane, and Bure Mudaytu
	Zone 4	Gulina, Ewa, Yalo, Teru, and Awura
Sidama		Loko Abaya, Boricha, Hawasa Zuriya
Harari		Rural villages
Tigray		South and Southeastern areas
Amhara	North Wello	Habru, Guba Lafto, Kobo
	South Wello	Tehule Dere, Kalu
	Oromo Special Zone	Dawa Chefa, Dawa Harawa

Additionally, flood prone areas of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City: (Dire Dawa city and surrounding kebeles) and **Harari region:** (Harar city and surrounding kebeles).

Map: Flood risk areas during the 24 '*Belg/Gu'* season



2. SCENARIO BUILDING

Ethiopia is highly prone to seasonal disasters, including flood. The frequency and intensity of which are exacerbated by the effects of climate change and increasing humanitarian needs. Seasonal flooding affects large parts of the country every year, affecting communities and their livelihoods. The '*Belg'* season runs from February to May. The El Nino effect, however, poses a risk of extreme events and floods especially in the southern and southeastern parts of the country.

Based on the EMI '*'Belg"* season outlook, two scenarios (most likely or worst-case scenario and unlikely or best-case scenario) were proposed for '*Belg'* season flood contingency plan. The weather outlook shows above normal rainfall performance is anticipated to dominate across the south and south-eastern parts of the country. Thus, southern part of Somali, Oromia and Southern regions will have above normal rainfall.

2.1. Most-likely/Worst-case scenario

The most likely or worst-case scenario is based on the following assumptions: Flooding can happen due to flash floods, river overflow and backflow of lakes in flood prone areas of the country. Flash and river flood prone areas are located in Afar, Oromia, Eastern Amhara, Southeast Tigray, Sidama, Somali, Central and Southern Ethiopia and Southwest, Dire Dawa and Harari regions. An estimated **2,000,591** people will be affected by river and flash floods during the 2024 Belg/Gu season. In addition, an estimated **1,012,671** people will be displaced by the flooding.

2.2 Unlikely/Best-case scenario

The unlikely/best-case scenario foresees there will not be high levels of rainfall resulting in large flash floods and flooding of rivers in Afar, Oromia, Eastern Amhara, Southeast Tigray, Sidama, Somali, Central and Southern Ethiopia and Southwest, Dire Dawa and Harari regions. Hence, the floods will not affect and displace people.

3. PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS FOR THE MOST-LIKELY/WOREST-CASE SCENARIO

3.1. Preparedness, prevention and mitigation measures

Early warning. Floods are becoming a recurrent disaster in many parts of Ethiopia. To monitor and manage related risks and to protect lives and properties, a flood monitoring and management system shall be established. This involves linkages among different sectors including Ethiopia Metrological Institute, Ministry of Water and Electricity, regional, zonal and woreda experts/officials should be strengthened and/or established. This ensures appropriate flood forecasting, modelling and warning, in addition to generating timely flood information, interpret and disseminate timely flood information in support of decision making and to warn affected communities. A system for information dissemination will also be put in place for timely response and feedback. The flood information comprises updated weather forecasts, anticipated flash flooding events, observations on water levels in rivers, reservoirs and lakes. Besides, it is important to provide timely early warning information to affected communities, especially for communities residing on flood-prone areas. This involves informing communities to move to higher grounds immediately or to evacuate at risk areas before water levels cut off evacuation routes.

Flood vulnerable communities. All flood-prone woredas need to be put on alert for possible severe flooding. Consequently, people in these areas should be encouraged to build at a level high off the ground to keep families, livestock and properties save from incoming floodwater. Livestock should also be relocated to safer grounds.

Protection dikes**.** Woreda flood task forces will coordinate the preparation of low-cost sandbags for flood protection dike construction and maintenance. Town administration and municipalities will strengthen the maintenance of drainage channels in main towns.

Evacuation plan**.** Flood task forces at all levels should be reactivated to closely monitor the rainfall and flood situation in their respective areas. The Federal Ministry of Water and Electricity in collaboration with the federal, regional flood task forces, regional/zonal/woreda water bureaus and communities is responsible to closely monitor water levels of rivers, dams and lakes and immediately evacuate people at risk to safe grounds if required.

Search and rescue. Considering that floods bring devastating damage to infrastructure, many people surrounded by flood water are unreachable for assistance. Thus, further inhibit the supply of food, medicine and other necessary items to affected communities. Transport for search and rescue needs to be organized, in addition for the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance. Boats, rubber boots, life jackets, and helicopters are required to transport and support stranded households. Search and rescue targets 10 percent of the estimated affected

population. Available boats: Afar/Semera town: 2 DPPB motorboats; Gambella town: 2 UNICEF motorboats; Oromia Adama center warehouse: 3 EDRMC motorboats; and Somali, Gode: 2 EDRMC motorboats.

Table: Estimates of flood risks and likelihood of displaced population by region, 2024 Bega season

No.	Region	Population at Risk	Population likely to be displaced
1	Afar	83,115	60,842
2	Amhara	45,461	2,500
3	Oromia	421,411	104,433
4	Sidama	10,500	4,361
5	SER	82,146	39,621
6	CER	44,050	17,589
7	SWEP	8,800	2,200
8	Somali	1,288,158	772,895
9	Tigray	3,950	1,230
10	Dire Dawa	10,000	5,000
11	Harari	3,000	2,000
	Total	**2,000,591**	**1,012,671**

Source: Regional DRMCs.

3.3 Implementation modalities

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 Flood Task Force led by EDRMC comprising 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.

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). These regions are therefore prepared, at least to some extent, to plan and carryout 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 to 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.

4. SECTORS FLOOD CONTINGENCY PLANS

4.1. Agriculture Cluster

Budget required and target: USD$ 30,956,552 and target: 1,384,641 people (276,928 HHs)

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

Potential impacts: flood hazard may result in displacement and death of human being and livestock, asset depletion, destruction of farm and pastureland, damage of irrigation infrastructure, crop damage/loss of production, erosion of fertile soil, depletion of Natural resources Such damage and destructions have a direct impact on access to food, availability of inputs and infrastructures' damages as well as livelihood security of the affected households and communities. In the agricultural sector, the major anticipated threat in times of flooding is animal diseases and losses, shortage or lack of crops inputs shortages (seed, tools, fertilizers)

Response strategy: The Agriculture cluster's strategy aims at: a) mitigating disaster impacts through anticipatory actions; b) capitalize on the positive spillover effects and offset losses; c) deliver early response where the shock causes devastation.

Agriculture cluster in close coordination with the government and line ministries, members and regional focal points will support the dissemination of early warning messaging, information to the community at risk. Immediate support includes unconditional cash to the most vulnerable and displaced households, and animal health interventions to limit the spread of flood-induced diseases. In areas where crops will be partially or totally affected, farmers should be provided with immediate inputs to replant and protect the harvest: the residual soil moisture from receding flooding will allow them to recovery the harvest if supported timely.

Enabling farmers to restore their agricultural productivity and produce food will prevent them to fall into aid dependency and increase food access and availability also to the communities. The primary purpose of the livestock relief intervention is to protect production through minimizing the effects of diseases. The disease control strategies will mainly focus on prophylaxis and curative treatment since vaccinated and treated animals are expected to better tolerate the impact of disaster and contribute more to household food-security than others. For planning purposes, the estimated support for crop production and livestock are based on estimated number of households likely to be affected and likely to be displaced in accordance with livelihoods profile (e.g. farmers, Agro-pastoralists- pastoralists).

Priority response: Agriculture members will support livelihoods' recovery and protect core productive assets of pastoral and Agro-pastoral households in anticipation and following the floods. The support includes the following activities: unconditional cash to the most vulnerable and displaced households to ensure food security while avoid negative copying strategies such as the selling of assets. Provision of animal health services, treatment, and vaccination. Support farmers on crop production, with the provision of quality seeds and agricultural supplies. Cash for work activities will look into the rehabilitation of agriculture damaged infrastructures. Early warning activities will be supported by Cluster and its members. Where possible the agriculture cluster members will work closely with food, nutrition, health, and wash sector members to ensure complementarity and enhance the response with an integrated approach.

Table shows proposed budget plan for Agriculture response.

	Affected population		Targeted population				Estimated budget				
Region	People likely to be affected	Population likely to be displaced	Unconditional cash	Animal Health	Crop production	Cash for work	Cash	Animal Health	Crop	Cash for work	Grand Total
Afar	83,115	60,842	24,337	59,843	3,325	831	754,441	718,114	66,492	879	1,539,926
Amhara	45,461	2,500	1,000	-	18,184	4,546	31,000	-	363,688	4,810	399,498
SER	82,146	39,621	15,848	21,926	21,895	5,474	491,300	263,113	437,907	5,791	1,198,112
CER	44,050	17,589	7,036	-	17,620	4,405	218,104	-	352,400	4,660	575,164
Sidama	10,500	4,361	1,744	-	4,200	1,050	54,076	-	84,000	1,111	139,187
SWEP	8,800	2,200	880	-	3,520	880	27,280	-	70,400	931	98,611
SOMALI	1,288,158	772,895	309,158	927,474	51,526	12,882	9,583,896	11,129,685	1,030,526	13,629	21,757,736
Oromia	421,411	104,433	41,773	155,567	90,781	22,695	1,294,969	1,866,802	1,815,620	24,012	5,001,402
Tigray	3,950	1,230	492	-	1,580	395	15,252	-	31,600	418	47,270
Dire Dawa	10,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	500	62,000	48,000	40,000	529	150,529
Hareri	3,000	2,000	800	-	1,200	300	24,800	-	24,000	317	49,117
	2,000,591	1,012,671	405,068	1,168,809	215,832	53,958	12,557,118	14,025,713	4,316,634	57,087	30,956,552

4.2. Education Cluster

- **Input missing.**

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

Budget required and target: Target: 1M displaced population and the financial requirement is USD$ 36.3M.

The ES/NFI Cluster aims to ensure that displacement-affected people have timely access to adequate Shelter and essential household items to live with health, security, safety, and dignity.

The flood-affected areas are already experiencing high levels of vulnerability due to the recurring floods and conflict, placing affected people at greater humanitarian risk. Displaced people are especially at risk as they are exposed to the weather elements without Shelter or household items. According to the Government, almost 1,012,671 people are expected to be displaced during *Belg* season.

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 in need to ensure optimizing of 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 in the future.

Response priority: Provision of safe, appropriate, and life-saving Emergency Shelter and NFIs to the displaced population in the flood-affected regions.

Table shows the proposed budget plan for ES/NFI response.

Region	Major activities	Target beneficiaries	Available stock	Budget required (USD)	Budget required (ETB)	Gap (Funding, USD)	Gap (Funding, ETB)
Afar	Provision of ESNFI kits	60,842		2,267,747	126,993,847	2,267,747	126,993,847
Oromia	Provision of ESNFI kits	96,632		3,601,738	201,697,338	3,601,738	201,697,338
Somali	Provision of ESNFI kits	771,905		28,770,997	1,611,175,837	28,770,997	1,611,175,837

SER	Provision of ESNFI kits	30,946		1,153,442	64,592,742	1,153,442	64,592,742
CER	Provision of ESNFI kits	12,789		476,681	26,694,131	476,681	26,694,131
Total		973,114		36,270,605	2,031,153,895	36,270,605	2,031,153,895

4.4. Food Cluster

Budget required and target: US$ 22.6 million required to support 2.3 million people.

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

Potential impacts: Floods will likely contribute to worsening food insecurity situation in low-lying areas, where 2.17 million people are already projected to be vulnerable to food insecurity in the last quarter of 2023. People in the flood prone areas are vulnerable to displacement; losses of usual livelihoods sources including through damage of crops; livestock losses and disruption of income sources. Supply routes will likely be affected, which will negatively affect access to food through purchases in local markets or deliveries by humanitarian partners. 2.3 million people are projected to be food insecure due to the negative impact of the flooding, including 1.0 million who are likely to be displaced.

Response strategy: The response will be through distribution of a standard food basket, to meet the food needs of the affected people. It's estimated that 118,221 MT (Metric Tonnage) of food or cash equivalent will be required to assist the affected people for a period of three months, as indicated below. There are some woredas that will likely be inaccessible during the flooding season; and this will require pre-positioning of commodities if the response is through in-kind food distributions. Through implementation of the vulnerability-based targeting approaches, the food or cash will be distributed to the most food insecure people. The food response will be integrated in ongoing food distribution plans in the affected woredas; and utilize response mechanisms that already exist at regional, zonal and woreda level. Through the one woreda- one operator principle, partners will be expected to allocate available resources to the affected people in their operational areas. Regular food response activities will be conducted by partners, including prioritization based on available resources; monitoring of the food response and ensuring that the voices of the communities are incorporated in the food response.

Priority response: Distribution of cash or in-kind food commodities to meet the food needs of the affected people.

Table shows proposed budget plan for food response.

Region	Number of people likely to be affected	Number of people likely to be displaced	HRQ Estimates - Q2	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	V.Oil (MT)	Total (MT)	Budget (ETB)	Budget (US$)
Afar	83,115	60,842	138,205	6,219	622	187	7,028	74,972,012	1,322,025
Amhara	45,461	2,500	232,539	10,464	1,046	314	11,825	126,145,208	2,224,391
SER	82,146	39,621	135,028	6,076	608	182	6,866	73,248,284	1,291,629
CER	44,050	17,589	23,716	1,067	107	32	1,206	12,865,171	226,859
Sidama	10,500	4,361	5,815	262	26	8	296	3,154,451	55,624
SWEP	8,800	2,200	1,778	80	8	2	90	964,508	17,008
Somali	1,288,158	772,895	865,002	38,925	3,893	1,168	43,985	525,057,177	9,258,635
Oromia	421,411	103,733	861,368	38,762	3,876	1,163	43,801	434,650,333	7,664,439
Tigray	3,950	1,230	20,701	932	93	28	1,053	10,520,367	185,512
Dire Dawa	10,000	5,000	11,957	538	54	16	608	6,486,062	114,372
Hareri	3,000	2,000	28,785	1,295	130	39	1,464	15,614,744	275,344

Total	**2,000,591**	**1,011,971**	**2,324,894**	**104,620**	**10,462**	**3,139**	**118,221**	**1,283,678,317**	**22,635,837**

4.5. Health Cluster

Budget required and target: proposed budget is close to USD$ 7.6 million to support 2M people.

Objectives: To save lives, strengthen humanitarian health interventions and reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality for flood affected populations.

Potential impacts: Flooding is associated with an increased risk of infection which can be worsened by significant population displacement. The major risk factor for outbreaks associated with flooding is the contamination of drinking water facilities. But the risk of outbreaks can be minimized if the risk is well recognized and disaster response addresses the provision of clean water as a priority. Floods may indirectly lead to an increase in vector-borne diseases through the expansion in the number and range of vector habitats in addition to the direct health effect of the flood like drowning, injuries or trauma. In addition to ensuring the continued provision of basis health services, the plan aims to provide disease surveillance, prevention and control of outbreaks, including for vector borne diseases (malaria, dengue, and yellow fever), water borne diseases such as AWD, and vaccine preventable diseases like measles. Additionally, surveillance, prevention and control of outbreaks of scabies, and acute malnutrition have been included.

Essential health service: In addition to loss of human life and damages to crops and livestock, floods also result in the partial or complete destruction of health facilities in the affected areas. This causes disruptions in the delivery of basic and essential healthcare services. Moreover, floods may result in the internal displacement of some of the affected populations. Displaced people may relocate to areas with no health facilities or health facilities which do not have the capacity to care of the displaced population. Therefore, the ability of both the displaced and non-displaced sections of the affected population to access basic health services is expected to be compromised. This underscores the need to ensure that basic health services remain available to these communities. The resources to be put in place to provide basic healthcare include IDP kits. IDP kits provide basic health services (including for malaria, diarrhea, RMNCH, non-communicable diseases like hypertension and diabetes, STIs and, intestinal parasitism) for a population. These will be provided for all affected populations, as access to basic health services is expected to be low for both displaced and non-displaced communities. Additionally, health workers will be mobilized to these areas through MHNTs (Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams).

Vector borne diseases: Although there has been extensive work conducted by the FMoH/EPHI for the prevention of vector borne diseases (malaria, dengue and yellow fever) through the provision of LLINs (long lasting insect threated bed net) to all high risk woredas, flood damage to houses is likely to result in the destruction of these nets. It is therefore assumed that LLIN would be provided for every 1.8m affected people. The utilization of these nets will help prevent outbreaks of malaria and other similar outbreaks from taking place. Additionally, IDP kits also contain diagnosis (RDTs) and treatment supplies (including quinine, chloroquine, and artemether + lumefantrine), assuming 15% of the 2,500 affected populations per kit would be diagnosed and treated for malaria. In addition to malaria, the response plan also includes prevention and management of other vector borne diseases like dengue and yellow fever.

Water-borne diseases: In addition to the already existing water scarcity problem in some of the at-risk woredas, flooding can cause damage to or contaminate existing clean water sources. As a result, the risk of water-borne disease outbreaks such as cholera and other diarrheal illness is high. To prevent such outbreaks, early warning and surveillance systems are in place and attention is given so that information flow/disease reporting is not interrupted following flooding incidents. In the event that such outbreaks occur, the contingency plan includes the necessary supplies for the treatment and control of these diseases.

Vaccine preventable diseases: In flood situations; malnutrition and displacement weaken the immunity of the affected population, leaving them vulnerable to diseases like measles and meningitis. In the case of measles, there is the need to vaccinate children under 15-year-old (making up 45% of the total population) living in areas at risk of flooding. Mass vaccination of the total population at risk of flooding should also be conducted in order to prevent vaccine preventable diseases.

Strengthen diseases surveillance system at flood affected area: to detect cases early, investigate, notifying providing the necessary guidelines and cases definition in flood affected area, strengthen core activities of surveillance, supportive and attributes in flood affected area.

Logistics and supply: In flood situations supplies like EDK (IDP kit) and other supplies are needed (1 IDP kit for 3,000 people).

Surge team deployment: Surge team deployment for the flood induced is an intervention area.

Budget summary: Based on the anticipated risk areas, with approximately 1,465,982 people expected to be affected, the total estimated budget requirement to respond to the flood health emergencies is close to US$ 1.9 million.

Table shows the proposed activity budget for health response, 2024 Belg season.

Regions	Activities	Unit	Qty	Target	Budget (ETB)	Budget (USD)
Afar	See below for breakdown				17,980,819	319,420.5
Amhara					738,833	13,125.0
SER					11,709,313	208,010.3
CER					5,198,130	92,342.3
Sidama					1,288,819	22,895.3
SWEP					650,173	11,550.0
Somali					228,415,919	4,057,697.7
Oromia					30,863,398	548,273.3
Tigray					363,506	6,457.5
Dire Dawa					1,477,665	26,250.0
Harari					591,066	10,500.0
Total					**299,277,641**	**5,316,521.9**

The key activities and targets are summarized in the table below. The regional targets are proportional to the size of the population likely to be displaced.

Activity	*Unit Cost*	*Quantity*	*Total USD*
RRT deployment, 60 teams of 5 for 2 weeks; four times	5,100	300	171,265.8
Training on outbreak control, 80 sessions, 1200 participants	12,000	80	416,892.0
Training on SAM management, 80 sessions, 1200 participants	12,000	80	1,316,364.0
Supportive supervision, regional, 20 visits, 3 supervisors, twice	2,500	70	18,840.0
Health worker compensation (duty, overtime), 30 days	410	1200	166,522.5
MHT operational cost, 40 teams for 3 months	4,500	120	76,120.0
Printing of guidelines, case definitions, reporting tools	1,500	100	112,500.0
Deployment of TA to affected zones, 3 months	2,600	75	171,265.8
Coordination meetings at woreda level, weekly, 60 locations	120	720	416,892.0
Supportive supervision by ZHD to woredas and facilities	1,200	90	1,316,364.0
Total			**5,318,500**

The breakdown for supplies is summarized in the table below. The supplies will be procured centrally and distributed to regions based on the size of affected population.

Item	*Unit*	*Quantity*	*Unit Cost*	*Total (USD)*
IEHK, basic	Kit	420	215.7	171,265.8
IEHK, malaria	Kit	400	595.6	416,892.0

IEHK, supplementary	Kit	121	2,350.7	1,316,364.0
Cholera, community	Kit	110	94.2	18,840.0
Cholera, central	Kit	65	1,233.5	166,522.5
Cholera, central renewable	Kit	60	692.0	76,120.0
PED-SAM, medicines	Kit	120	625.0	112,500.0
Total				**2,278,504.3**

4.6. Nutrition Cluster

Budget required and target: nearly 41,000 people will be targeted with nutritional response and the budget required is close to USD$ 120,000.

Objectives: To provide timely access to live-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 practice.

Potential impact: 1,465,982 people will be at risk of flood hazard and 479,981 are likely to be displaced because of the hazard. As a result of the hazard, health institutions providing health and nutrition services may be affected and of course the household food security which has a direct impact on nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), will negatively be affected. Feeding practices for children and PLW will be disrupted at times of flood emergency due to wrong beliefs among the community and lack of adequate counseling and support on infant and young child feeding and caring practice.

Response strategy: Health workers should be trained on identification and management of acute malnutrition as well as Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E). Therefore, a holistic approach should be provided to flood affected populations to minimize the risks of malnutrition and support optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding practices. The main interventions include encourage and counsel mothers to continue breast feeding during emergency, monitor the promotion of Breast Milk Substitute (BMS) to avoid inappropriate promotion and donations of BMS. And establish IYCF support group who promotes recommended breastfeeding and complementary feeding behaviors, share their own experiences and provide mutual support.

Though malnutrition is not a rapid onset, children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) are at increased risk of malnutrition during flooding and displacement. There is limited food for all family members in displaced population, already stored food may have been damaged by flood, and disease outbreaks may increase the risk of malnutrition. Thus, a careful assessment of the adequacy of the food assistance would be most useful in terms of food basket (quantity and type of food per day and per person and its utilizations), duration of food assistance, targeting, other sources of food etc. The main interventions include conduct regular screening for malnutrition and ensure access for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in the health post/health center and ensure TSFP is available for management of moderate acute malnutrition. If the nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific malnutrition prevention interventions like; IYCF, food, WASH and health are not adequate, 100 and 500 children are expected to be severely and moderately malnourished, and 3,500 PLW will also be acutely malnourished.

Table shows budget breakdown for the nutrition response.

Regions	Activities	Unit	Qty	Target	Budget (ETB)	Budget (USD)
Afar	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	1662	1662		4986.9
Amhara	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	909	909		2727.66
Oromia	Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	8428	8428		25284.66
Sidama	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	210	210		630

SER	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	1642	1642		4928.76
CER	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	881	881		2643
SWEP	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	176	176		528
Somali	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	25763	25763		77289.48
Tigray	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	79	79		237
Dire Dawa	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	200	200		600
Harari	HEB Distribution, Capacity building, IYCF-E, Screening	Beneficiaries	60	60		180
Total			40,012	40,012		120,035

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

Budget required and target: 400.000 people will be targeted, and the budget required is close to USD$ 7.3 million.

Objectives: The Protection Cluster's objective is to reduce the risk of violence, exploitation, discrimination of serious neglect caused to persons as a result of floods, and to mitigate the human suffering in case these risks have materialized, through timely response and quality services.

Response strategy: The Protection Cluster anticipates that floods may exacerbate existing risks or create new ones, for example as a result of physical injury or drowning, loss of shelter, damage to food and non-food items, as well as displacement. As a result of heavy rains, damage to private property or livelihood – and certainly in case of displacement – all affected persons are expected to suffer high level of stress. Some groups, for example women-headed households, boys and girls or older persons, may become more vulnerable to protection risks, such as increased reliance on negative coping mechanisms, family separation during evacuation or GBV during evacuation and/or at evacuation centers. Older persons and persons with disabilities may be left behind due to, for example, reduced mobility or missing warnings due to hearing or vision impairment. Tension with hosting communities may rise as a result of limited resources and already-stretched assistance capacities. Tensions may also emerge around issues related to housing, land and property rights.

To reduce and mitigate protection risks, the Cluster is looking to target about 20% of the persons living in areas prone to – or already affected by – floods with prevention activities, mainly raising awareness to protection risks related to floods. In parallel, the Cluster aims to screen about 70% of those present in areas of displacement, including in evacuation centers, for vulnerability and referrals to specialized services.

UNMAS Explosive Ordnance technical assessment teams are on the ground in Tigray and Afar and will deploy to schools, hospitals, IDP camps and other critical (public) infrastructure in accessible, flood- affected areas to conduct Explosive Ordnance (EO) assessments through spot tasks, identifying and marking EO, and liaising with respective national partners for removal and disposal. Upon request, they will provide Explosive Hazard Awareness Training to humanitarian and development partners and share information on EO risk mitigation in critical areas of operations.

The response is subject to adequate funding, operational presence of partners and access to affected communities. The Cluster will work with the protection partners – already present in, or nearby, the affected areas, relying on the existing coordination mechanisms at the regional/local level. Partners will deploy – with mobile teams when appropriate– to the affected areas or to evacuation centers in order to carry out the following interventions.

Table shows budget breakdown for the protection response.

No.		Activities	Unit	Qty	Target beneficiaries	Total need (USD)	Total need (ETB)
1	GP	**Awareness raising** on possible risks and mitigation measures, relying on community		$10	67,000	$670,000	
2	GP	**Vulnerability screening and referrals**: partners will deploy monitors and set up protection desks – including by mobile teams – to assess the protection needs in affected areas and evacuation centers, provide information on available services, identify the most vulnerable ones, and refer them to essential services (including referral to case management)		1000$	20	$20,000	
3	GP	Short-term **emergency support** package (cash, food, NFIs) based on vulnerability screening.		$200	6000	$1,200,000	
4	GP, CP, GBV	Community-based **mental health and psychosocial support** (MHPSS) for men, women, girls, boys, including in friendly spaces.	children	$82	10,000	$820,000	
5	GP, CP, GBV	**Protection mainstreaming** – relevant information and training will be delivered to non-protection service providers to enable them, as much as possible, to identify the most vulnerable ones and safely refer them to necessary protection services.	staff	$115	400	$46,000	
6	CP	**Family tracing**, reunification, and facilitation of alternative care arrangements	children	$250	2,000	$500,000	
7	GP, CP, GBV	**Information provision** / awareness raising (including on child protection and GBV risk mitigation) **in evacuation centers**	Children and adults	$10	40,000	$400,000	
8	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.		$250	6,000	$1,500,000	
9	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.		$40	20,000	$800,000	
10	GBV	**Training of frontline GBV services** providers, on CMR, PSS, PFA, case management, etc.		$100	167	$16,700	
12	GBV	Conduct **trainings on GBV non-specialized staff** from other sectors trained on GBV mainstreaming and GBV pocket guide.		$50	250	$12,500	
13	GBV	**Update referral pathways**, and service directories to include the flood affected areas not included in the current referral pathways.		$50	150	$7,500	
14	HLP	Conduct **HLP assessments and analysis** to understand the underlying HLP issues and challenges in the affected areas	Per location	$4000	8	$32,000	
15	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.	Person	$15	33,000	$495,000	

16	HLP	Provide **cash for rent** for households affected by flood	HH	$351	2,000	$702,000	
17	HLP	Provide **capacity building/training on HLP** to duty-bearers, community leaders / representatives and implementing partners.	Person	$35	1,300	$45,500	
		Total				$7,267,200	

4.8. WaSH Cluster

Budget required and target: USD$ 33.2M is required to target 2M people under WaSH programme.

Objectives: To minimize the impact of flooding particularly in the flood prone areas in the coming rainy season, the WaSH sector prepared this contingency plan by including structural flood mitigation measures before the hazard, to provide rapid responses including WaSH supplies and early recovery of flood emergency through rehabilitation, maintenances and upgrading of damaged WaSH infrastructures.

Response strategy for flood emergency response:

Procurement and distribution of household water treatment chemicals with orientation of proper utilization to ensure safe drinking water in the flood affected areas. Procurement and distribution of water storage containers at household level like jerry cans and water tankers at community level. Procurement and distribution of body and laundry soaps to promote hygiene. Installation and maintenance of previously installed EM-WAT kits for communities who live around rivers along with provision of water purification and disinfectant chemicals. Water trucking to displaced and affected households and to households with damaged water schemes until immediate rehabilitation of water structures will have been made. Rehabilitation and maintenance of water supply schemes damaged by floods at community and institutions levels. Construction of trench latrines for the displaced communities to reduce fecal contamination of water sources and living areas because of open defecation. Conduct hygiene promotion activities to pass the basic hygiene message through different mechanisms including campaigns - IEC/BCC. Conduct mass environmental cleaning campaigns through community mobilization.

Response strategy to strengthen flood prevention, control and early warning communication.
The aim is to strengthen regular monitoring of rivers, dams and catchments in the flood prone areas. Below mentioned flood protection, appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures will be undertaken to minimize the likely adverse impacts in flood prone areas through application of flood management mechanisms (structural and non-structural measures). Activities include dissemination of early warning information to the population at risk. Enhancing communication linkages between woreda officials in highland areas that receive heavy rainfall and those downstream that are at risk of flooding. Strengthen the regional flood taskforces in areas that are likely to be affected, and preparation of evacuation plans. Awareness of communities to develop self-resilience systems through government structure and community media. Construct flood risk evacuation access roads. Remove silt at main rivers which is a contributing factor for occurrence of flooding particularly in overflow of rivers. Strengthen dike construction along the river courses. Construction of feasible and local specific flood prevention measures by the river basin authorities.

Tables shows budget summary for the WaSH response.

Regions	Activities	Indicator	Unit	Qty	Target	Budget (ETB)	Budget (USD)

Afar, Amhara, SER, CER, Sidama, SWER, Somali, Oromia, Tigray, DD and Hareri regions	Water supply: water trucking, Maintenance of Damaged Water supply Schemes and rehabilitation as well as shallow drilling,	Number of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs	Number		903,711		28,288,356.74
	Sanitation: Temporary Latrine, latrines decommissioned	Number of people accessing appropriate sanitation facility.	1 stance for 100 peoples		0		2,160,638.28
	Hygiene facilities: Poster, leaflets, Handwashing facilities, Hygiene Promotor training	Number of people reached with hand washing behavioral change programme.	Number		258,215		1,560,460.98
	WaSH NFIs: Water Purification and Disinfectant chemicals (Sachets) and Chlorine (HTH), Aluminum sulfate (bag), M-WAT, Water Storage Tankers (10MC)(10% of the target), Laundry Soap, Body Soap, Dignity Kit, Buckets (15-20L), Plastic 1/HH, Washing Basin(Safa), and Jeri-can (20L)	Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies	No. of kits distributed		838,666		1,200,354.60
Total					2,000,592		33,209,810.60

4.9. CCCM Cluster

Budget required and target: 400,150 people will be targeted, and the budget required is close to USD$ 2.48 million.

Objective: mitigate the impact of floods by coordinating timely assistance and support for those affected.

Potential Impacts:

- The consequences of floods are severe: loss of lives, displacement, infrastructure damage, and disruption of essential services.
- Vulnerable populations are at an increased risk during such disasters.

CCCM Response Strategy:

- Community Resource Centers (CRC): The CCCM will establish CRCs in flood-affected areas. These centers serve as hubs for information dissemination, coordination, and service provision.
- Outreach Activities: Expanding CCCM services through outreach efforts ensures that flood affected population in both sites and host communities receive the necessary support.
- Strengthening Community Governance: The CCCM will focus on enhancing community governance structures. This includes risk communication, climate resilience, and training on humanitarian principles (such as the Code of Conduct).
- Government Coordination Forums: Collaborating with government authorities is crucial. The CCCM will support coordination forums, aligning responses with durable solutions.

Priority Response:

- Promote the protection, safety, and dignity:
    - Multisectoral feasibility assessments will guide improvements in communal infrastructures. Site layouts will be designed, and existing facilities enhanced.
    - Vulnerability-inclusive safety and disability audits will identify critical areas for improvement, advocating for necessary changes.

- Expanding Area-Based Approach (ABA):
    - CCCM aims to expand ABA, and this involves establishing CRCs and conducting outreach activities.
    - Strengthening community governance structures (including Risk Communication and Community Engagement) is integral to ABA expansion.
    - Build the Capacity of the Government Authorities and Service Providers through different approaches of capacity building.

Table shows CCCM activities and budget breakdown.

No.	Activities	Target	Unit (USD)	Total Reuirement (USD)
1	Promote the protection, safety, and dignity of conflict and flood affected people, through targeted, community-centered multi-sector	200,000	5	1,000,000

	interventions that "do no harm" and contribute to social cohesion outcomes.			
2	Build the Capacity of the Government Authorities and Service Providers through different approaches of capacity building	150	3200	480,000
3	Support establishment of inclusive and representative community structures in the site level and restructure/establish coordination structures in Woreda and Zonal Level	200,000	5	1,000,000
Total				**2,480,000**

4.10. Logistics Cluster

Objectives: The cluster aims to alleviate logistics bottlenecks impeding the delivery of relief materials to people in need by supporting the humanitarian community with storage and transportation services.

Response strategy for flood emergency response:
The Logistics Cluster is on standby to support with warehousing to facilitate the prepositioning of items in hard to reach/inaccessible areas in the coming rainy season. As the provider of last resort, we are available to provide transport services and augment partner storage capacities as required.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Table shows projected figure for the flood affected and displaced people, 2024 '*Belg*' season.

Region	Zone	Woreda	Pcode	No. people likely to be affected	No. population likely to be displaced
Afar	Awsi Rasu	Mille		5,500	3,850
Afar	Awsi Rasu	Dubti		7,360	5,152
Afar	Awsi Rasu	Afambo		13,675	9,573
Afar	Awsi Rasu	Aysaita		9,953	6,967
Afar	Kilbati Rasu	Dalol		5,200	3,640
Afar	Gabi Rasu	Amibara		8,231	5,762
Afar	Gabi Rasu	Hanruka		7,750	5,425
Afar	Gabi Rasu	Awash		3,700	5,250
Afar	Gabi Rasu	Galaelu		6,185	4,330
Afar	Gabi Rasu	Duli'elasa		6,585	4,610

Afar	Fanti Rasu	Teru		5,376	3,763
Afar	Fanti Rasu	Ewura		3,600	2,520
S.Total				**83,115**	**60,842**
Amhara	North Wollo	Guba Lafto		6,167	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Raya Kobo		4,115	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Habru		2,912	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Mersa		5,833	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Kobo Town		7,500	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Gidan		5,500	0
Amhara	North Wollo	Woldia city		4,500	0
Amhara	South Wollo	Kalu		5,000	2,400
Amhara	South Wollo	Thehulederie		3,934	100
S. total				**45,461**	**2,500**
SER	Gamo	Bonke		1,600	600
SER	Gamo	Arbaaminch Zuria		10,000	6,500
SER	Gamo	Mirab Abaya		3,050	1,000
SER	Gamo	Kemba		900	500
SER	Gofa	Ouba Debre Tsehay		600	200
SER	Gofa	Zala		1,000	500
SER	Gofa	Dara Mole		900	400
SER	Gofa	Kucha		1,200	600
SER	South Omo	Dasenech /Kuraz		10,000	5,000
SER	South Omo	Jinka Town		1,497	375
SER	South Omo	Nyngatom		4,430	2,500
SER	South Omo	Hamer		5,520	2,500
SER	South Omo	Benatsemai		6,000	3,000
SER	South Omo	Selamango		2,000	1,000
SER	Wolayita	Damot Woide		2,880	1,162
SER	Wolayita	Boreda		2,069	1,284
SER	Wolayita	Humbo		5,000	2,500
SER	Wolayita	Sodo Zuria		2,000	1,500
SER	Konso Zuria	Alle		1,000	500
SER	Konso Zuria	Burji		3,000	1,500
SER	Konso Zuria	Amaro		2,000	1,000
SER	Konso Zuria	Derashie		1,500	500
SER	Konso Zuria	Konso		5,000	1,500
SER	Gedio	Wonago		3,500	2,000
SER	Gedio	Yirga chefe		3,000	800
SER	Gedio	Gedeb		2,500	700
S.Total				**82,146**	**39,621**
CER	Gurage	Mareko		4,500	1,600
CER	Gurage	Meskan		3,500	1,000
CER	Gurage	Sodo		1,000	500
CER	Hadiya	Anlemo		2,500	900
CER	Hadiya	Shashogo		5,500	2,000
CER	Selti	Dalocha		3,350	1,500
CER	Selti	Lanfero		1,300	400

CER	Selti	Sankura		4,500	2,250
CER	Selti	Siltie		4,500	1,000
CER	Halaba	Halaba Kulito		4,000	2,000
CER	Halaba	Atote		3,000	1,939
CER	Halaba	Weiyra Dijo		3,500	1,500
CER	Halaba	Weyira		2,900	1,000
S. total				**44,050**	**17,589**
Sidama	Sidama	Hawassa Zuria		3,000	1,361
Sidama	Sidama	Borcha		3,500	1,000
Sidama	Sidama	Loka Abaya		4,000	2,000
S. Total				**10,500**	**4,361**
SWEP	Keffa	Cheta		900	300
SWEP	Keffa	Decha		4,400	1,000
SWEP	Benchi Maji	Maji		2,000	500
SWEP	Benchi Maji	Guraferda		1,500	400
S.Total				**8,800**	**2,200**
Somali	Shabele	Kalafo		140,808	84,485
Somali	Shabele	Adadle		52,068	31,241
Somali	Shabele	Danan		7,620	4,572
Somali	Shabele	Bercaano		22,524	13,514
Somali	Shabele	Mustaxil		35,298	21,179
Somali	Shabele	Ferfer		89,970	53,982
Somali	Shabele	Godey		20,112	12,067
Somali	Shabele	Abaqorow		15,372	9,223
Somali	Shabele	Imay bari		97,764	58,658
Somali	Shabele	Eleele		9,264	5,558
Somali	Liban	Doloado		193,026	115,816
Somali	Liban	Gurabaqaqsa		17,100	10,260
Somali	Liban	Guradamole		14,040	8,424
Somali	Liban	Qersadula		7,656	4,594
Somali	Liban	bokolmaanyo		37,710	22,626
Somali	Liban	Dekasuftu		5,886	3,532
Somali	Liban	Filtu		13,824	8,294
Somali	dawa	Qadadumo		4,800	2,880
Somali	dawa	Moyale		20,400	12,240
Somali	dawa	Hudet		7,200	4,320
Somali	Jarar	Gunagado		5,400	3,240
Somali	Jarar	Gashamo		2,976	1,786
Somali	Jarar	Dh/madow		1,800	1,080
Somali	Afdher	Elkari		9,408	5,645
Somali	Afdher	Jarati		61,974	37,184
Somali	Afdher	W.Emay		56,658	33,995
Somali	Afdher	Qoxle		2,100	1,260
Somali	Afdher	Dolobay		131,352	78,811
Somali	Afdher	Raso		10,932	6,559

Somali	Afdher	Godgod		1,920	1,152
Somali	Nogob	Sagag		2,460	1,476
Somali	Korahey	Shilabo		4,800	2,880
Somali	Korahey	Kebridahar		3,000	1,800
Somali	Dollo	Lahelyucub		1,650	990
Somali	Dollo	Danod		9,240	5,544
Somali	Fafan	Babili		18,726	11,236
Somali	Fafan	Gursum		25,872	15,523
Somali	Fafan	Harawo		52,038	31,223
Somali	Fafan	Awbare		12,600	7,560
Somali	Fafan	Jigjiga City		31,920	19,152
Somali	Siti	Gablalu		3,000	1,800
Somali	Siti	Shiniile		1,902	1,141
Somali	Siti	Afdam		4,788	2,873
Somali	Siti	Ashia		5,400	3,240
Somali	Siti	Erer		13,800	8,280
S. total				**1,288,158**	**772,895**
Oromia	Arsi	Dodota		28,775	2,450
Oromia	Arsi	Zuway Dugda		30,750	2,652
Oromia	Arsi	Hetosa		22,500	3,005
Oromia	Arsi	Marti		32,555	3,693
Oromia	East Harareg	Babile		21,521	5,993
Oromia	East Harareg	Gola odaa		21,431	6,077
Oromia	East Harareg	Mayu		20,725	6,105
Oromia	East Harareg	Midhega Tola		22,410	5,800
Oromia	East Shewa	Bosat		17,000	2,800
Oromia	East Shewa	Adama		18,000	3,287
Oromia	West Arsi	Siraro		2,880	720
Oromia	West Arsi	Shala		2,900	740
Oromia	West Arsi	A/Shasmene		2,860	0
Oromia	W/ Harerge	Hawi gudina		8,025	2,480
Oromia	W/ Harerge	Mi'eso		8,048	2,482
Oromia	W/ Harerge	Boke		8,001	2,478
Oromia	Bale	Dalloo manna		5,230	806
Oromia	Bale	Agarfa		4,800	850
Oromia	Bale	Gasara		4,850	810
Oromia	Bale	Barbere		3,400	750
Oromia	Bale	Goro		3,275	730
Oromia	Bale	Gura dhamole		5,800	890
Oromia	East Bale	Ginir		2,700	1,871
Oromia	East Bale	Rayitu		3,000	1,850
Oromia	East Bale	Sawena		2,500	1,867
Oromia	East Bale	Gololcha		2,600	1,890
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe Kechen		2,770	1,870
Oromia	East Bale	Dawe serer		2,500	1,800
Oromia	East Bale	Lege Hida		3,020	1,950

Oromia	West Guji	Gelana		4,374	2,233
Oromia	West Guji	Abaya		4,350	2,227
Oromia	West Guji	Melka soda		4,374	2,266
Oromia	West Guji	Dugda dawa		4,370	2,210
Oromia	West Guji	Bule hora		4,400	2,230
Oromia	Guji	Adola		4,574	2,253
Oromia	Guji	Urga		4,600	2,500
Oromia	Guji	Sababoru		4,444	2,150
Oromia	Guji	Goro dola		4,450	2,110
Oromia	Guji	Liban		4,800	2,253
Oromia	Borena	Dhas		7,160	1,475
Oromia	Borena	Dire		7,260	1,480
Oromia	Borena	Dilo		7,350	1,470
Oromia	Borena	Areroo		7,100	1,465
Oromia	Borena	Teltele		7,100	1,480
Oromia	Borena	Mega Town		7,050	1,485
Oromia	Borena	Moyale		7,110	1,465
Oromia	Borena	Yabelo		7,160	1,480
Oromia	East Borena	Mada walabu		4,559	805
S.Total				**421,411**	**104,433**
Tigray	Southeastern	Raya Azebo		2,180	800
Tigray	Southeastern	Chercher		720	180
Tigray	Southeastern	Endamehoni		1,050	250
S. total				**3,950**	**1,230**
Dire Dawa		D.D City and Rural kebelles		10,000	5,000
S.Total				**10,000**	**5,000**
Hareri		Harar (Rural kebeles)		3,000	2,000
S.Total				**3,000**	**2,000**
G total				**2,000,591**	**1,012,671**

Annex 2: Recommended Actions for the next 3 months (March to May 2024)

S.N.	Priority actions	Responsible	Location	Time frame
1	Develop Flood Alert Messages	EDRMC	Addis Ababa	February 2024
2	Translate into local languages and disseminate Flood Alert Messages to local government and communities	RDRMO and Operational partners	Addis Ababa and Regions	February/March 2024
3	Activate Regional Flood TF/RECC to ensure preparedness and response	RDRMOs and OCHA sub-offices	Regions	March 2024
4	Prepare Flood Contingency Plan	EDRMC, DRMO and Clusters	Addis Ababa	February 2024
5	Organizing the community for flood prevention and mitigation activities	RDRMOs, Zone/Woreda Gov't, Partners	Flood prone areas	March-May 2024
6	Tracking of available resources (food, shelter, NFIs)	EDRMC, RDRMOs, ICCG/Sub-national ICCG, Partners	Addis Ababa and Regions	February 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	February-March 2024
8	Closely monitor the flood situation on the ground	DRMOs, Regional Bureaus	Flood prone areas	February to March 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	February/March 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	February to MARCH 2024
12	Conduct flood after action review to documents lessons	EDRMC, RDRMOs ICCG, Region, Zone and District	Areas where flood incidence happened	May/June 2024
13	Prepare, compile and share regular flood information to EDRMC and other concerned bodies	RDRMOs	In flood prone areas	Daily