Executive summary of the rapid assessment to Filtu woreda

Introduction

Filtu Woreda chairman requested the mission because of the severe water problem facing the Woreda population. OCHA coordinated the assessment between 12-15 August 2020. Many Humanitarian and government counterparts participated in the assessment mission. These included OCHA, CARE, DRC, NRC, GOAL, PCI, HI, ZOA, PC, OWDA, NLM/ECMY from the humanitarian side, and the Woreda Administrator, Health office, livestock office, Agriculture office, DRM office, Water office, Agriculture Office from the government part.

Objectives

- To assess the availability and accessibility of safe and clean water
- To evaluate the general food security situation, health, and nutrition in the Woreda.

Methodology

The assessment team used several methodologies to gather information i.e., discussion with Woreda administration offices, Kebele committees, focus group discussion, individual interviews, observation, and site visits.

Key findings

- Severe water problem. This also undermined COVID-19 response activities like hand washing facilities.
- The government water trucks are non-functional and urgent support to the local administration with operational costs to continue water trucking. Three trucks are available, two for Filtu and one for Dekesauftu.
- Filtu water supply system is N/F and needs S/Pumps (5to 8) and one generator maintenance.
- There is a severe water problem across Filtu Woreda.
- The Pond used currently has dried up, and other ponds in the Woreda have no water as well.
- Filtu Woreda has been using two government trucks to provide water initially to support COVID-19 prevention activities and some rural communities.
- Woreda exhausted its resources for providing water and COVID-19 support activities.
- Nutritional supplies out of stock.
- There are livestock diseases that need treatment and vaccination support:
  - Camel Diseases: Pneumonia / dhuguto, Brucellosis /dhicis, Mangemitis – cadho, Anthrax /Kud
  - Cattle: Botulism, Ovine Pastuerrollosis, Brucellosis, Internal/external parasitic
  - Shoats: CCPP/Sambabka ariga, Ovine Pastuerrollosis, Brucellosis /dhicis –Ariga, PPR / dhiifdheera/diif xaar, Orf (raaf- dilaac)
- Protection response is minimum, and the need is huge
- The water supply systems pump water from the river (river intake) through the high mountainous terrain between Sora to Filtu. Each booster station has been designed in a way that the generator set provides power to two surface pumps (110 kW) at once through a three-phase switchboard and change over switch for – use of national power grid when available.
- The system is connected to the national power grid, which is entirely undependable as far as Liban area is concerned.
- Point 1 (Sora Booster station – Ganale river bank): One generator of 200 KVA designed to power two surface pumps in parallel connection at once in the absence of power. The booster is supposed
to have three surface pumps (the third on standby). Only one of the minimum two required is functional.

- **Point 2 (Busbus booster station on Sora – Hayasuftu road):** As in point 1 above but the generator is 185KVA
- **Point 3 (Qurac booster station –on Sora – H/suftu road):** as in point 2 above
- **Point 4 (H/Suftu booster station) –** as point 2 above.
- The existing main tanks in Hayasuftu and Filtu are too small to allow good water storage for contingency use. Current storage only acts as equalizers for the pipeline.
- **Total IDP HHs in the two woredas of Filtu and Dekasuftu is about 11519 HHs of which**
- **Water supply system benefits about 5322 HHs in 22 sites of Filtu and Dekasuftu Woreda.**
- **Children:** 6469 Children < 5 and about 13408 children 5-14 Years old. (DTM 21)
- In the absence of water, children are used in the family business of looking for water from outlying areas—absenteeism from schools and learning centers. Mothers will have little time available for child care activities and breastfeeding. This burden will further compromise the nutritional programme
- **Protection perspective:** Water problems in the two woredas increases the burden on women due to increased time in looking for water while other household burden remains unchanged. Extended absence by women in search of water is likely to increase friction in the family.

**Recommendations**

- Lifesaving water tracking for Filtu and Dekasuftu Woreda in 30 kebeles with acute water shortage (in Filtu about 62000 beneficiaries and on the rise).
- Immediate support for Filtu water supply system that also serves Dekasuftu (host & IDPs) with pumps, fuel, peridium, and technical support on electromechanical engineering.
- Immediate provision of spares parts for two water trucks of Filtu and one water truck in Dekasuftu.
- Immediate discussion with Ethiopia Lightening and power agency (ELPA) by the Woreda, zone and region and at Wash clusters.
- Livestock treatment and vaccination.
- Livelihood program for the food insecure households both host and IDPs.
- Farm inputs for the farmers along rivers DAWA & Ganale affected by the last floods.
- Increase protection support activities for people with disabilities and general ICLA support
- Health: Addition PPE needed
- Few staff with C-19 training, additional training for staff, sanitizers, facemasks required.
- Urgent replenishment of nutrition stock for the Woreda
- Partner in place of CONCERN/or vehicle to ensure timely delivery of supply to sites.
- Urgent water trucking for Ayinle and Quracle Health clinics
- Poor roads, low mobile network, and lack of vehicle limit the scheduled plan for the visit
- CAHWs refresher training 58)
- CAHWS refresher Kits distribution (58),
- Capacity building training for AHA and AHTs (6), Voucher based treatment, and vaccination program to strengthen Private veterinary pharmacies, fodder production support in riverine areas of the Woreda. Fodder management training.
- Hides and skin Marketing training and market linkage.
- Provision of farm inputs (seeds, tools, pest sides) for farmers in advance before the rainy season in November.