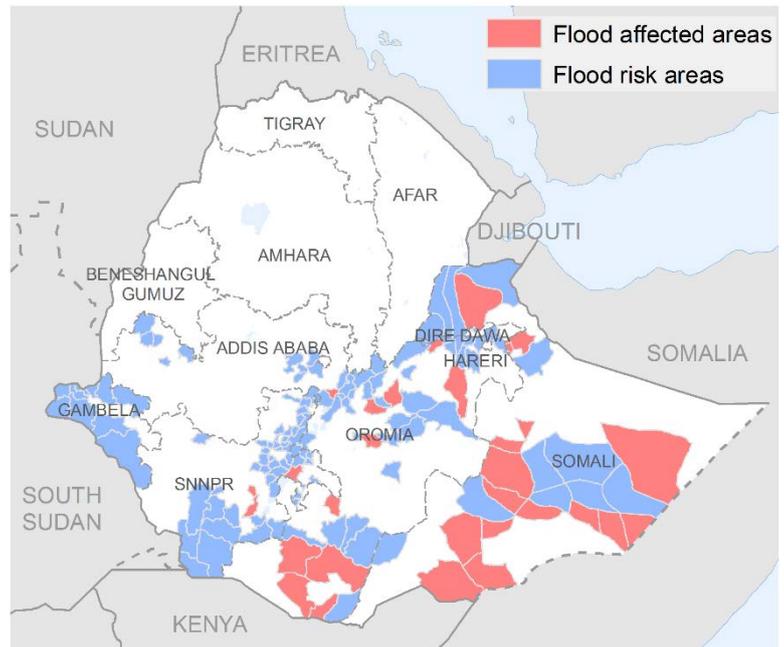


## Overview

In April 2018, flood incidences were reported in Arsi zone (Golelcha and Sude *woredas*), Bale zone (Agarfa *woreda*), Borena zone (Arero, Dire, Elwaye, Gomle Miyo, Yabello and Wachelles *woredas*), East Hararge zone (Golo Odo and Kumbi *woredas*), East Showa zone (Bora *woreda*), Guji zone (Adola and Agewaye *woredas*) and West Hararge zone (Doba and Gelemso *woredas*) of Oromia region; Afder zone (Hargelle, Charati, Raaso, West Imey and Dolobay *woredas*), Dawa zone (Khadaduma, Hudet, and Mubarak *woredas*), Doolo zone (Lehel-Yacub *woreda*), Fafan zone (Jijiga town and Gursum *woreda*), Liben zone (Dolo Ado *woreda*), Nogob zone (Garbo and Duhun *woredas*), Shabelle zone (East Imey, Mustahil, Kelafo, Ferfer, Adadle, Bercano and Abakaorow *woredas*), and Sitti zone (Shinile *woreda*) of Somali region; and Gamo Gofa zone (Bonke and Daramalo *woreda*) and Sidama zone (Loka Abaya *woreda*) of SNNP region.



The National Flood Task Force was activated on 19 April to coordinate flood mitigation, preparedness and response efforts. Led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), the Task Force comprises members from relevant Government entities and key humanitarian partners. Based on the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) mid-season forecast for the Spring- *belgu/ganna* season (April to May 2018), the Task Force released a Flood Alert on 27 April to provide information on the probable weather condition for the season and to identify areas likely to be affected by flooding for early action. The Alert will be updated based on updated NMA weather forecasts and the situation on the ground.

## Needs, on-going response and gaps

A multi-sector joint rapid flood assessment conducted in Shabelle zone of Somali region from 19 to 24 April identified some 165,000 people affected by flooding in the zone, of which 98,016 people are displaced. Most of the displaced population are congregated in evacuation centers, while several thousands are stranded, surrounded by flood waters in various locations. Overall, some 5,000 houses were damaged by the flood in two *woredas* (Mustahil and Kelafo) of Shabelle zone; 72 schools/ABEs (43 in Kelafo, 14 Mustahil, 2 Ferfer 9 Ber'ano, and 4 Adadle *woredas*) and 36 health facilities (3 Health Centers and 33 Health Posts) were affected, while shortage of all types of medical supplies, including medical equipment, RUTF, mosquito nets, AWD drugs and malaria drugs were reported. Some 6,623 latrines were also destroyed in two *woredas* (Kelafo 2,175, Mustahil 4,448) of the zone. The lack of safe drinking water and the practice of open defecation is posing a serious health threat in the evacuation centers in Kelafo (Deka) and Mustahil (Kalabeydh) *woredas*, and the potential for the outbreak of water borne diseases such as AWD is real. Approximately 13,992 people in Kelafo and Mustahil are cut-off from the other parts of the *woredas* and require urgent humanitarian response to be rescued and provided with assistance.

Similarly, some 26,000 people in Dollo Ado town of Liben zone in Somali region were found displaced as a result of flooding. The flood was also reported to have damaged some 1,150 latrines in Dollo Ado Town. In Kabridahar Town, 2,600 people in six *kabeles* were affected and 43 latrines damaged. In Kabridahar Woreda, 1,500 people were affected, while 300 people displaced and food stocks washed

away. In an effort to provide immediate support, Regional DPPB initially supplied more than 2,700 people in Jijiga, Fafan Zone, with partial NFI kits.

Flooding has affected ongoing humanitarian operations, limiting access to displaced populations (i.e. conflict and drought IDPs displaced prior to floods). Access has also limited the ability of humanitarian organizations to conduct full and comprehensive needs assessments in flood-affected areas.

Some 37 locations remain inaccessible due to the flood waters, requiring boat and/or air transport facilities. About 30 trucks (carrying relief commodities) were stranded on the way to Hudet, Dawa zone. The Government, through the Ministry of Defense (MoD), was able to deploy one helicopter to airdrop relief supplies in Mustahil woreda, whilst continuing efforts to secure more helicopters. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has provided two boats that require maintenance. One of the two UNICEF boats providing assistance in Shabelle zone also requires maintenance. More flash floods are expected given the rain forecast, and humanitarian agencies are urged to pre-positioning emergency response materials before more roads are cut-off.



*A crowded evacuation settlement in Mustahil town, Shabelle zone, Somali region. Photo credit: Save the Children*

Government and partners are dispatching emergency response with limited available resources. So far, the Government provided some 2,447 partial NFI kits to the affected community in Liban, Fafan and Shabelle zone, while the procurement of additional kits is in progress. WFP dispatched 786 Mt of food for 46,374 people affected by flood in Somali region. The INGOs NRC and Save the Children have requested to re-allocate 2,000 ES/NFI kits funded by the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF) to support the flood-displaced people in Somali region. IOM is planning on disbursing cash-for-NFI to 9,000 people in Dollo Ado. WASH supplies have been dispatched to Shabelle and Afdher Zones for a total of 120,000 flood-affected people in both zones. Five emergency water treatment systems have been installed in Beercaano Woreda (Shabelle Zone), Raaso and West Imay Woredas (Afdheer Zone).

A key constraint is the lack of adequate resources, mainly for the ES/NFI, Food, Health and WaSH clusters to respond to the identified needs of the flood affected population. Based on the Shabelle zone flood assessment report, 16,336 ES/NFI kits are immediately required. US\$5 million is urgently required to cover the need. Urgent interventions in the areas of safe drinking water and hygiene and sanitation are crucial to prevent the outbreak of water borne/water related diseases and the re-emergence of AWD in Kelafo, Mustahil, and Ferfer woredas, which have been the epicenter of the recurrent AWD outbreaks in the last couple of months.

As of 2 May, the ES/NFI and WaSH clusters had a funding gap of \$83 million and \$78 million respectively to address all identified needs in the 2018 HDRP, not including the needs of the recent flood-affected communities.