

**Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia National Disaster
Risk Management Commission, Early Warning and
Emergency Response Directorate**

Flood Alert #4



Flood incident in Kality Sub-City, Addis Ababa, August 2018

August 2018

NATIONAL FLOOD ALERT

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In August 2018, the NMA issued a new mid-season weather analysis for the 2018 keremt season focusing on the Mid-Kiremt (June & July) Climate assessment and a Forecast for the remaining months (August & September) 2018. According to this forecast for the remaining months of the rainy season, the NMA indicated that heavy falls and thundery showers are anticipated to occur in some parts of the country, and that dominantly near normal and above normal rainfall activity at few places.

In addition, the main rivers, namely the Upper and Lower Awash river basin, the Tekeze basin, the Lake Tana basin, Baro river basin, Omo river basin, and the Koka Dam could be at a heightened risk of flooding and requires close monitoring and prepositioning of relief items. The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity has already started discharging water from Tekeze and Koka Dams (the two dams are currently approaching its maximum water level).

Reservoirs/lake water levels (August 29/2018)

	DAM	Current level (August 29/2018)	Maximum water level	Discharge Rate M ³ /s	Remark
1.	Melka Wakena (m)	2215.94	2520.70		
2.	Fincha (m)	2218.46	2219.00		
3.	G.Gibe I (m)	1669.46	1671.00		
4.	Ghibe III (m)	851.89	892.00	363	
5.	Koka (m)	109.75	110.30	250	
6.	Tekeze (m)	1139.19	1140.00	1008.36	
7.	Tendaho (m)	400.72	410.00		
8.	Kesem(m)	Will overflow after two days			

Source – Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWIE)

In light of the ongoing floods incidences in various parts of the country and the subsequent damage and loss reported on lives and livelihoods, and the very worrying daily reports from the MoWIE on steadily increasing rivers and dam levels, the National Flood Task Force has agreed to revise the previous flood alert issued on July 2018. This national Flood Alert has therefore been revised for the fourth time to provide updated information on the probable weather condition for the 2018 mid-kiremt-season and identify areas likely to be affected by flood and landslides in the country to prompt timely mitigation, preparedness and response measures. The Alert will be further updated based on the NMA forecast and changes in the situation on the ground, particularly of the changing levels of river and dam in the country. The Alert is also being used to serve as the basis for preparations of the response planning at national level and will be shared to regions for contextualizing the plans, employ local warning systems and structures and mobilize local resources as required and relevance.

Flood affected Woredas so far during the current *kiremt* season (June to August 2018)

- **SNNPR:** - East badewocho, Konta liyu woreda, Loka Abaya, Borchha, Melekoza, Chencha, Halaba liyu woreda, Gibe, Tembaro, Shashego, Telo and Kindo koyisha, Daramalo

- **Oromia:** - Amuru, Shala, Dodola, Wechle, Goma, Ejersa lafo, Elu gelan, Becho, Elu, Ejere, Adaba, Dodota, Horo, Abune Ginde beret, Meda welabu, Adola, Mencha, Adami tulu Jido kombolcha, Bedele, Boke, Ada Berga, Guna, Gololcha, Sude and Yaya Gulele, Boset, Bora and Fentale wordas
- **Amhara:** - Janamora, Lay gayint, Sekela, Bugna, Sekota, Menz Keya, Antsokiya gemza, Sekota, Takusa, Libokemkem, Andabet, Sede Muja, Guna Begemidir, Simada, Gonder zuria, Mida Weremo, Guanua, Guagusa, Wegera, Jama, Gonj kolela and Legambo, Gubalafto, Habru, Gidan, Fogera (9 kebeles ,1902HHs, 169 hectares of rice field and 878 hectares of grazing areas are affected) and Libokemekem (7 kebeles, 416 HHs And 1953 rice field affected) and Ziquala and Sahala woredas
- **Tigray:** - Werilehe, Atsbi wenberta, Tahitay Koraro, Sahrti samre, Ahferom, Kola temben, Laelay Mayichew, Tahitay Mayichew, Hinatlo Wajirat, Medebay zana and Ofla
- **Afar:** - Amibara and Megale
- **Gambella:-** Itang Specila Woreda
- **Harari:** - Harari ketema
- **Benishangul Gumuz;-** Asossa

Land slide affected areas between June to August 2018

Daramalo, Chire, Esera & Bensa woredas in SNNP, Dilo Weber, Didisa, Dega, Lalo Asebe & Nole kaba woredas in Oromia, Menz kaya, Goncha , Simada woredas in Amhara and Welkayit Woreda in Tigray were affected by landslide during the current kiremt season.

Mid-Kiremt Forecast for August and September 2018

- In the upcoming months, western and central Tigray, western and central Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, western and central Oromia, western parts of SNNPR will have dominantly near normal and above normal rainfall activity at few places.
- On the other hand, Eastern Tigray and Amhara, Afar, eastern Oromia, DireDawa, Harari, northern Somali, Eastern part of SNNPR will have near normal precipitations.
- Heavy falls and thundery showers are anticipated to occur from convective cloud developments.
- Furthermore, the cessation will also be normal
- After Mid of September, the seasonal Bega rain is expected to commence over southern Ethiopia and the amount is anticipated to be near normal.

Summary of Flood Risk Areas

Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa city

Afar: Zone 1 (Dubti, Afambo, Elidaar, Asayita, Mille and Chifra), Zone 2 (Ab'ala, Berhale, Megale,

Dalule and Koneba), Zone 3 (Amibara, Dulecha, Gewane, Awash Fentale and Gelealo /Buremmudaytu, Mille and Dupti), Zone 4 (Teru, Yalo, and Gulina) and Zone 5 (Dalifege, Arthuma, Dewe and Semurubi).

Amhara: North Shewa zone (Antsokiya Gemza, Efrata Gidm, Kewet and Tarma Ber), Waghimra zone (Dehnan, Sekota, GazGibla, Sahala, Abergle, Ziquala), North Gondar (Dembia, GonderZuria, Matema and Chelga), South Gondar zone (Libo Kemkem,Fogera, Dera, Simada,and TacheGaint), West Gojam (Semen Achefer, Debube Achefer, Baher Dar Zuria, Mecha and Degadamot), Oromia (JileTumuga, Arthuma Fursi, Dewa Chefa, Shewa Robit, and Kemisie town), Awi (Ankeshia), East Gojam (Dejen), North Wollo (Kobo, Guba Lafto, Bugna, Habru, Mekete and Gidan), South Wollo (Kalu, Kembolcha, Wegadi, Desse, Ambasel and Thehulederie).

Benishangul Gumuz: Assossa (Assossa) and Metekel (Debate)

Dire Dawa: Dire Dawa city (04, 05, 07, and 09 kebeles) and Kaka area

Gambella: Etang special woreda (Etang), Nuer (Lare, Jikawo, Akobo, Mackoye and Wanthewa) and Anuak (Gambella town, Gambella zuria, Jor, Gog and Dimma).

Harari: Harar city (Arer, Hakim and Shenkora areas)

Oromia: East Showa (Dugda, Bora, Adama, Boset, Fentale, Wonji and Ziekula), Southwest Shoa (Illu, Becho and Sebeta Awas), W.Shoa (Wolmera Dendi and Ejere),Borena (Moyale, Abaya, Dugda Dawa, Melka Soda, Dire, Miyo, Gelana, and Boku),W.Hararge zone (Habro, Hawi Gudina, Oda Buletuma and Mieso), West Wollega (MeneSibu, Gimbi, Yebdo, Kondal, Babogambel and Jaros), West Arsi (Shala and Siraro), Guji (Gorodola, Gumi El Dello, Sababoru, Aga Wayu and Liben), Bale (Agarfa, LegaHida, Gasera, Gololcha, Berbere and Dawa Serer), Arsi (Hitosa, Chole, OnkoloWabe, Jeju, Merti, ZiwayDugda, Gololcha, Seru and Dodota)and East Harage zone (Bedeno, GoroGutu, Jarso, Gursum, Dadar, Kumbi, Haromaya, Girawa, Meta, Gola Oda, Kersa and Kombolcha).

Somali: Shabelle (Kelafo, Mustahile, Ferefer, Gode, Berano, Addile, East Imy, and Danan), Afder (West Imy, Chereti, Dollo Bay, Hargelle, and El kari), Korah (Kebridehar, Debewieyne, and Shellabo), Liben (Dollo Ado), Doolo (Warder), Fafan (Jigjiga, Jijiga Town, Togwajale and kabribayah), Siti (Afdem, Ayisha, Erer, Miesso, Hadigala, and Shinille).

SNNP: South Omo (Dasenech, Gngatom, Hammer, BenaTsemay, Jinka town, Selamago, Debub Are and Semen Are), Hadiya (Shashogo, Mirab Badewacho and Limu) Awassa City, Gedeo zone (Kochere), KembataTembaro zone (Kachabira, Tembaro, HaderoTunto, KedidaGamela and Damboya), Wolayta zone (Humbo, Damotwoyide, Damot Sore, Duguna Fango, Kindo Didaye, Ofa, Sodo Zuria and Kindo Koyisha), Alaba special woreda, Sidama (Loka Abaya, Hawassa zuria, Dilla, Hula and Shebedino), Silte (Dalocha, Sankura, Lanfuro and Silti), Gurage (Mesqan, Mareqo, Muhur Na Aklil, Sodo and Butajira), GamoGofa (Arba Minch town, Bonke, Deramalo, Mierab Abaya and Boreda), Keffa (Gimbo) and Basketo Special woreda (Basketo).

Tigray: Central Tigray, (Weri Lake, Adwa, Nader Adet, Tahtay Maychewu, Kolla abergele, Tanka Abergele,), Eastern Tigray (SaesiTseadeEmaba), Western (Humera), Southern (Alamata, Raya Azebo, Enda Mekoni, Maichew, EmbaAlaje), Western (kafta Humera, Welkayit), North Western (Taytay Adiabo, Asegd Shimbila, Telemt and Medebay Zana).

Rivers and Dam water discharge and identified risk woredas

Kesem dam: - Afar Region (Dulecha, Amibara, Bure mudaytu, Semirobi Gelalo, Gewane, Awash Fentale)

Tendaho Dam: - Afar Region (Dubty, Assaita and Afambo)

Koka Dam: - Oromiya Region (Boset, Fentale and Merti)

Tekeze Dam: - Tigray Region (Kola Tenben, Tanqua Abergele, Telemt, Tahtay Adiabo, Asegede Tsibela, Welkayt and Kafta Humera)

Kuraz Dam:- SNNPR (Dassenech, Hamer, Gnangatom and Selamgo)

Tana Sub basin; - Amhara Region(Fogera, Libo Kemkem, Gonder Zuria, Dembia, Bahir Dar Zuria, Dera and Semen Achefer)

Baro Sub basin: Gambella Region (Yitang, Gambella zuria, Abobo,Lare and Jikawo)

Upper Awash sub basin :- Oromiya Region (Ejere, Illu, Becho, Bora, Dugda and Alem Gena)

Land Slide Risk Areas

SNNPR - Segen Zone (Burji, konso, Derashe and Amaro), Dawuro Zone (Loma and Esera), GamoGofa Zone(Arabaminch town, Bonke, Chench, Dita, Gofa Zuria, Kemba, Kucha, Melekoza, Mierab,Gardula, Gemu, Bensa, Daramalo and Kercha), Gedio Zone (Bule and Wenago), Guraghe Zone (Mareko, Meskan, Muhur Na Akill and Sodo) Hadiya Zone (Shashego and Soro), Kefa Zone (Bit, Decha, Cheta and Gimbo) Kembata Tembaro (Kachabira), Sidama Zone (Awassa Zuria, Dale, Hula, Shebedino, Wensho, Chire, Bensa and Loko Abeya), Wolayita (Ofa and Kindo Didaye) South Omo Zone (Debub Ari and Hamer),and Wolayita Zone (Bolossore, Ofa, Boloso Bonibe and Damot Sore), Silite (Alecho and Weiriro)

Amhara Region – East Gojam Zone (Goncha and Awabel), North Shewa Zone (Antsokiya Gemza, Basona Werena,Tarmaber, Merhabete and Menz Keya), North Wello Zone (Habru and Meket) and South Wello Zone (Kalu, Mekdela, Sayint, Werebabu and Libo Kemkem and Dessie),South Gondar (Simada)

Oromia Region- Adama Town, Arsi Zone (Aseko), East Shewa (Gimbichu), East Wellega (Sasiga), Jima (Jimma Town, Dedo, Goma, and Seka Chekorsa), North Shewa (Werajarso, Abuna Gende Beret, Dera, Ginde beret, Jeldu, and Meta Robi), and Kelem Wellega (, Dilo Weber and Kelem), W/Guji (Kercha), Borena (Abaya), W/Wellega (Nole Kaba),W/Arsi (Lalo Asebe), Buno Bedele (Didisa, Dega and Chora),Guji (Anasora)

Tigray Region – Central Tigray (Kola Temben and Axum), and Western Tigray (Welkayit)

Dire Dawa City Administration – Dire Dawa City.

Recommended Interventions

While the National Flood Task Force is coordinating different activities on the overall floods monitoring at national level, given the urgency and sensitivity of the likely and probable impacts of the current season flooding, the NDRMC strongly extends its warning advice to regional and sub-regional government and its partners to be on top of the close monitoring, reporting and warning against the possible impacts of these threats. The recommendations below are therefore aimed at providing a broad direction and guidance.

Immediate and Ongoing

- Conduct multi-sectoral and multi-agency floods monitoring mission to affected and at risk areas as required; use of the standard assessments checklist
- Humanitarian emergency responses activities need to be urgently started in areas where flood disaster have already been reported.
- Mobilization of local resources – funds, supplies, voluntarism and so on
- Provision of ongoing warning to community at risk through localized systems and structures, including use of religious, cultural, administrative and other platforms.
- Reactivation and /or establishment of Regional Flood Task Forces to work closely with regional early warning experts, to monitor river water levels, to oversee below recommended actions, coordinate multi-agency flood impact rapid assessments and to ensure that findings shared timely with relevant actors at regional and federal level.
- Need to undertake preparedness actions including dissemination of early warning information to at-risk populations, reinforce flood protection structures in at-risk areas, and strengthen community mobilization and sensitization, communication between highland and downstream areas to prepare for likely runoffs, timely evacuation of communities at risk to higher grounds and provision of immediate emergency support is recommended.
- Emergency intervention - food, including nutritious foods, for the affected and the displaced people; Distribution of NFIs; Distribution of treated mosquito nets and water purifying chemicals and health hygiene education to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases in the affected and surrounding areas;
- Initiate and coordinate campaign to back fill of collapsed latrines and assistance to construct new ones; Campaign to back fill of remaining stagnant water and ponds to reduce effects of contaminations and breeding of mosquitoes;
- Consideration of special assistance should be extended to people with special needs; Close monitoring of the situation in the affected areas to avoid any further floods, subsequent impacts and public health related threats.
- Make an assessment and inventory of boats to the affected areas for immediate lifesaving interventions. Continuous monitoring of rivers and dam water levels.
- Government authorities including partners at all levels to prioritize pre-positioning of food and non-food items for rapid response with emphasis to areas that may become inaccessible.
- The National Flood Task Force to continue to closely monitor the situation and regularly update the Flood Alert. A National Response plan will be developed to facilitate preparedness and response activities as required.
- Need for enhancing community mobilization and engagement in all aspects of the interventions.
- As required and possible, constructing and rehabilitation of affected basic social infrastructures to ensure continuity of social services to affected community;
- Joint planning for distribution of emergency seed and agricultural inputs to communities whose crops have been washed away by the floods;
- Very close and coordinated monitoring of the weather and the situation of the affected areas and the people.