



FOCUS ON *Ethiopia*

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HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE:

- **DIRE DAWA AND BEYOND: THE CHALLENGE OF RAPID RESPONSE**
- **REGIONAL OVERVIEW**
- **RELIEF FOOD AND NON-FOOD UPDATE**
- **RESOURCES FOR FLOOD EMERGENCY**
- **UPCOMING & ONGOING MEETINGS**

Focus on Ethiopia is produced by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with other UN agencies and partner NGOs. Focus on Ethiopia provides a monthly overview of humanitarian trends and activities in Ethiopia, as well as focusing on particular issues of interest. Send comments, suggestions and contributions to ocha-eth@un.org

DIRE DAWA AND BEYOND: THE CHALLENGE OF RAPID RESPONSE

On the night of 5 August, the Dechatu River raged through the city of Dire Dawa. The flood waters spread 200 metres beyond the banks of the river and swept with unprecedented force through the city. The following day, Dire Dawa awoke to devastation and death. Entire buildings and the homes of over 9,000 people were destroyed. The night had claimed 256 lives and left 244 missing.

The Dire Dawa floods were the beginning of a month of crisis. The following week 364 people were reported killed and more

than 20,000 displaced when the Omo River burst its banks. In Amhara Region, flooding displaced at least 29,360 people. In South West Shewa zone in Oromiya Region, more than 2,000 people were displaced.

Flooding reached as far as Gambella, Somali and Tigray. The magnitude of the crisis overwhelmed the country with a scale of devastation and damage than had not been witnessed in recent memory. All told, the flooding has so far killed more than 600 people, displaced approximately 136,000 others and affected population of 357,611 in 9 of the country's 11 regions.

The government's initial response to the crisis was nothing less than impressive. Within 24 hours of the Dire Dawa floods, the DPPA chartered a plane to visit the scene and the Prime Minister became actively involved in the response. A joint assessment team evaluated the extent of the casualties, damages and the most immediate needs. Gaps were identified and filled by government and humanitarian partners and coordination of efforts was facilitated from the onset. As the flooding began to ravage South Omo Valley, the Government was able to rescue more than 1,360 people and provided much needed food and non-food items to more than 4,300 households. A committee chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister was established to address the crisis nationwide.

But as the crisis continued, the flooding revealed significant challenges that Government and Humanitarian actors face in dealing with rapid onset emergencies.



Standard Operating Procedures for joint assessments that were used to great effect in Dire Dawa were not institutionalized as the flooding continued in other areas. Information sharing mechanisms on flood monitoring that would avoid duplication of efforts by humanitarian agencies were not sufficiently utilized. Federal and regional government players needed to augment their efforts both at collaboration and mobilization of resources. A more systematic effort at Early Warning information sharing needed to be established.

As the flooding continued across the country considerable gaps emerged in both the food and non-food sectors. In non-food areas such items as life jackets and even plastic sheeting became scarce. Access to flood affected areas became increasingly complicated. Search and rescue required boats and helicopters, both of which were in short supply. As a result, critical aerial assessments were also limited. Communications was hampered by lack of equipment. In the food sector, the floods came at a time when some 2.8 million people were placed on the emergency food rolls. The additional requirements to feed 200,000 people as a result of flooding further taxed food provision and distribution resources. Coordination of the assessment process began to break down. When floods ensued in other parts of SNNPR, Oromiya, Afar and Amhara, coordination further deteriorated as various organisations conducted assessments on their own without knowledge of the activities of other humanitarian partners resulting in frequently conflicting conclusions.



In many ways the bright spot of the crisis was varied funding mechanisms that were utilized in the response. Despite initial coordination challenges, the DPPA was able to launch a joint government and humanitarian flash appeal on 25 August requesting US\$27 million for immediate food, non-food and rehabilitation needs. By 1st of September more than US\$10 million is estimated to have been pledged or contributed by direct grants from embassies, private donations and in kind contributions. Special OCHA and UNDP grants were also available during the crisis. Other funding mechanisms include the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). A larger replenishment of non-food items through the HRF for which DFID had recently provided an additional UK£1 million is currently being considered. Jan Egeland, the Emergency Response Coordinator, has also approved an allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of US\$3 million to be channeled through UN agencies for the flood response to assist the government. OCHA has requested

proposals from UN agencies that address the gaps identified in the Joint Flash Appeal launched on 25 August and it is envisaged that this fund will strongly contribute to replenishment of depleted stock.

In sum, what began as a model response to a limited crisis evolved into a challenging nationwide emergency, taxing capacities of government and humanitarian partners. To enhance future response, measures must be taken to maximize coordination, increase government capacity with appropriate equipment, protocols and other resources to react quickly to rapid and unforeseen emergencies. In this regard, efforts are already underway to coordinate Early Warning information with the establishment of the DPPA-led Early Warning Working Group, which will offer a forum to develop protocols for quick onset emergencies.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Afar

The region is presently experiencing two varying natural disasters: flooding in some zones and in contrast shortage of water in others.

The *belg/pastoral* assessment has identified 10,400 people that require immediate food assistance for the second half of the year.

Following the recent heavy rains, the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Food Security Bureau (DPPFSB) in Afar has reported that the Awash River has flooded affecting 26,000 people although this number needs further confirmation. Floods are reported to have severely damaged farm lands in Dulecha, Amibara, Gewane and Buremudaitu woredas. The situation is currently being closely monitored as there are fears of further flooding from Awash basin

Flooding is not new to the region and the people have their own coping mechanisms. This year, however, the people's coping capacity has been exhausted due to the successive failure of rains in the region. Their movement is also restricted due to intensified clashes with their rival clans, including the Issas and the Oromos. The Regional early warning committee deployed two teams to zone 1 and zone 3 to assess the flood damages in already affected woredas and those vulnerable to future flooding. The team has prepared a contingency plan for the high risk areas, including Amibara and Boremudaitu woredas. DPPA has so far dispatched 212 tons of wheat, 19 tons of supplementary food, 7 tons of oil and 3 tons of oil to the flood victims in zone 3.

On the other hand, Afdera, Teru, Erbeti, Megale, Yalo and Gulina woredas of Zone 2 and 4 are suffering from chronic shortage of water. These areas have not received rains during this season. The *belg/pastoral* assessment report indicates that up to 10,400 beneficiaries in pockets of Zone 2 and 4 will require an extension of the existing



relief food assistance until the end of the year. The water task force was charged with identifying gaps and organising partners to enhance the capacity of the region to deal with water related issues. In the recent regional coordination meeting in Semera, UNICEF volunteered to provide technical and coordination support to the task force.

According to the report from the Livestock Concern Working Group, there are no reports of animal disease outbreaks except for the prevalence of unknown camel diseases. An animal health vaccine programme focusing on livestock skin diseases was sponsored by World Vision. Efforts to identify the cause of the unknown camel disease are ongoing. FAO has allocated resources and has developed a Terms of Reference to conduct further investigation in collaboration with international experts.

Following improvements of the physical condition of livestock that has increased market accessibility and the implementation of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), the *belg*/pastoral area assessment report expects the food security situation of the region for the remaining part of the year to be generally stable. Areas that require assistance and close monitoring are Zone 2 and 4.

Amhara

The overflow of rivers and flash floods are reported to have affected more than 90,000 people in the region. In addition, an AWD outbreak has been reported in Metema and Tach Armacho woredas.

The Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners Flash Appeal for the 2006 Flood Disaster in Ethiopia indicates that some 13,362 people have been displaced by floods and forced to take refuge in temporary shelters. The latest figures from WFP, however, indicate over 29,400 people are displaced. An NGO flood response coordination meeting also reported that the Appeal does not adequately represent the current emergency needs in the region.



The causes of the extensive floods are the overflow of rivers like Rib and Gumara near Lake Tana and flash floods in Oromiya Zone. New floods have continued to be reported in the already flood affected woredas of Lib Kemkem and Fogera. Vast areas of cropped land are covered with water that will have a severe impact on the food security situation of the region in the coming year.

Inadequate sanitation in the resettlement sites in the western woredas of North Gondar zone is of major concern, according to assessment reports by Save the Children-UK, IFRC, USAID/OFDA, CARE and MSF-Greece. A Joint OCHA/UNICEF/WFP mission is currently assessing the situation in the affected areas. To date, SC-UK has been providing humanitarian support and MSF-Greece, in collaboration with the Bureau of Health, is providing ongoing medical assistance in the temporary shelter sites in South Gondar zone. Furthermore, the DPPA has dispatched 300 tons of relief food commodities to South-Gonder, Oromiya, North Gonder zones and Bahir Dar

The first Amhara Emergency Coordination Forum on the floods took place on 3 September in Bahir Dahr between government, NGO partners and UN agencies. As a result, five task forces were established – Food, non-food and shelter; Health and nutrition; Agriculture and livestock; Water, Environment and Sanitation; and Education, HIV/AIDS and Protection. It was agreed to convene the forum on a weekly basis until the current emergency situation comes to an end.

As of 4 September, Ministry of Health has confirmed 92 AWD cases in the Metema and Tach Armacho woredas, North Gondar zone. Other sources, however, indicated that there are reports of 115 cases with 21 deaths in the two woredas. Fears of further spread of the disease are aggravated by the continued flooding and inadequate water and sanitation in the temporary resettlement sites for the flood induced displaced. In addition, WHO have confirmed four cases of measles in North Gondar zone.

The *belg* assessment report rates the food security situation in the region as stable. A total of 258,400 people, however, will still continue to require emergency food assistance in the second half of the year. The number is likely to increase with the present flood crises.

Dire Dawa City Administration

The overflow of the Dechatu River during the night of 6 August devastated the town and environs of Dire Dawa, leaving 256 dead and 244 still officially missing. Over 9,000 have been displaced and temporarily housed in six school sites for three weeks.

The Dechatu, Goro and Butteji rivers flood seasonally as rain falls from the highlands of eastern Hararghe. The largest river, the Dechatu, has significantly shaped the morphology of Dire Dawa city by dividing it into two major parts. On various occasions the Dechatu had flooded, causing damages to life and property. The flood damage has increased in recent years due to increased populations that have settled near the river banks.

Relocation of the displaced people currently hosted in six schools has started. More than 290 tents have been erected in the selected resettlement sites. As of 29 August, DPPB moved approximately 500 households from one school to the tent sites. Shortages of tents are,



however, reported to have hampered the process. Registration of the displaced has been completed and distributions of general food rations are ongoing.

Humanitarian partners and government have been providing emergency assistance to the affected population. Task forces in all sectors have been established to identify the needs and gaps.

On the last task force coordination meeting, the food, non-food and logistics task force reported the provision of sufficient food items for more than one month. Distributions of general rations by DPPA have continued since the second week of the flooding. Excess supply of some non-food items such as blankets, pillows, Jerry cans, and cooking utensils has been reported; nevertheless, tents continue to be in short supply. Regarding logistics, shortage of fuel is reported to be a major constraint.

The health, nutrition and sanitation task force reported no major gap in its sector. All the required medicine and medical equipment have been available to provide support to the affected people. Preparation is underway to establish a temporary clinic in the resettlement sites. The Federal surveillance team has been assessing possible outbreaks of epidemics and cases of trauma. Staff have also been deployed to monitor sanitation and hygiene.



The shelter sub task force reported that three sites have been identified for permanent housing and an action plan has been prepared. Nevertheless, according to the task force, no funds have so far been secured. The typology of the housing is likely to be both condominium and low cost housing as proposed by the Joint Flash Appeal.

According to the protection and education task force, HIV/AIDS and other reproductive health awareness programmes have been ongoing. The Community Therapeutic Centre (CTC) run by CARE has been overcrowded. The CTC is the first of its kind in a major Ethiopian city.

Gambella

The overflow of the Baro River in Gambela Region severely affected large areas of farm land. Flooding in Gambella is normal but its occurrence at this time of the year is somewhat

early. Although the rainy season is due to continue until October all rivers in the region are already full. This, combined with expectation of high rainfall in the coming weeks in the western highlands could cause further flooding. Consequently, DPPA suggested the need to conduct this year's *meher* assessment earlier, in late September.

As of 22 August, DPPA has dispatched 24.4MT grain, 2.6MT supplementary food, 0.8MT oil, 2 rolls of plastic sheeting to the region for the flood victims.

In order to 'boost' immunization coverage from the existing 35 percent, UNICEF and the Regional Health Bureau have agreed to hold monthly 'child health days'. Meanwhile, the second EOS campaign is planned to take place at the beginning of December. UNICEF has also distributed Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs). There are no reports of major human disease outbreak and incidences of malaria have also reduced compared to the same period last year.

UNICEF, supported by Proctor and Gamble, has started a water purification pilot project in Egera, an Anuak village along the Baro River.

Security problems prevail in the region. All UN organizations are still working on a two vehicle rule on all routes.

Oromiya

Prevalence of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and floods has gripped the region during this month. So far, 15,295 cases of AWD with 99 deaths have been confirmed by the Ministry of Health and floods have displaced more than two thousand people. According to the *belg/pastoral* assessment mission, a total of 864,900 people require emergency assistance from August to December 2006.

The rain performance during the month is rated as normal and above normal in most parts of the region. Due to the overflow of the Awash River, approximately 15,000 people have been affected, out of which 2,052 people are displaced in West and Southwest Shoa zones. These people are receiving relief support at *Tefki* temporary settlement site. In addition, flash floods in Meiso of West Harerge and Goba of Bale and floods from overflowing rivers in Dugda Bora and Bosset woredas of East Shewa Zone have caused damages to crops and other livelihoods. The situation in East Harerge seems to be even more severe. A recent assessment report highlights that eight woredas in the zone (Girawa, Bedeno, Gole Oda, Jarso, Babile, Haro Maya, Kersa and Kombolcha) have been affected by flash floods impacting some 61,000 people and displacing 217 persons. More than 2,000 ha of cropped land have been flooded and eight people have died of the floods in Bedeno, Kersa and Haro Maya woredas. The situation should be closely monitored as it could have an impact on the prospects of *meher* crops production.



Major flood risk areas are identified and the people that are settled around the banks of the rivers, particularly in Dudga Bora, Adama (Wonji area), Boset and Fentale (Metehara area) woredas have been alerted. Necessary preparations and measures are being taken in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to properties.

On the other hand, the rains have improved the availability of water and pasture particularly in Miyo, Moyale, Dire and Arero woredas of Borena zone. As a result, the physical condition of livestock is reported to be normal.

Despite intensive health interventions by all concerned bodies in the affected areas, the problem of AWD in the region has not yet been controlled. To date, a total of 13,000 cases with 150 deaths have been reported. On 18 August, the region launched a regional response plan entitled, *Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Emergency Plan for Oromia Region (including good practice guidance also useful for National Emergency AWD Plan)* requesting \$US 9.6 million immediately to effectively stop the spread of AWD and effectively treat those infected. Contributions to the response plan were provided by the Oromia Regional Health Bureau, WHO, Merlin, MSF-CH, MSF-B and UNICEF. UNICEF has so far mobilized supplies worth more than one million US dollars, including, ORS, water purification chemicals, hygiene items and cartons of BP5 biscuits and has also provided two Water Purification Units.

West Arsi zone has the highest number of cases but is now showing a decreasing trend due to the coordinated efforts of the regional health bureau and humanitarian partners. Cases in Guji zone, however, continue to be of alarm due to the high mortality rate, remoteness of the area and limited NGO presence. Despite all efforts to the contrary, new cases of AWD continue to be reported and to spread to new woredas.

Cases of malnutrition have been reported from Doba, Darolebu, Habro, Mieso, Gemechis, Chiro woredas of West Hararge zone. A recent joint Government/CARE rapid assessment mission reports that the situation is severe in Doba and Habro woredas. Many children and nursing mothers are chronically ill. Poor hygiene and many cases of scabies (contagious skin disease) are also observed in Chiro, Doba, Habro and Darolebu woredas. Shortage of health professionals, lack of medical equipment and essential drugs prevail in most health institutions. Malaria and diarrhoea outbreaks continue to be of major concern in the flood affected areas.

The DPPA is currently dispatching the eighth round of food allocation to the region as the distribution of the seventh round is near completion. Meanwhile, due to delays in the delivery of relief food items in Meta woreda, East Hararge zone, some people have migrated to neighboring woredas. The DPPA has dispatched 723 tons of food for 39,000 beneficiaries in the area in order to stabilise the situation. The Borena Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office (FSDPPO) also reported that the 6,800 conflict induced IDPs in Borena zone have still not received non-food items. A joint Government/CARE mission also reported that the conditions of

IDPs in the six kebeles of Doba woreda is deteriorating since assistance ceased in May 2006. New clashes between Gebras (from Kenya) and Borenas in Goray area of Dire woreda on 19 August, causing casualties and new displacement has been reported.

The *belg*/pastoral area assessment mission identified a total of 864,900 people that require emergency food assistance in the second half of the year in the region. Erratic and inadequate rainfall, decrease in livestock and crop production, tribal conflicts, unstable market conditions and irregularities in emergency programmes are among the main causes of the food insecurity in the region.

SNNPR

Severe flooding in the remote South Omo zone and other parts of the region combined with the rapid spread of AWD resulted in loss of life and devastation.

The overflow of the Omo River has severely affected more than 20,000 people, claiming the lives of 364 people in Dasenech and Nynangatom woredas. Some 3,200 cattle were swept away and many properties have been destroyed. Initially 6,000 people were stranded by the floods, and a total of 1,360 people were rescued using helicopters and motorized boats. The displaced people are being hosted in five resettlement sites in the two affected woredas. Two of these sites are accessible by road, two by boat and one can only be accessed by helicopter.



Excessive rains in recent days have signaled the beginning of the region's rainy season which traditionally runs from September to October. As the rainy season progresses, there are fears that the area will suffer further flooding. Aggravating factors include the inevitable release of water from the Gibe Dam and the subsequent rise of water levels in Lake Turkana and the Omo River. Some of the resettlement sites including Korongot which is only accessible by helicopter are particularly vulnerable. The helicopter rescue effort ceased in late August due to cost constraints and resistance to rescue from the affected population. Since then, Korongot has been virtually sealed off from the humanitarian response.



Efforts to access the site by boat have reached difficulty and no relief items have been transported recently.

Korongati illustrates the remoteness and difficulty in accessing affected communities which has made the humanitarian response difficult in South Omo. More trucks are needed to transport food and non-food items. More boats and fuel are also required. UNDP have pledged funds for one month's fuel requirement.

Poor communication has remained a major gap. There is an immediate need for communication facilities. The United Nation will assist with the provision of a satellite and radio communication system in Omorate. Shelter and other non-food items, including kitchen utensils are still needed. Emergency assistance by humanitarian partners and the government is ongoing.

In other parts of the region, a recent joint assessment report indicates that floods have displaced over 13,000 people in Sidama, Wolyita and Hadiya zones and Alaba special woreda. Over 10,000 ha of crops are estimated to have been damaged in the affected woredas. Landslides due to heavy rainfall were reported from Guraghe and Kefa zones. DPPA has dispatched 46.6 tons of food to Wolayita zone to the flood victims.

AWD continues to spread in the region. As of 4 September, 891 cases and 37 deaths were reported in six zones and 18 woredas. Efforts have been made to mobilize resources, including essential drugs and supplies from government and donors for containment activities. UNICEF has to date utilised US\$ 92,870 for the AWD response in the region including 200,000 sachets of ORS, Antibiotics and IV infusions. Nevertheless, there is a shortage of drugs and non-food items. Despite all these efforts, the outbreak continues to spread to new zones and woredas. The current flooding crisis is an aggravating factor for the further spread of AWD, malaria and other water born diseases.

The *belg* assessment reported high levels of acute malnutrition in some areas of the region. Recent reports, however, indicate improvements in the nutritional status due to the different food security programs and improved household food availability with the green harvest of maize.

Nevertheless, a total of 48,900 people in Guraghe, Sidama, Silti and Dawro zones need emergency food assistance in the second half of the year due to poor harvest from the last production season. The number is likely to increase following the recent severe flooding and the AWD outbreak.

Somali

The *belg*/pastoral assessment report describes Somali Region's food security situation as 'unsatisfactory' due to drought and related causes. Floods are also being reported in some areas of Afder, Shinille and Gode zones.

On the other hand, the end of August marks the completion of two-thirds of the *hagaa* (dry) season for the seven *deyr*

receiving zones, implying the worst period (September) is yet to come. The economic and social problems in the region, particularly in the seven zones, are expected to worsen as the

season progresses. The *belg*/pastoral areas assessment mission has identified a total of 1.6 million people that require emergency food assistance from August to December 2006.

Floods have hit the southern parts of the region. The Wabi Shebelle River overflowed and flooded 17 kebeles in Mustahil and 3 kebeles in Kelafo woredas in Gode zone. A recent report from a DPPA mission to the region has indicated that 3 persons (2 in Mustahil and 1 in Kelafo) have died in the floods. Two persons have also been injured by crocodile attacks. Four irrigation pumps have been destroyed in Mustahil and large areas of farm land are devastated in both Mustahil and Kelafo woredas. WFP has sent 124 MT of grain to the flood victims in Mustahil. The general relief food from the sixth round of allocation has also started to arrive at Mustahil zone which will bring further relief to the flood victims. UNICEF, on the other hand, has provided 1,080 kits and deployed one mobile health team to the woreda.



Heavy rains in the highlands have also caused overflowing of Weib River in Afder zone and flooded 16 kebeles in Hargele and 12 kebeles in Chereti woredas of Afder zone. Intense *karan* rains in Shinille zone have also caused flooding in six kebeles affecting 337 households. Meanwhile, the water level of the Shabelle, Weib and Ganale rivers are steadily rising, posing further risks of flooding. A joint mission deployed to the area is now finalising its assessment.

Reports of human disease outbreaks have been limited to reports of unconfirmed cases of measles in Moyale woreda, Liben zone and the ongoing transmission of polio in Warder zone. So far this year, 13 cases of polio have been confirmed in the region. On the other hand, outbreaks of malaria and diarrhoea are of major concern in the flood affected areas. Earlier this month, UNICEF in consultation with the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) ceased the work of eleven emergency mobile health and nutrition teams, following the improvement of the drought situation in the region. UNICEF is currently negotiating



with the RHB to maintain the remaining five teams in the area. Their support is still needed for the population still suffering from the aftermath of the drought, vulnerable IDPs in Hartishek camp and to intervene in areas affected by poor *gu* rains.

Following the below normal/poor *gu* rains in March - May, the already anticipated water crisis is beginning to emerge in many of the *berkad* dependent areas of Korahe, Warder and some parts of Dagehabur zones and in the chronically water insecure areas of Fik, Liben and Afer zones. According to the August DPPB/FS and SC-UK food security highlight, immediate water tankering is needed to ease the suffering of affected communities.

Pasture scarcity is forcing livestock to converge in pocket areas in the *deyr* receiving zones, particularly in Korahe zone. There were also reports of conflict in Bablie area over access to grazing land.

An unknown camel disease, locally named *maal oo dhaaf* has killed large number of livestock in Gode and Korahe zones. FAO and Save the Children US have conducted vaccination and treatment campaigns in Gode zone.

Staple food prices such as sorghum and maize and imported food items, including sugar and rice are high, increasing food gaps among the poor. The price of maize and sorghum, for example, increased between 20% – 154% above normal levels. High fuel prices have exacerbated prices of imported items. Nevertheless, according to the DPPB/FS and SC-UK food security highlight, normal livestock prices in many areas are offsetting the price effect.

The DPPA has transported 39 percent of the sixth round of relief food allocation while dispatches are nearly finalized for the zones of Afer and Liben and are ongoing to other zones. Furthermore, 250 tonnes of food aid allocated to Fafen and Hartishek IDPs has been distributed to the beneficiaries through a local NGO. This covers one month of food needs for the IDPs. The DPPA has also finished dispatching the allocation made for the IDPs in Moyale. The 7,000 Gabra IDPs in Moyale woreda displaced due to the recent clashes between the Borena and the Guji in Oromiya Region, however, also require immediate food and non-food assistance. The security related transportation problems continue to hamper food aid deliveries to some security hot spot areas.

A recent UNHCR-led joint inter-agency fact finding mission reported that despite the present political situation in Somalia there are no refugee influxes from Somalia to the region. The assessment covered anticipated entry points of potential refugee influx at approximately a dozen localities in Ferfer and Dolo bay woredas. Local authorities will inform UNHCR in case of any future influx and two possible refugee camp sites have already been identified.

Tigray

Displacements due to floods, incidences of measles and AWD are reported in Tigray Region during August.

Overflow of the Tekeze River in Kafta Humera woreda of Western Tigray zone displaced 450 households. The overflow of the river has also damaged 68.5 hectares of fruits and vegetables and buried 21 water pumps in Thatay Adiabo woreda. A violent storm also damaged 48.5 hectares of crop in the same woreda in the second week of August. Floods have also damaged crops and displaced 445 people in a few kebeles of Raya Azebo and Alamata woredas.

An outbreak of measles has been confirmed in Kafta Humera woreda, Western Tigray zone. There are currently 124 patients being treated by the Bureau of Health and MSF-Holland in Humera hospital. So far, five fatalities have been reported. Adults are likely to be affected due to low immunization in the country and chronic levels of malnutrition in the area. A mass vaccination campaign for the estimated 200,000 people in the area is planned by government with assistance from MSF-Holland.

The Ministry of Health confirmed 34 cases of AWD with one death. Other sources, however, have reported 99 cases of AWD with 20 deaths in the region. The response is hampered by shortages of medical supplies.

The *belg* assessment report indicated that there will be no emergency food beneficiaries for the remainder of the year and the food security situation is expected to remain stable. Better harvest of the *belg* and the *meher* seasons along with various food security packages and market price favoring the rural community have contributed to stable food security.

TOTAL NON-FOOD REQUIREMENTS	US\$ 111,438,329
Contributions:	
Agriculture	US\$ 18,628,884
Health and Nutrition	US\$ 73,283,654
Water and Sanitation	US\$ 12,215,991
Disaster Response / Capacity Strengthening	US\$ 5,409,800
Overall Coordination	US\$ 1,900,000
FUNDED	27.7%
FOOD UPDATE	
Following the <i>belg</i> /pastoral assessment, negotiations continue on food requirements for the second half of the year. DPPA and WFP will issue food requirements when they are available.	

Resources for flood emergency

There has been a swift response to the flood crisis across the country by Humanitarian partners, donors and private citizens. The joint Flood Flash Appeal requests a total amount of US\$ 27,099,526 to meet the emerging needs.



CERF has allocated US\$ 3 million for the flood affected areas. DIFD has contributed an additional UK £ 1 million to the Humanitarian Response Fund which is managed by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. The money will be used to support activities of UN and NGOs partners in the affected areas and to replenish the non-food items stock that has been depleted by the AWD and flood responses. Half of the Joint Appeal requested amount has been pledged or contributed so far, more contributions are, however, still required.

A breakdown of contribution by the public, bilateral and multilateral donors and UN agencies is indicated in the table below.

Amount Pledged and Contributed (both in cash and kind)		
Agency	Implementing Partner	Amount [USD]
CERF		3,000,000
HRF/ DIFID new contribution		1,700,000
Balance from HRF/DFID/Netherlands		1,300,000
Norway		1,600,000
Private in-kind and cash donation	DPPA	1,093,091
In-kind and cash contribution by bilateral and multilateral donors and UN agencies including China, Libya, Japan and UNDP.	DPPA	1,208,239
UNICEF		533,453
WFP/DPPA		297,444
German Embassy	IFRC	178,225
USAID	IRC and other partners	170,000
Italian Government	HRF	128,000
Africa Union		100,000
Christian Aid	EECMY	113,901
JICA		100,000
OCHA		50,000
OXFAM	-	50,000
Farm Africa	-	47,000
Danish Embassy	ERCS	45,000
EPaRDA	-	34,315
NCA	-	30,833
IRE	-	12,765
Total		11,792,266

PS. Other humanitarian partners including WHO, ERCS, IRC, CARE, CRDA, Action Aid, Trust Fund, HCS, MSF, GOAL, IRE, Handicap, CONCERN, World Vision, US Embassy, OXFAM, Farm Africa, EECMY, NCA and Cordaid contributed food and non-food items.

CIDA established the NFI reserve with DPPA in 2003 which served as the primary source of pre-positioned stock utilized in the flood response.

If your contribution is not listed here please email to ocha-eth@un.org

UPCOMING AND ONGOING MEETINGS

Upcoming and Ongoing Meetings

In Addis Ababa

September 7	HRF, Review Board meeting, 03:00p.m., OCHA
September 8	UN/Donor Humanitarian Technical Working Group meeting, 11:00a.m., OCHA
September 8,15,22,29	UN Department of Safety and Security Meeting, 09:30hrs, DSS office (open to all)
September 19	Oromiya Emergency Coordination meeting, 02:00p.m., FDPPC office in Addis Ababa (Open to all)
September 26	Early Warning Working Group meeting, 10:00a.m., DPPA, (Open to all) to be confirmed
September 28	Technical Information Management Exchange meeting, 10:00a.m., (Open to all)

Events

September 1-13	Real Time Evaluation Mission, Ethiopia, focuses in Somali and Oromiya, (Open to all)
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In the Regions

September 8	Regional Emergency Flood Response Coordination meeting, Awassa, TBC
September 20	Borena zone coordination meeting, 09:00a.m., Yabello, (open to all), TBC
September 21	Afar regional coordination meeting, 08:00a.m, Semera, (open to all) TBC