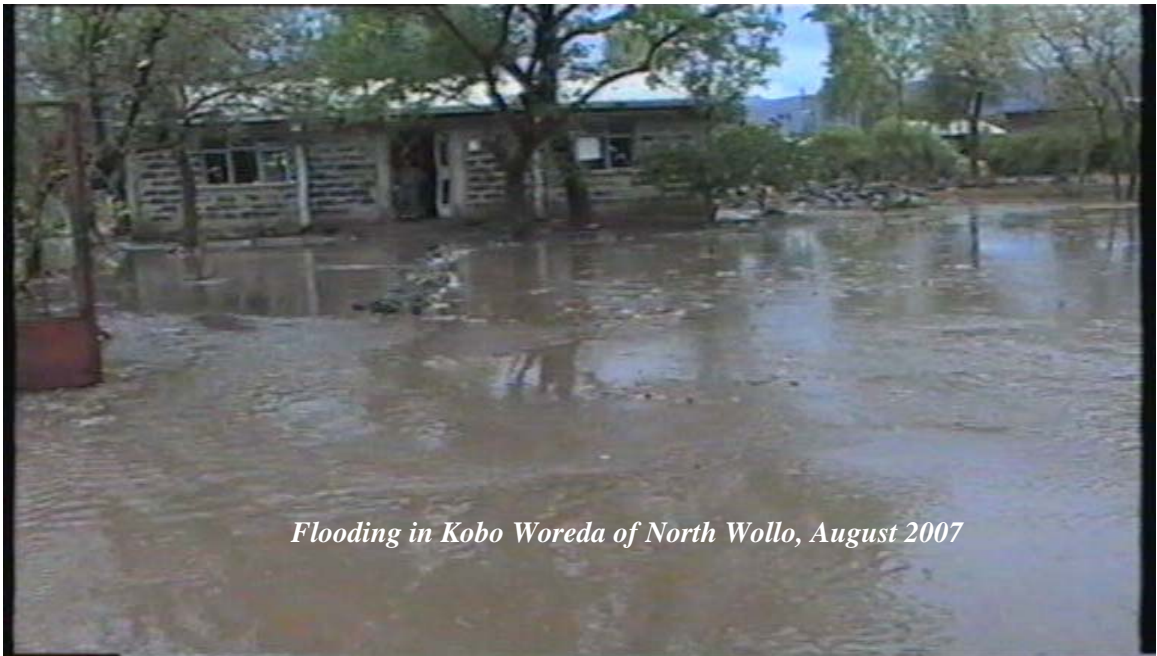


**ETHIOPIAN CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT (ECS)
SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (SADCO).**

Food Security and Emergency Coordination Unit

**Bimonthly Food Security and Emergency Situation Update
July-August/September, 2007
(No. 2)**



Flooding in Kobo Woreda of North Wollo, August 2007

Glossary

| | |
|----------|--|
| Azmera: | Rains from early March to early June (Tigrai) |
| Belg: | Short rainy season from March to May (National) |
| Dega: | Highlands (altitude >2500meter) |
| Deyr: | Short rains from October to November/December (Somali) |
| Ellas: | Traditional deep water wells |
| Genna: | Belg season during mid-March and mid-May |
| Hagaya: | Short rains from October to November (Borena) |
| Hanfets: | Mixture of wheat and barley |
| Jilaal: | Dry season from January to May |
| Karma: | Main rains from July to September (Afar) |
| Karan: | Main rains from July to September in Jijiga and Shinile zones (Somali) |
| Meher: | Long and heavy rain season usually from June to September (National) |
| Sugum: | Short rains between April and May (Afar) |
| Tsedia: | Rains from early March to early June (Tigrai) |
| Woreda: | District, consisting of kebeles or peasant associations |
| Zone: | Administrative unit consisting of several woredas |

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ACS: | Archdiocese Catholic Secretariat |
| ADCS: | Adigrat Catholic Secretariat |
| ADCS-M: | Adigrat Catholic Secretariats-Mekelle Branch |
| AWD: | Acute Watery Diarrhea |
| BoARD: | Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| CCPP: | Contagious Caprine Plevro Pneumonia |
| DAP: | Diammonium Phosphate, a type of fertilizer |
| DPPA: | Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency |
| DCSs | Diocesan Catholic Secretariats |
| ECC: | Ethiopian Catholic Church. |
| ECS: | Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat. |
| GOS: | Governmental organizations |
| GCS: | Gambella Catholic Secretariat |
| HCS : | Harar Catholic secretariat |
| HEA: | Household Economic Approach |
| MCS | Meki Catholic Secretariat |
| NGO: | Non-Governmental Organizations. |
| PSNP: | Productive Safety Net Program |
| SHCS: | Soddo Hossana Catholic Secretariat |
| SNNP | Southern Nations and Nationalities |

1. Introduction

The jointly established early warning system by DCSs and ECS in May 2007 is found to be a better working structure to regularly produce and disseminate the Food Security and Emergency Situation Update. This is the second bimonthly update which covers the situation in July and August/September 2007. It summarizes the food security and emergency situations with in the country in general and specific situation updates of DCSs. Unusually, still there are a wide coverage of rainfall in the southern and south western part of the country. Particularly, the rainfall is very huge in Gambella region and its' surrounding highlands. This rainfall causes flood in some woredas of the Gambella region. The Federal DPPA has sent an assessment team recently to verify the extent of the damage caused by the flood. We will share information in this regard, upon the out come of the recent assessment. However, Gambella Catholic Secretariat has already insisted on the need to respond for the already displaced people which are indicated in this update.

This update is released by ECS Food Security and Emergency Coordination Unit on a regular basis. In this line, DCSs are the primary sources of information while the field situation monitoring conducted in crucial hazard areas by Food Security and Emergency Coordinating Unit of ECS is also used as additional inputs to produce this situation report. Apart from this, different partners both NGOs and GOs are also sources of information.

The system established with in the church has two components;

- i) Follow up of the situation through early warning which is disseminated through the bimonthly update and
- ii) An effective response mechanism at times when there is a serious emergency situation by DCSs. Hence, this update should also trigger and support the response mechanism based on the information disseminated in this update. Similarly, ECS food security and emergency coordination unit will also facilitate and assist DCSs to develop a response plan. Accordingly, the response plan may include emergency support and recovery rehabilitation components.

2. General food security and emergency situation of the country

A three-week, multi-agency, mid-season Belg producing and pastoral areas assessment was conducted in July 2007. Different UN agencies, NGOs and government line departments have participated in the assessment. The objective of the assessment was mainly to closely observe the situation of the Belg crop in the main Belg growing areas and also assesses the livestock condition and food situation in pastoral areas. The outcome of this assessment is generally indicated below.

Tigray Region: The performance of Belg rains was very poor in the lowlands of southern Tigray region, the only Belg crop-producing zone in the region. Belg rains were relatively better in Tigray's highlands. Production deficits in southern Tigray are covered by the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). All areas are expected to be self-sufficient in food at least up to the coming Meher harvest.

Amhara Region: In Amhara region, the Belg rains performed well in the eastern parts of North and South Wello zones. However, Belg rains were reported to be below normal in the western parts of these zones. The overall performance of the Belg rains in Oromiya and North Shewa zones of Amhara Region was also reported to be below normal, leading to stunted crop growth, poor seed formation and reduced yield. Belg crops represent up to 80 percent of total production in parts of North Wello, South Wello and North Shewa zones. Therefore, poor Belg crop performance in these areas could lead to up to nine months of food deficit. In addition to the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) beneficiaries in these areas, people requiring emergency food assistance beginning in August due to the poor performance of the Belg season have also been identified.

Oromiya Region: The late start, poor distribution and early cessation of rains led to a very poor Belg performance in the lowlands of Borena, Guji, Arsi, East Shewa, East Haraghe and West Hararghe zones. Production of maize, haricot beans, and wheat, barley and Teff crops in these areas was very poor or failed. The joint effect of the failure of Belg and Meher harvest has resulted in food shortage in some parts of the region. Food security in the lowlands of these zones is particularly worrying, as the poor 2007 Belg season is compounded by the poor 2006 Kiremt (June to September) rains these areas received. Most of these areas are also chronically food insecure and are being supported through the PSNP.

SNNPR: Belg rains were normal to above normal in Southern Nations Nationalities and People's (SNNP) region, with some heavy rainfall in parts of the region in April and May causing water logging of crops, landslides and flooding. The 2007 Belg season is considered as one of the best in SNNP Region in terms of crop performance, except in those areas affected by flooding and landslide. These areas require immediate emergency food assistance.

Afar Region: In some areas of the predominantly pastoral Afar region, the onset of the March to May Sugum rains was very late, insufficient in amount and erratic in distribution. Livestock in these areas were reported to have emaciated body conditions and low productivity, significantly decreasing their marketability and jeopardizing pastoral livelihoods. With the start of the Karma (July to September) rains, availability of water and pasture has improved, allowing for improvements in the physical condition and productivity of livestock and contributing to an overall improvement of food security in these areas.

Somali Region: In Somali Region, the Belg/Gu pre-harvest and pastoral assessment is delayed because of security problem in the area. A separate report is expected to be released for Somali region once the whole assessment results for the whole region become available. However, it is learned that continued restrictions of trade and movement in this region are worsening food security among already extremely food insecure pastoral populations' areas.

In general, a total of 263,700 people from the non safety net woredas are estimated to require emergency food assistance during the second half of 2007. This figure does not include the number of people needing food assistance in Somali Region. The total emergency food requirement to address the need of those affected in the non-safety net woredas is estimated to be 14,000MT.

3. Seasonal progress

Meher season production, which contributes between 90 and 95 percent of the nation's total crop production, relies upon the major June to September Kiremt rains. These Kiremt rains are also important for the regeneration of pasture and water in the northeastern pastoral region. The onset of the Kiremt rains was timely, and rains were well-distributed in most western and south western parts of the country. These areas have also received adequate 2007 Belg rains, with some parts of South Omo zone of SNNP Region and parts of Amhara and Afar Regions flooding due to the heavy rainfall in the highlands. However, onset of the Kiremt rains was delayed by about a month in the eastern parts of Oromiya, southern Afar, northern Somali, Harari and Dire Dawa Regions.

Cereal prices in Addis Ababa market continued to rise in July and August following their normal seasonal trend. The June to September period is the hunger period for most of the crop-dependent populations of Ethiopia, except for the few areas in the country that rely on good Belg production.

Although prices of cereals are normally rising during the June to September hunger period, the price increase of this season is much higher compared to the last five-year average. According to the information obtained from Central Statistical Authority (CSA), the retail price of white maize has increased in July 2007 by 31% compared to the five-year average. This increase is due to a range of possible factors, including:- increase in fuel price which have negative impact on transportation of goods, large grain purchase by cooperatives and unions etc..

4. Food Security Situation of Different Diocesan Catholic Secretariats

4.1 ADIGRAT CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT-MEKELLE BRANCH. (ADCS-M)

General

The Ethiopian Catholic Church –Social And Development Coordinating Office of Adigrat (ECC-SDCOA)–Mekelle Branch office intervention area covers the southern zone and some parts of eastern and central zones. Therefore this report mainly contains the information obtained from the indicated areas but some how it also contains the regional information especially on the market and rain fall reports.

Even though there is a time difference on the onset of the rain for different areas, the Belg rain fall was reported to be normal to above normal in the operation areas of Mekelle branch. In general, metrological forecast shows that heavy rain fall still expected until end of September 2007 in the Southern zone of Tigray Region. During the past two month's, damages caused by hailstone and flood have been registered with in Mekelle branch intervention areas.

Water and Livestock Feed (Pasture)

The water source of the area for human beings include rivers, ponds, springs , hand dug well, and bore holes but when we come to the source of water for life stock the sole sources are rivers and ponds. Almost in all parts of the region due to better rain fall the livestock are getting better pasture and better access to water. As a result of this the livestock condition is good.

Weather condition

In the last two months a better rain fall coverage has been observed in those woredas located with in our operational area. In the high land and low land woredas of the operational area, there were flood and hailstorm hazards due to heavy rainfall. For instance, Astibi-weberta woreda from the highland areas and Alamata from the lowland areas were attacked by hailstones and flood heavily.

Table 1 .crop damage due to flood and Hailstone

| S/N | Date of accident in E.C | Affected woreda | Crops damaged in ha | No of affected HHs | Cause of the accident |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | First week of August | Alamata | 524.85 | 1074 | flood |
| 2 | “ | Endamokoni | 58.75 | 98 | flood |
| 3 | “ | kiliteawilalo | 31.25 | 52 | hailstone |
| 4 | “ | Hawzen | 214.515 | 124 | Flood & hailstone |
| 5 | “ | DegaTemben | 1038 | 1888 | hailstone |
| 6 | “ | kolatemben | 481 | 824 | hailstone |
| 7 | “ | Hintalowajirati | 75 | 155 | hailstone |
| 8 | “ | Atsibiwenberta | 137.53 | 991 | Flood |

The following incidents on human being, livestock and other assets were reported during the past two months.

☉ *Number of persons affected by flood:*

- 2 persons killed in Endamokoni woreda
- 1 person killed in Alamata woreda
- 3 killed in kilite Awilaelo woreda
- 13 HHs were displaced and 10 goats and 6 cattle were killed by flood in Endamokoni and Raya Azebo woredas respectively. Likewise, 2 goats, 2 cattle, and 12 chickens were killed by similar accident in kola Temben woreda.

☉ *When we see the assets damaged by flood and heavy rain, Astibi wenberta woreda has faced the biggest damage due to the flood, the magnitude and type of damage is listed below.*

- 39 ha of grazing land were silted up and due to this 355 HHs were affected.
- 889 different trees were taken by flood
- 29 wells were damaged and silted up
- 13 ponds were silted
- 388 m³ gabion structure was destroyed
- 300 different fruit trees on 2 ha were destroyed
- 15 canal structure damaged
- 10 meters long bridge were damaged
- 103 fruit trees were destroyed and taken by flood.
- 2600m³ land slide registered
- Big bridge which was connecting two woredas namely Kilite Awlaeo and Barahile was completely damaged by flood.

Crop Condition

Due to better rain fall coverage in all the woredas of the operational areas generally the crops performance is good. On the other hand, excess rainfall caused water lodgings in some woredas. For example in Hawzen and Kilite Awlaelo woredas, 662 Ha and 567 Ha of cultivated land are damaged by water lodging respectively. In Woreleke woerda of central zone some crop pests were occurred and 276 ha of maize and sorghum were damaged by the pest. As a result of this 1074 farmers were affected.

Live stock condition

In all parts of the zones there was no critical problem of epidemic and shortage of fodder.

Health condition both for human and livestock

In the past two month except the accidents attached with heavy rain, there was no critically observed epidemic for both human and livestock with in the operational areas.

In Kafta Humera woreda of western zone of Tigray region there is a report of an Acute Watery Diarrhea. The number of cases grown from 3 in 19th July 2007 to 299 in 15th August 2007 showing a dramatic escalation and 4 died before they reach health facilities. On the other side

in Tahitay koraro woreda of North -West zone of Tigray there was a continuous problem of water borne disease and the magnitude of the problem is not yet known.

When we see the health case of livestock in Mai-Dimu and Adi koked PAs of Tahitay koraro woreda of North -West zone of Tigray there was a goat disease which killed 6 goats.

Migration

There is no report regarding migration.

Market condition

AS one of the early warning indicator, the market condition during July and August is summarized below;

Table 1: Market information of the selected woredas (market places) of Tigray region.

| <i>S.no</i> | <i>Woreda (Market places)</i> | <i>Teff Birr/Q t</i> | <i>Wheat Birr/Qt</i> | <i>Barley Birr/Qt</i> | <i>Sorghum Birr/Qt</i> | <i>Oxen Birr/ head</i> | <i>Cow Birr /head</i> | <i>Shee p Birr/ Head</i> | <i>Goat Birr/Head</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | <i>E/Mokoni</i> | 510 | 310 | 290 | 230 | 1600 | 1400 | 300 | 280 |
| 2 | <i>Alamata</i> | 462 | 531 | 300 | 269 | 2500 | 1800 | 340 | 280 |
| 3 | <i>Adigrat</i> | 520 | 290 | 280 | 270 | 1500 | 1200 | 260 | 230 |
| 4 | <i>Hawzen</i> | 545 | 325 | 265 | 210 | 1880 | 1540 | 250 | 265 |
| 5 | <i>Abi- adi</i> | 490 | 320 | 317 | 240 | 1595 | 1445 | 293 | 310 |
| 6 | <i>Adiwa</i> | 560 | 448 | 248 | 232 | 1983 | 1338 | 230 | 193 |
| 7 | <i>Tselemiti</i> | 450 | 450 | 300 | 195 | 1600 | 1450 | - | 200 |
| 8 | <i>Sheraro</i> | 500 | 250 | 320 | 180 | 2800 | 2700 | 330 | 250 |

Supply: when we see the supply trend both for crop and livestock there is no much difference than that of the past months.

Prices: when we look at the overall price trend there is general price increase both in crop and livestock prices and this may be due to the market actors like middle men and increase in consumption but there is no comprehensive market study which can justify the general price increase

4.2 ADIGRAT CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT (ADCS) MAIN OFFICE

General agricultural condition in Eastern Tigray

Despite the fact that rainfall started late for the keremt season, the current situation in all over Tigray is going well so far. There is enough rainfall distribution almost in all parts of Eastern Tigray. This situation forced the farmers to plant short season crops like wheat and barley in place of the high yielding long season crops like maize, sorghum and Teff.

Crop conditions

The main rain season is good for shorter time crops like barley and it is almost at harvesting stages in most parts of Eastern Tigray. This will have significant influence in the yield. A good harvest is expected if the current satisfactorily climatic condition continues until the harvesting period.

Livestock condition

Livestock production is an important component of the food and income source for the farming community. Currently, there is good availability of animal feed.

Market situation

There were no signs of stability in the prices and supplies of major food grains and livestock in the Eastern Tigray for the last months. This seems to continue. Prices are growing at every aspect.

The livelihood situation of Zalambesa Town

The livelihood of the community of Zalambesa town is deteriorating. As it has been well discussed in the previous update, Still there are no trade movements which was the major means of living. Except for the few government and NGO employees, the people are now finding themselves difficult to survive. In some kebeles the majority of the communities do have a serious food shortage. The rest are coping up the food shortage by selling their assets and private properties.

Although the government did some intervention to avert the problem the situation remained devastating and unsolved in the town. ADCS is discussing with the local government bodies on how to respond for the needy people. In this line, ECS and ADCS encourage our donor partners to support the needy people in this town. Any facility can be arranged from our side for those who are ready to support the needy people in Zalambesa town.

4.3 GAMBELLA CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT (GCS)

Flood Hazard Situation

Heavy rain and flood are continued to affect many areas of Gambella region. The area Coverage and damages occurred as the result is increasing day after day. This report/proposal summarized the following assessment reports of the damages in the most affected areas of Gambella and list of emergency response activities.

Lare woreda

Many areas of Lare woreda are prone to flood due to the heavy rain in highland parts of the region and Oromia Regional State. The heavy rain occurred on 29 July 2007 was intensive which resulted in:

- The death of one person,
- The death of 149 livestock,
- Damage to 69 hectares of crop land (sorghum and maize), and
- Displacement of 11951 people in 11 kebeles.

Table-1 Number of affected people by kebele

| S.no | Affected kebelles | No.of HHs | No. of peopel | | Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Korgang | 400 | 1100 | 900 | 2000 |
| 2 | Nuhro | 325 | 864 | 762 | 1626 |
| 3 | Kachechnkot | 235 | 625 | 564 | 1189 |
| 4 | Komenching | 120 | 260 | 341 | 601 |
| 5 | Riyak | 105 | 325 | 200 | 525 |
| 6 | Kotmenching | 226 | 560 | 572 | 1132 |
| 7 | Mederkeng | 172 | 420 | 441 | 861 |
| 8 | Megneng | 215 | 575 | 500 | 1075 |
| 9 | Bagnrial | 129 | 330 | 314 | 644 |
| 10 | Meding | 314 | 771 | 800 | 1571 |
| 11 | Kechgnachegco | 145 | 360 | 367 | 727 |
| Total | | 2388 | 6190 | 5760 | 11951 |

Gambella town

As it was reported on 8 August, 2007, heavy rain which occurred the previous night has resulted flooding in Gambella town. Kebele 03 and 04 were the most affected part of the town. In 03 kebele 92 houses were flooded by the rain and 3 other houses were totally destroyed. In 04 kebele 17 houses were flooded too. Totally 1400 people are in need of emergency assistance in the form of food and non-food items.

Itang woreda

Majority of the woreda's people are living along the Baro River. Whenever the volume of the water increased, the Baro River flooded the adjacent land and displaced the people. Starting the end of July, the river overflowed and flooded 5 kebelles and displaced 7,338 people of four kebelles. Later additional 6 kebelles have flooded by the river and 80 hectares of agricultural land covered by sorghum has been destroyed at its flowering stage.

According to the assessment team, the affected people of Itang woreda are not as such in a critical condition during the reporting period. But those people living on the damaged 80ht of land need food aid, since their crop is completely damaged, which would due for harvest in one month. So the effect could be serious if a timely response is not made as they have lost their planted crops due to the heavy rain.

Table-2 No of affected population by the flood by woreda

| No | Woreda | No.Kebele affected | Affected population | Cause of flood | Support provided | Remark |
|----|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Lare | 11 | 11951 | Heavy rain fall | Distribution of food & NFI by DPPA, DPPSB & ICRC, UNICEF through ZOA | |
| 2 | Itang | 9 | 13801 | Heavy rain fall & over flow of Baro river | Distribution of food & NFI by DPPA, DPPSB & ICRC, UNICEF through ZOA | |
| 3 | Jore | 7 | 1135 | Over flow of Gilo river | | |
| 4 | Gog | 4 | 800 | Over flow of Gilo river | | |
| 5 | Dimma | 2 | 132 | Over flow of Akobo river | | |
| 6 | Godere | 3 | 2200 | Heavy rain fall | | 238 ha farm destroyed. |
| 7 | Jekaw | 7 | 1500 | Over flow of Baro river | | |
| 8 | Wantuwa | 7 | 1000 | Over flow of Alwero & Baro river | | |
| 9 | Gambella Zuria | 2 | 200 | Heavy rain fall & over flow of Baro river | | |
| 10 | Gambella town | 2 | 1400 | Heavy rain fall | Distribution of food & NFI by DPPA, DPPSB & ICRC, UNICEF through ZOA | |

N.B Response by Humanitarian Agencies: UNOCHA, UNICEF, ZOA coordinately support the IDPs of Akobo by providing construction material, NFI and seed.

ICRC provides fishing kit.

MSF provided medical support

Other parts: Unusually, the regional DPPD is currently receiving reports of heavy rain and over flow of rivers from different woredas. These woredas are Gog, Godere, Jor and Dimma. Federal, Regional and woreda assessment teams are mobilized to those areas to study the extent of damage and the need of assistance.

Assistance provided: During the last two months, the Federal DPPA has tried to respond to the Regional appeal. About 1,793 quintal of grain and 188 quintal of supplementary food has been transported for distribution for about 11,951 Lare woreda flood victims in July and August, 2007. In addition to food items, about 1,000 blankets, 2000 jerry cans and 2000 m² plastic sheet has been distributed. According to the emergency taskforce in Gambella, the demand is still not met.

Other Situations in Gambella Region

Problem of AWD: During the months of July and August, the situation in Gambella region is stable and there has been no outbreak of AWD in the town as well as in rural areas except some suspected cases at Dimma, Aguake zone which borders SNNPR. Most of the suspected cases were from the neighboring SNNPR woredas and treated in Dimma Health Center. Since more flood is anticipated, malaria and AWD is highly expected in areas to be flooded.

4.4 SODDO HOSANA CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT (SHCS)

It has been reported that Humbo flood emergency case which was happened from June 11 -12 and from June 19, 21 and 23 resulted in a serious damage. Regional DPPA has provided food aid to the victims for one month period. Moreover, victims of the flood have been trying to cope with the situation by replanting their farmland again. But the situation is more worsened and complicated by the same case happened in 18 August 2007 in the same PAs, Abaya Guricho, Abaya Chukare, Abya Bisare and Abaya Maraka. Those people displaced in the first case did not yet return to their home. This calls for emergency responses for prolonged period. Amount of losses in the area is summarized in the following table.

Table-3 Statistics of losses in the affected four PAs

| Item | Unit | Amount | Estimated unit cost | Total cost |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Damaged hatched roof Houses | No | 978 | 2,000 | 1,956,000 |
| Damaged iron sheet houses | No | 125 | 10,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Flooded/logged Crops | Hectares | 725 | Not estimated yet | Not estimated yet |
| Total Crop Failure | Hectares | 770 | “ | “ |
| Cows and oxen | Head | 9 | “ | “ |
| School damaged | Pcs | 2 | “ | “ |
| Animal health center | Pcs | 1 | “ | “ |

The low coping capacity of the victims and limited response by humanitarian organization and DPPA make the situation more serious and complicated. The current situation demands for an immediate response by all concerned bodies.

Until rehabilitation and reconstruction projected is designed, a detail emergency response plan is proposed based on findings of the assessment conducted by Humbo Woreda Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Desk together with Soddo Hosanna Catholic Social and Development Coordination Office.

Table:-4 List of damages caused by the flood hazard in welayta zone, woreda-Humbo

| Types of crops | Total area covered by crops | Expected production/Ha | Expected production/Quintal | Loss/Ha | Extent of damage | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | By % | By Quintal. | Extent of damage in ET. Birr | Household affected. | Total population affected. |
| Maize | 426.5 | 21 | 8956.5 | 426.5 | 45 | 4212.6 | 595,261 | | |
| Sweet potato | 57.75 | 100 | 57775 | 57.75 | 62.5 | 3887.5 | 192,687.50 | | |
| Onion | 16 | 204 | 3264 | 16 | 75 | 2448 | 734,400 | | |
| Tomato | 8 | 231 | 1848 | 8 | 75 | 1386 | 554,400 | | |
| Pepper | 6 | 8 | 48 | 6 | 60 | 28.8 | 4320 | | |
| Haricot bean | 2.5 | 10 | 25 | 2.5 | 50 | 12.5 | 2875 | | |
| Total | 516.75 | 574 | 71916.5 | 516.75 | - | 11975.4 | 2083944 | 1190 | 6,768 |

Emergency Need for flood victims at Doyo Genna Woreda of Kambata-Tembaro Zone

Wagebeta is one of the PAs in Doyo Genna woreda. It is characterized by steep slope and rugged topography. There is high population pressure just like other parts of Kambata Tembaro Zones. All the mountains and sloppy areas in Wagebeta PA are planted by seasonal crops that are against Ethiopia's land use policy. None of the mountains are conserved. As a result, those villages located under the bottom of the mountains have become victims of flood. Flood hazard has been happening repeatedly in the last three years. In order to mitigate the impacts of the hazard, the government has tried to resettle vulnerable HHs elsewhere in the country. But most of the HHs were not volunteer to resettle. In July 28/2007 a flood hazard happened again in the same area. A team from Soddo Hosanna Catholic Secretariat and Kambata Tembaro Zone Disaster Prevention and Preparedness has been there to observe and collect data. The group has observed that livelihood and food security situation of 169HHs is seriously affected by the flood. Losses and related information are summarized in the following table.

Table-5 list of damages and monetary value due to the flood disaster

| Type of damage | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. crops Damaged | Total ha sown | Expected yield ha/ quintal | Total Expected yield in quintal | Total ha damaged | Amount of loss | | Amount of loss in terms of money | No of Household affected | No of family affected |
| | | | | | In % | In quintal | | | |
| Wheat | 80 | 20 | 1600 | 50 | 65 | 650 | 195000 | 169 | 1396 |
| Barely | 50 | 16 | 800 | 25 | 50 | 200 | 5600 | | |
| F. Bean | 20 | 10 | 200 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 9200 | | |
| Teff | 25 | 6 | 150 | 15 | 25 | 23 | 11500 | | |
| Potato | 30 | 120 | 3600 | 20 | 30 | 720 | 3600 | | |
| Total | | | | | | | 307,700 | | |
| 2. Types of fixed asset damaged | No of house damaged | | Unit price | | | | In terms of money | | |
| Hatch roofs | 50 | | 300 | | | | 1500 birr | 169 | 1396 |
| Different home properties | | | | | | | 5000 birr | 169 | 1396 |
| Kocho (prepared food from Enset) taken by flood | | | | | | | 885 Quintal | | |

Outbreak of water borne disease in different woredas of Kambata Tembaro

From July 28/07 onwards, cases and deaths were reported from four woredas of Kambata-Tembaro Zone. All the cases and deaths are related with acute diarrhea and vomiting which is a water born disease. Twenty two deaths are reported last year. And four deaths and several cases are reported in July 2007. Low potable water coverage is the root cause for the problem. About 80% of the HHs do not have access to safe water. Experts from Soddo Hosanna Catholic Coordination Office has visited some of the PAs and interviewed community members. A detail assessment has conducted by Kambata Tembaro Zone Water Resource Office. Findings of the assessment are summarized as follows.

Table-7 All the woredas and Kebeles affected by the Epidemics of water borne disease in Kambat Tambaro Zone

| No | Woreda | Affected Kebele | Existing water sources | Status | Proposed activities Recommendation (Immediate) |
|----|-------------|------------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | Kacha Birra | Leini | 60% of the population use unprotected water sources, 30% use two small protected springs | Death reported | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 2 | Kacha Birra | Lada | 95% of the population use unprotected and traditional springs, 5% use protected springs | Case seen | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 3 | Kacha Birra | Zogoba | 88% of the population use unprotected water sources and 12% use from 2 protected small springs | Case seen | Treatment with PCLR water guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 4 | Kacha Birra | Eta | 65% of the population use unprotected water sources and 35% uses water from 3 protected springs | Death reported | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source and water source maintenance and development |
| 5 | Doyozena | Serera Bdkat | 90% of the population use unprotected source of water, 10% use protected small spring | Case seen | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 6 | Doyogena | Gomora Gawada | 95% of the population use unprotected source of water, 5% use protected small spring | Case seen | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 7 | Doyozena | Ancha Sadlcho | 65% of the population use unprotected source of water, 35% use protected small spring | Case seen | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development |
| 8 | Doyozena | Lemi | 95% of the population uses from river and unprotected water resources | Case seen | Treatment with PUR, water Guard at HH level and water source maintenance and development. |
| 9 | Angacha | Ambsricho wasara | 92% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from two protected small sporings | Death reported | “ “ |
| 10 | Agacha | Ambsricho Gubana | 90% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from 3 protected small springs | Case seen | “ “ |
| 11 | Angacha | Garba Fandide | 95% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from protected small springs | Case seen | “ “ |
| 12 | Kacha Birra | Ashira | 75% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from protected small springs | Case seen | “ “ |
| 13 | “ | Wererama | 75% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from protected small springs | Case seen | “ “ |
| 14 | “ | Gamasha | 60% of the population use from unprotected source of water, the rest uses from protected small springs | | “ “ |

General information

In this update it is tried to assess the effect of adverse event due to heavy rain of meher season in three woredas and collect updated information about belg season situation in Arsi zone. The assessment was conducted in early August 2007, with zonal Food Security Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office /FSDPPO/ leading team. Arsi zone is one of the most known cereal producing zones of the Oromiya Region. It has bega, belg and kirmete rainy seasons, of which belg is the main rainy season in most part of this zone. In general, the performance of both belg and mehere season's rain was better in most part of the zone except in some pocket PAs of some woredas. According to zone FSDPPO belg assessment report, 3 PAs of Honkolo Wabe, 4 PAs of Tena Ticho and 5 PAs of Hitosa woredas affected by erratic and uneven distribution of belg rain and reportedly 3588, 2260 and 3340 peoples, respectively, were estimated to be under food insecure situation and recommended to be under close monitoring by respective woreda concerned offices. Ziwaye Dugda, Sude and Amigna woredas were in which this team undertook the assessment based on their respective woredas' report of adverse event due to hailstorm and heavy rain incidence. The main objective of this assessment was to estimate the magnitude of adverse situation due to heavy rainfall and hailstorm incidence during the cessation of belg and the on set mehere rain seasons of the year 2007.

Current Situation Amigna, Sude and Ziway Dugda Woreda of Arsi Zone.

Amigna Woreda

Reportedly, the rain condition in 8 PAs was heavy and strong compared to last year same season. Beginning from June first, the normal onset of mehere season up to the date of this assessment, the amount and distribution of rain was unusually very heavy. This situation significantly affected 32,232 peoples (4909 HHs) in 8 PAs causing 80% of production loss on 2304 ha of land covered with wheat, barley and pea at seed setting stage. During the field visit, the team observed that the farm land covered by aforementioned belg crops and land prepared to be covered by mehere crops are almost water logged. As a result of this, in these 8PAs meher crops were almost not planted. The information on total hectares of prepared land left with out sowing of meher crops is under compilation by Woreda ARDC office.

According to Woreda officials, this heavy and strong rainfall condition from June up to July even further interrupted the near by Adele state farm (which supported by heavy agricultural machineries) from normal sowing schedule so that from around 4000ha of prepared land for meher season crops only about 640ha of land planted.

Similarly, due to this water logging problem, 6 viral and bacterial animal disease breakouts (namely Ovine pasturolosis, Bovine pasturolosis, Black leg, African horse sickness/AHS/ and Lump skin diseases/LSD/) occurred and prevailing in more than these 8PAs. The latter two disease breakouts are unusual to this woreda and as a whole these disease breakouts killed 92 cattle's. In addition to numbers of disease breakouts, its nature of spearedness coupled with lack of access to vaccines and vaccination syringes both at woreda and zonal level further aggravate the situation. During debriefing held with woreda and zonal official, the team emphasizes this needs especial attention and appropriate action should be taken to reverse the situation before community in the neighboring PAs and woredas totally loose these valuable assets. Woreda officials also mentioned their great concern unless integrated support is materialized both from internal and external sources.

Sude and Ziwaye Dugda Woredas

Heavy rain and hailstorm incidence occurred in some pocket areas at the beginning and end of July 2007. This team tried to observe two sample Pas which are heavily affected. Accordingly, there is an estimated 30% of production reduction from 114ha of land covered with maize in Ziwaye Dugda Woreda. Similarly, in this woreda wheat and haricot bean were the other crops reported being heavily damaged, but during field observations except a few damaged plots of haricot bean which were replaced by teff, the other crops were found recovered from the situation and at good crop stand condition. Similarly, it is anticipated that heavy rain occurred in this area could reduce a crop production by 10-15 % during the harvesting period.

4.6 ARCHDIOCESE CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT (ACS)

Flooding due to 'Yegobo' River has seriously affected three kebelles of kobo woreda of north Wollo zone in the last week of July 2007. The flood hazard was occurred twice in one-month period and makes the situation worst. According to the assessment team of the woreda, there is no death of both human and animals but the flood has claimed a serious damage in properties and agricultural land.

Accordingly, 1190, 610 and 20 households are affected by the flood hazard in Addis kegn, Jarota and Ayob kebelles of Kobo woreda respectively. A summary of the damages caused in each affected kebelles is shown below:

1. Addis Kign Kebelle:

Table-1 Summary of damages due to the flood.

| S.no | Type of crops damaged | Unit | Amount damaged | Unit value In Birr | Total |
|------|--------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Teff and sorghum | Qt | 200 | 340 | 68,000 |
| 2 | Other agricultural crops | Ha | 232 | 225 | 522,000 |
| | Total | | | | 590,000 |

2. Jarota Kebelle:

Table-2 Damages reported in 'Jarota' Kebelle:

| S.no | Type of crops damaged | Unit | Amount damaged | Unit value | Total |
|------|-----------------------|------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 | Teff | Qt | 41.5 | 430 | 17,845 |
| 2 | Sorghum | Qt | 337 | 250 | 84,250 |
| 3 | calf | No. | 2 | 525 | 1,050 |
| 4 | Agricultural area | Ha | 74 | 2250 | 166,500 |
| | Total | | | | 275,645 |

3. Ayob Kebelle:

Table-3 Damages reported in Ayob Kebelle:

| unit | Amount damaged | Unit value | Total |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Qt | 24 | 430 | 10,320 |
| Qt | 41 | 250 | 10,250 |
| Ha | 2 | 1040 | 2,080 |
| Ha | 2 | 2250 | 4'500 |
| Grand total | | | 23,154 |

Situation of Dire Dawa, West Hararghe & East Hararghe

Rainfall condition

- Erratic, Low in amount and coverage in July. However, there were intense rains that cause some damage to the farm land in August. The rainfall condition is lower than last year. Last year this time, excessive rainfall especially in the adjacent woredas of East Hararghe Zone has caused flash flood that took the lives of hundreds and made thousands homeless in Dire Dawa town.
- Meher' rain started late in Mid-July. Despite its late onset, the rain has been normal since then, Mid-July. In some areas, some PAs of Meta and lately in four PAs of Gorogutu, heavy rains has damaged crop lands, the damage was intense on Maize and Sorghum (limited) fields.

Crop Condition

- Late planting of crops in 'meher' producing areas of East Hararghe due to late onset of meher rain.
- Late vegetation, because of late planting, crop performance will generally be good if the rainfall continues like this up to end of September. Crop performance, at early vegetative stage, reported to be good. (East Hararghe)

Pasture and Water Condition

Because of the rain in July and August, availability of water and pasture is good.

Human and Livestock Condition

- No unusual livestock epidemic was observed and/or reported.
- Body condition of livestock has been good.
- An incident of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) that was occurred in East Hararghe Zone has been put under control. Some incidents, however, were observed in some PAs of Gorogutu Woreda, according to woreda officials.
- Different vaccination campaigns has been conducted in both, Dire Dawa and East Hararghe
- VCT centres are currently operating to improve awareness on HIV/AIDS and TB through campaigns

Market condition:

- As was reported before, Crop and livestock prices have been showing an ever increasing trend

Food Gap and Distribution

- PSNP food has been distributed in both, East Hararghe & Dire Dawa, as planned.
- To fill the food gaps, food distribution was carried out with contingency food of PSNP.

General Food Security Situation

Generally, the food security situation is near normal but it is somehow delicate, needs close monitoring. In some areas, there exists food gap.

Table-1 Areas which are affected by heavy rain, hailstorm and flood during August 2007

| Zone | Woreda | Affected area (Ha) | Extent of damage % | Type of Hazard. |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| East Harerghe | Kurfa Chele | 228 | 45-60 | Excessive rain |
| | Meta | 165.5 | 65 | “ |
| | Bedeno | 362 | 30-55 | Excessive rain & hailstorm |
| | Anchar | 55 | 20-50 | Hailstorm |
| | Gorogutu | 563 | 30-55 | “ |
| | Chinaksen | 1650 | 30-45 | Heavy rain and hailstorm |
| | Jarso | 50 | 40-50 | Hailstorm |
| | Girawa | 170 | 30-40 | “ |
| | Melka Belo | 12 | 30-45 | “ |
| | West Harerghe | Doba | 125 | 75 |
| Tulo | | 1973 | 40-75 | “ |
| Chiro | | 902 | 25-100 | “ |

5. Highlights of recovery and rehabilitation project of South Omo flood victims

It is to be recalled, that last year continuous heavy rain received in the central highlands of the country created flash floods of Omo River, which caused widespread destruction, in Dasenech and Ngnangatom woredas of South Omo Zone. As of 21 August 2006, the Government reported the death of 364 and displacement of 15,000 people. More than 3,000 animals had taken by flood and 15 villages totally destroyed, infrastructure and agricultural crops were wiped out. All economic and livelihood activities are disrupted in the area.

To supplement for the country level emergency intervention efforts, Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (ECS) has previously undertaken a rapid assessment on the overall situation of the flood disaster and has managed to assist the affected community based on the gaps identified during the assessment through the emergency support from CRS Ethiopia.

ECS has implemented the emergency program directly with south Omo Dimeka Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP). Soddo Hossana Cathoic Secretariat and Arbaminch branch office have also participated in the overall coordination and monitoring tasks of the project.

Right after the emergency response, ECS has taken the initiative to support the flood victims in recovery and rehabilitation projects. Having secured a financial support from TROCAIRE, a small scale irrigation project was designed. Such projects are the most promising and priority among the planned recovery and rehabilitation programs of the regional government. Of course, except for the great demand of the community, irrigation practice was at a very infant stage. But it was an opportunity for Ethiopian Catholic Church to promote this intervention in such a remote area with a poor infrastructure and communication.



3-cylinder engine water pump, pumping water from Omo Rive to the irrigation land.



Figure- 1 Maize planted irrigation land and beneficiaries in Omorate, where the flood victims re-settled.

In this particular project, one hundred twenty flood affected and displaced households have got an access and are benefiting from the TROCAIRE supported small scale irrigation project. One irrigation pump is purchased and handed over to the beneficiaries. Running cost for fuel is also allocated as a start-up capital. A total of 20 Ha of land is allocated for irrigation by Woreda administration for this particular project. Currently, they have planted almost 10Ha with maize and are expected to harvest the first production towards end of October