

Erer, Nogob and Jarar Zones Gu' Assessment Report

By: Assessment Team 3

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1. Introduction

Ethiopia is one of the most drought prone countries in the world with the current severe drought lasted from the last consecutive 5 years. The country endured five failed rainy seasons and is heading towards the six with more than 20 million people needing humanitarian assistance.

According to UNICEF 2022 situation report in Ethiopia, out of 1085 woredas, 317 woredas (29%) have been identified as priority one woredas. In Somali region out of 95 woredas 71 have been identified as hot spots for severe drought.

Somali region has two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. Gu rains influence agricultural and livestock production in April -June, and then deyr rains start in October -December. Somali region remains the worst affected by recurrent droughts in the past years in which the performance of these two seasons is usually assessed twice each year.

Erer and Nogob zones composed of 15 districts/ Woredas. The majority of the woredas are believed to be predominantly pastoralists constituting 89% of the population. Agro-pastoralists 15% of the population respectively. Rain fed are widely practiced during the two rainy seasons (Gu: April to June and Deyr: October to December) in which the performance of these two seasons is usually assessed twice each year.

This Gu/Belg assessment is led by Somali DRMB team a long with regional sectoral bureaus, UN agencies, NGOs and local CSO to do the assessment of 3 Zones namely Erer, Nogob and Jarar. The team must visit two woredas per zone, 5 kebeles per each livelihood zones. The team also managed to brief all Zonal and Woreda administrations in their perspective town and had key interview with specific sectoral offices and collected relevant secondary information at first hand.

The team consists of regional DRMB, Water, Agriculture, Pastoral, BoWCA, SDA, NRC, East Action dev't organization, OWDA, WFP, WHO, OWS-Fund.

2. Objective of the assessment

The main objectives of the Gu 2023 assessment include:

- To assess the performance of current Gu' 2023 rainfall performance and its impact in relation to the number of people affected by risk factors associated with previous recurrent droughts in the zones,
- To assess livestock production, productivity and mortality, rangeland regeneration and degradation, in and out migration and movements, conflicts and insecurity, food availability and access, prices and marketability of livestock and staple foods, crop production and malnutrition levels in livelihood zones within Erer and Nogob zone.
- To assess the level of responses; identify the existing response gaps and priority areas for future intervention.
- To assess the current situation of the Drought conflict displaced peoples in their respective areas.

3. Methodology used.

The team has participated the regional Gu' 2023 briefing held at Jigjiga on 03rd July 2023. During the regional DRMB technical team presented all the assessment tools to be administrated in the assessment and distributed both hard and soft copy of the tools to the team.

The Erer, Nogob and Jarar Zones GU' 2023 assessment did community focus group discussions (5 community HEAs tools in every livelihood zone), key informant interview and briefing with Zonal and Woreda administrations, field observations using checklists and collecting relevant secondary data.

The team has only 2 livelihood zones namely Fik Pastoral Livelihood Zones and Dhegahbur Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones (FKPZ and DAPZ). So that the team has filled 10 HEAs tools at 10 different kebeles in all 3 Zones. (3 Kebeles in Fik Woreda, 1 Kebele in Salahad Woreda and 1 Kebele in Ayun Woreda under FKP livelihood zones whereas 3 kebeles in Degahbour Woreda and 2 kebeles in Degahmadow Woreda).

4. Gu' Rainfall Performance and Impact Update

The onset of Gu' 2023 rainfall has started as early as March in Erer and Jarar Zones and April in Nogob Zones and performed good in most woredas that the team visited and very good in some areas that received more rains compared to the surrounding areas visited.

As observed by the assessment team, this Gu rainfall season is believed to be normal and good rain compared to the previous Gu' rainfall for the last 4 or 5 years. The rainfall performance in all visited woredas were observed in good rain, pasture, and water except El-weyne Woreda of Nogob Zone which received low rainfall compared to the other woredas and some kebeles in Hararay and Dhegahmadow Woredas.

The Gu rainfall has some impact on some of the water points, roads, and other infrastructures in all visited woredas and zones. In Erer Zone, the rainfall has damaged dams and ponds in Fik and Salahad Woredas. 5 persons have died in Fik, Salahad and other Woredas including children in rainwater flooding into the stream rivers. There are also livestock deaths caused by rainwater flooded reported in Erer zone.

In Nogob Zone, Ayun Woreda reported that 4 people died due to upstream river flooding caused by the Gu rainfall and recurrent river flooding in all adjacent kebeles of the woredas. The flood has damaged all cultivated lands and fruit orchard supported by LLRP project. In Hararay Woreda, there are some water points that rainfall has damaged although the Woreda has very limited water points and water shortage prone areas of the zones. The nearest water points for the woreda are around 41 KM but now under the woreda budget, there is a new dam constructed in the main town of the woreda.

In Jarar zone, there are some dams and other water points damaged by the rainfall.

There are also damaged schools due to storms and strong winds in all visited Woredas of the 3 zones. Some of these schools, the woredas administration has rehabilitated while there are still some schools that needs huge cost to be rehabilitated.

5. Sectoral Key Findings

5.1. Livestock Production

5.1.1 Pasture Condition, Water Availability and Herd Migration

In Erar, Nogob and Jarar zones sampled woredas namely Fik, Salahad, Ayun, Hararay, Dagahmadow, and Degahbour woredas have reportedly received good rainfall or received very good rainfall in the last season (G'u rain). No migration of livestock from due to the availability of pasture and water and are enough during the coming six months.

In all woredas visited/assessed have reported few numbers of bore holes which is not enough to cover the needs of water from both animals and human consumption. If the condition fluctuations with in the upcoming two (10) months, the livelihood of pastoralists deteriorates. In these zones, there are huge herds of migrant livestock crossed National and international border from Oromia, and Somaliland.

Livestock species had almost zero calving during last 3 consecutive season in which rains have failed and animals have not conceived, thus, milk availability and other products have drastically declined due to persistent drought, seriously affecting pastoralists children's nutrition and household dietary consumption. Camel physically appears very weak and at risk for the next 2 dry months, as drought deepening it severity.

5.1.2 Livestock Body Condition and Herd Mortality

Livestock body condition is very good, across all visited woredas of the three zones and observationally, all species remained good body condition, the reasons for this is availability of pasture and water, they did not travel long distance in search of water and pasture. At present assessment, the death of animals is closely normal in all woredas, but huge animals had lost in the previous dry 4 seasons, if the situation continues like this in the coming two months, they did not suffer animal death of all species.

Table 1 Livestock death in Erar, Jarar and Nogob Zones Due to Flood in visited woredas from January to July 2023

Zone	Woreda	Camel	Cattle	Shoat	Donkey	Total heads
Erar	Fik	5	38	350	5	398
	Salahad	9	43	150	2	204
	Sub total	**14**	**81**	**500**	**7**	**602**
Jarar	Dagahmadow	4	10	200	2	216
	Dagahbour	12	40	480	10	542
	Sub total	**16**	**50**	**680**	**12**	**758**

Nogob	Ayun	6	12	350	5	373
	Hararay	20	45	450	7	522
	Sub total	**26**	**57**	**800**	**12**	**895**
	G. total	**56**	**188**	**1980**	**21**	**2,245**

Source: data from woredas pastoral development offices

5.1.3 Animal Health and Productivity

There were reports of livestock disease in all the visited Woredas of the three zones. However, some of the suspected livestock diseases include Camel pox, SARS, Anthrax, Blackleg, Salmonelosis PPR, internal parasitism, Botulism, Heamorrhagic septicaemia and diarrheal diseases were reported. In fik,and ayun anthrax and Nairobi sheep disease reported while in Dagahmadow, and Degahbour Haemorrhagic septicaemia suspected cases were reported. Lack of vet drugs and skilled manpower in all animal health posts (AHPs) which were functional was the major problems, while many AHPs were not functioning due to lack of veterinary equipment's and rehabilitation. Livestock productivity and performance was low among all the three zones and visited woredas as calving (delivery) rate was very low except shoat, especially last Gu 2021 and the preceding Deyr 2022 rains.

The largest population of animals in all districts was females as compared to male based on the estimated livestock population recorded in the woredas, however in this season, most of the animals among same species as camel and cattle (not lactating and pregnant). The overall reproduction performance of this season was estimated to be 50% which is medium.

5.1.4 Livestock Population

Herd size of animals in all three zones and their respective zones has dramatically reduced. This can be explained, the last four consecutive seasons were experienced poor rainfall both in amount and frequency so that there was reduction of forage availability and water quantity resulting starvation and reduced immunity of animals acquiring many infectious diseases. Also, the drought had resulted low reproductive performance of animals in the last seasons. Large herd size of camels counted a range of 30-40 camels which reduced from the usual herd size (>50 camels); medium herd size scored10-25 (reduced from usual >25 and <50 camels); small herd size showed 0-5 camels (less than usual ≤25 camels). Both camel and cattle also decreased greatly in number as told by informants in the focus group discussion.

Table 2 Livestock population in 6 selected districts of Erer, Jarar and Nogob Zones

S/ no	Zone	Woreda	Camel	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Donkey	Total heads
1	Erar	Fik	27,650	15,800	16,500	19,050	2,300	81,300
		Salahad	28,175	16,100	16,000	20,225	4,300	84,800
		Sub total	**55,825**	**31,900**	**32,500**	**39,275**	**6,600**	**166,100**
2	Jarar	Dagahmadow	586,360	36,986	410,356	292,256	795	1,326,753
		Degahbour	142,138	29,000	266,075	282,750	5,072	725,035

		Sub total	**728,498**	**65,986**	**676,431**	**575,006**	**5,867**	**2,051,788**
3	Nogob	Ayun	200,000	15,000	267,190	374,358	15,000	844,548
		Hararay	19,236	7,869	22,351	40,000	5,000	94,456
		Sub total	**219,236**	**22,869**	**122,899**	**554,000**	**20,000**	**939,004**
		G. Total	**1,003,559**	**220,785**	**831,830**	**1,168,281**	**32,467**	**3,156,892**

Source: data from pastoral development offices

Key Findings of the Gu, Assessment is: -

- Lack of functional same health facilities
- Lack of drugs
- Lack of facilitators and shortage of learning facilities

Recommendation

- Immediate Vaccination and Treatment due to same case of diseases.
- Permanent water sources like hand dug wells for both human and animals.
- Storing the available pasture
- Suspected cases have been reported.
- Accessibility of marketing legal trade routes must be taken in to account proportional with livestock demands and suitable prices.

5.2. Agricultural Production

The crop production situation at Erer, Nogob and Jarar zones is better compared to the last four years ago. This GU's season, there are good agricultural cultivation as observed in all visited six districts (fiq, selahad, ayun, hararey, degahamedow and degahbur) of the 3 Zones. The participation of the community to cultivate their lands and the efforts done by government to aware the community and giving more attention for crop production to secure the food security and change the livelihoods of pastoralist and Agri-pastoralist has been observed on the ground.

The most cultivated lands are rainfed agricultural production in all visited woredas. The crops cultivate are sorghum and maize for staple food and after harvesting, their stalks will be used as animal feed.

As the per the assessed Woredas of the zones, there is low yield expectation of planted crops due to enormous challenges that farmers faced including this Gu 2023 season. The production was negatively impacted by crop pests and low-quality seeds which was not suitable to the environment (lowland areas). Still the sorghum crop is growing up without yield any seed. It has been 6-7 months since the sorghum is grown.

The crop pests affected by the productivity includes insects like African worms, maize stalk borer, caterpillar and flies which affects the seedling.

During the assessment, the community has shared their worries of food shortages for the coming 3-6 months.

In Jarar Zone, there is Quelea-quelea - the dreaded birds known us 'feathered locust' that affected the planed sorghum in all Degahbur Woredas for example one man planed around 1.5 KM of land for sorghum and now he left after it was affected by the birds.

5.3. Food Security and Market Price Information

The Food security situation for the assessed Zones is a worrying after losing livestock, poor expectation of low yield due to crops pests and disease and pausing relief food assistance which many vulnerable communities were mainly dependent on. Even though, the Gu 2023 was good and there is good pasture, and the body of the remaining livestock is good but the herd size of the pastoralist and low crop yield, the following 3-6 months there will be high food shortage in these areas.

Currently, there are severe acute malnutrition cases in Nogob and Erer zones mostly children under two-year-olds who need emergency food assistance. these are attributed due to several factors including watery diarrhea affecting the children consuming rainfall water, poor socio-economic livelihood, and lack of enough food to feed these children to cover their nutritional intake.

In Nogob zone, 445 children were identified as SAM /malnutrition cases in different hospitals and health centres with most of them from Hararey woreda in Nogob Zone a total of 11963 HHs lost their livestock and are settled in towns and rural areas waiting for food aid to survive.

For the last two months, there were no relief food aid delivery in overall visited woredas and there were no local food productions while huge livestock deaths due to droughts are observed. This has affected the food security status of these populations particularly the pastoralists who have started to migrate to the towns and other places to seek refuge as an IDPs. a total of 11963 HHs lost their livestock and are settled in towns and rural areas waiting for food aid to survive.

Access to roads is limited and poor road infrastructure causes food availability and transportation very difficult causing large cost of food prices in these areas. The price of food and fuel have risen and there are inflationary factors causing the problems for the access of food to the people in these woredas for instance one quintal of maize is 5600 ETB and one quintal of rice is 11,000 birr this is three times fold increase of food price compared to the last two seasons food prices in these areas.

The livestock condition is very good but most of the livestock died during the last drought season also the current survived livestock price increase due to huge demand and good body conditions for milk consumption in the markets with its good body conditions affected by GU rainfall season.

There are more than 30,000 individuals in need of emergency food assistance in Nogob and Erer zones excluding the past targeted beneficiaries for food assistance in the coming months. There is possibility of good Deyr rainfall season since the current GU rainfall season was good.

the GU rainfall season had a positive impact and produced enough pasture livestock feed, water points were full and enough to make the livestock produce milk and meat for human consumption, however, there were some livestock diseases in Nogob, Erer and Jerer zones that caused the deaths of many livestock in the pastoral areas particularly camel and goats. some of the suspected camel diseases include a disease called ‘’QANJE’’ local name; in the beginning the livestock deaths were low but later the situation changed beyond the expectations.

since the outbreak of these diseases was going on longer than expected with lack of enough livestock vaccinations and veterinarian facilities in the pastoral areas of Nogob, Jarar, and Erer zones will exacerbate the situation worse than it is currently.

Market Price

- The price of food both domestic and imported is rising very rapidly. The production of cereals such as sorghum and maize consumed by the rural community have failed in the last three rainy seasons and totally missing in the markets. April and May 2023
- The price of local maize and wheat have increased about compared to the April May and June 2023
- Camel milk price increased by 33.33% compared to the normal year due to the extremely low supply of milk, caw milk supply is low in all markets due to the depletion of cattle resulting from the drought conditions and overselling.
- The price of livestock has not increased much compared to that of food, the average price of the camel is 43666.67 ETB whereas shoats are 5167.

Market Price Problem Specification

overall, there was an inflation in food and livestock markets in Nogob, Jerer and Erer zones. currently the food and livestock markets are not stable on overall assesed markets in GU rainfall season assessment sample woredas, the cereals and other imported food items price increased for the last one year in which the average price of cereal foods have increased more than 40% for the last six months these was due to shortage local agricultural productions with delay of Gu rainfall season and low crop productions in jerer Erer and Nogob zones with fluctuation of exchange rate of birr against US dollar and other hard currencies in the border areas the imported food items price were increasing from time to time with 50% increase of price of imported food items like sugar and other food items.

The livestock markets in Nogob Jerer and Erer zone were well functioning and there was high volume in livestock marketing due to high supply of livestock to these markets due to the good GU rainfall season and livestock body conditions with good pasture and water availability, in some livestock markets only shoats and camel were marketed and available for markets to sell and buy while no cattle were sold in these livestock markets like FIk and Garbo woredas.

In general, the price of shoats was increasing due to wet season and their good body conditions while the average price of the livestock was increasing including

the camels and cattle if any are available for selling due to lack of availability for marketing such kind of animals in this time except in degahbour and Garbo livestock markets which was the largest market in Nogob and Jerer zone.

There is water shortage and most of the water wells were not functioning in the Nogob and Jerer zone woredas under GU rainfall season assessment this caused an increase in the price of water for sale, the average price of one barrel of water or 200 litre is almost 85birr -100 birr which makes the access of water difficult for the poor and the low-income families. The average price of water increased more than 50% within this month due to broken water points and hafir dams with floods affecting the functional hand dug wells in Nogob and Jarar zone the mostly affected woredas were Hararey under Nogob zone and Degahmadow woredas under Jerer zone with small number of water facilities and large population size dried all these caused the price of water to increase and low access of drinking water for both people and livestock.

5.4. WASH sectoral findings.

The general situation of WASH in Erer zone, and how the rain spring is impacted water resource schemes and if there is a current emergency need.

In emergency related WASH

- Only cholera outbreak existed in neighboring woredas of Oromia region which are adjacent to the woredas of Erer Zone. All preparatory and precautions has been carried out successfully. Now disease outbreak is reported in the Zone.
- There are collapsed and damaged water points due to Gu rainfall for example, Fik Woreda, 6 dams and 8 birkas, Salahad district; there are 2 ponds and 3 birkas damaged. So, The Gu rain has negatively impacted the rain on the infrastructure such dams, ponds and Birkas.
- There are on-going efforts and commitments to rehabilitate those damaged water points like in Salahad Woreda; the woreda included the rehabilitation of one damaged pond in the new year plan. But the remaining collapsed and damaged water points needs and required heavy maintenance and minor maintenance.
- The percentage of the community using an improved water resource in fik district are 25% whereas 75% using an unimproved water resource. Refer below table.

Sanitation and Hygiene:

- Sanitation and hygiene coverage was very low in all visited woredas and latrine coverage was also low which increases open defecation and

communities are at risk of feco-oral disease transmission, particularly the IDPs camps.

- In most kebeles of the visited sites, there is no communal latrine as well as sanitation facilities.
- Open defecation is high.
- Lack of Hand washing facilities

WASH supply Gaps

- Sanitation and hygiene coverage was very low in all visited woredas and latrine coverage was low which increases open defecation and communities are at risk of feco-oral disease transmission, particularly the IDPs camps.
- In the IDPs/ kebeles there is no communal latrine as well as sanitation facilities
- Open defecation is high.
- Lack of Hand washing facilities
- Water treatments
- ES/NFI Shelter
- Hygiene promotion Activities and their materials and tools like
    1. Shovel
    2. Hand gloves
    3. Wheelbarrow and so, on

Table 1: Description and illustrating the water resource schemes of Erer zone report in July 2023

S. no		Name of woreda	Borehole			Hand dug well			Birkas			Hafir Dams			On-going
			F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	
1	Erer zone	Fik	1	0	1	19	6	25	47	19	66	6	1	7	
2		Salahad	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	8	36	5	2	7	
Total			1	0	1	19	6	25	75	27	102	11	3	14	

F and NF indicates for Functional and Non-functional

The spring (GU,) of Nogob zone, and how the rain spring is impacted water resource schemes and if there is a current emergency.

In emergency related WASH

- No Emergency outbreak related to WASH.
- In Nogob zone, there is no collapsed and damaged water supply schemes. Generally, Nogob zone has limited water resource. The hand dug wells that exists in the zone has been bad taste for drinking, drying and uncomfortable to using. However, shortage of water resources is not much comparing for the past 3 years.

In sanitation and Hygiene:

- Sanitation and hygiene coverage was very low in all visited woredas and latrine coverage was low which increases open defecation and communities are at risk of feco-oral disease transmission, particularly the IDPs camps.
- In the IDPs/ kabales there is no communal latrine as well as sanitation facilities.
- No pit latrines and no open pit
- Open defecation is high
- Lack of Hand washing facilities

WASH supply Gaps

- Very few numbers of existing sustainable water sources (boreholes) in Nogob Zone
- Water treatments is unavailable.
- Limited humanitarian NGOs supported WASH projects in Nogob zones.
- Insufficient budget allocated for woreda to rehabilitate/ maintenance. Like boreholes, Hand dug wells, ponds and birkas
- Poor community awareness for hygiene and sanitation
- ES/NFI Shelter
- Hygiene promotion items and their materials and tools like
    1. Shovel
    2. Hand gloves
    3. Wheelbarrow and so, on

Table 2: Description and illustrating the water resource schemes of Erer zone report in 2023

S. no		Name of woreda	Borehole			Hand dug well			Birkas			Hafir Dams			On-going
			F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	0
1	Nogob zone	Ayun	0	0	0	5	4	9	8	0	8	4	0	4	0
2		Xararey	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	4	2	6	0
Total			0	0	0	5	4	9	16	2	18	8	2	10	0

The spring (GU,) of Jarar zone, and how the rain spring is impacted water resource schemes and if there is a current emergency.

In emergency related WASH

- No Emergency outbreak related to WASH.
- In Jarar zone, there is damaged water point/schemes due to storms and Gu rainfall.

Sanitation and Hygiene:

- Sanitation and hygiene coverage was very low in all visited woredas and latrine coverage was low which increases open defecation and communities are at risk of feco-oral disease transmission, particularly the IDPs camps.
- In the IDPs/ kabales there is no communal latrine as well as sanitation facilities.
- No pit latrines and no open pit
- Open defecation is high.
- Lack of Hand washing facilities

WASH supply Gaps

- A few numbers of existing sustainable water sources (boreholes) in Jarar zone
- Water treatments is very low in Jarar in some areas it is unavailable.
- Although Oxfam and IRC implementing WASH projects in Jarar zone but not the demand is not enough to respond the needs of the communities.
- Insufficient budget allocated for woreda to rehabilitate/maintenance. Like boreholes, Hand dug wells, ponds and birkas affected GU,
- Poor community awareness for hygiene and sanitation
- ES/NFI Shelter
- Hygiene promotion items and their materials and tools like
    4. Shovel
    5. Hand gloves
    6. Wheelbarrow and so, on

Table 2: Description and illustrating the water resource schemes of Erer zone report in 2023.

S. no	Name of woreda	T.BH	Borehole			Hand dug well			Birkas			Dams			On-going
			F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	1
Jarar zone	Dahaghmadaw	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	21	9	30	2	0	2	0
	Dhagahbur	8	7	1	8	3	8	11	37	15	52	1	1	2	0
Total		2	1	0	1	19	6	25	75	27	102	11	3	14	

Recommendation

- To rehabilitate non-functional boreholes to access water and reduce the burden of poor hygiene and sanitation unclear water using vulnerable communities.

- To contribute social behavioural communication change communication towards safe hygiene practice, handwashing with soap at 5 critical times and conduct orientation or training for community health volunteers and health extension workers to increase community awareness.
- To deploy WASH project supported by Humanitarians NGOs partners.
- To replace fuel, consume generator in all boreholes into SOLAR SYSTEM, since the woreda has no capacity to cover.
- Urgent maintenance for dams, boreholes, ponds and birkas.
- Regional water bureau and WASH cluster should support maintenance of woreda water tankers, procurements of generators submerged GU damaged and collapsed Dams, ponds, Boreholes and birkas. since woreda budget is very limited and could not maintain more than 1 Birkas.
- To promote sanitation and hygiene in IDPs sites in all zones.

5.5. Health and Nutrition Sector

Socio-demographic Profile

The Gu Assessment was conducted in six selected (2 each) woredas of Erer, Nogob and Jarar zones with total population of 315144, 252450 and 679484 respectively. There are 4 primary hospitals, 51 health centers and 341 health posts in the assessed zones.

Table 1. demography of the assessed zones

			Population characters						Health Facilities			Health workers		
Sr.no	Woreda names	Total population	Under 5	Male	Female	Women 15-49 years	PLW	IDPs	Primary hospital	HC	HP	HCWs	HEWs	Mobile health team
1	Fik	83,701	22,461	43,525	40,176	19,251	2,644	-	1	4	22	67	35	-
2	Salahad	37,927	1,114	18,320	19,607	8,666	1,198	-	-	2	11	15	25	1
3	Ayun	24,358	2,580	11,935	12,423	5,691	1,538	Unknown	-	1	9	24	10	1
4	Hararey	24,045	2,380	10,245	13,800	6,359	742	-	-	1	8	12	35	-
5	Dhaghamdow	88,765	9,196	43,495	45,270	20,282	17,572	-	-	2	16	41	19	-
6	Dhegahbur	31,771	3,291	15,568	16,203	7,260	1,004	1,591	1	3	18	48	36	1
	Total	**290,567**	**41,022**	**99,563**	**107,303**	**48,258**	**22,054**		**2**	**13**	**84**	**207**	**160**	**3**

Health coordination and preparedness

All woredas each have at least 1 PHEM officer at woreda health office. All woredas send and receive PHEM data on a weekly basis. Degahbur woreda only has multi sector coordination forum that is held quarterly. All woredas claim they have preparedness plan for EFY 2015 except for Salahad woreda. Major anticipated epidemics in those woredas were Measles, AWD, SAM, and Malaria. These epidemics preparedness and response plans were unbudgeted.

The six woreda health offices and health centers have rapid response teams (RRT) and minutes were observed during the visit. However, they meet irregularly, and event based. The MCH focal person is a member of the RRT.

Table 2 Availability of Emergency drugs and supplies in visited health centers

Sr.no	Supplies	Fik	Salahad	Ayun	Hararey	Dhegahmdov	Bulale
1	Ringer lactate	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	ORS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	ORS with Zinc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Doxycycline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Consumables	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Amoxacillin suspension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Tetracycline ointment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
8	Vitamin A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Coartem	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	CTC kits	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	F-100	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
12	F-75	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	RUTF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	RUSF	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
15	CSB++	No	No	No	No	No	No
16	Resomal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
17	Amoxacillin suspension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	SC Rx Kit	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
19	SC opening kit	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
20	Measuring board	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Weight scale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	References	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	SBCC materials	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
24	Referral slip	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
25	SC multi chart	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
26	Registration book	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Emergency nutrition coordination and preparedness

All selected woredas have at least one emergency nutrition focal person at WoHO. The nutrition focal person ais also a member of the RRT. Degahbur and Fik woredas only have a multi sectoral nutrition coordination meeting that they held irregularly.

There is a shortage of water at the SCs. Their main source of water is transported and treated water. Some SC use bottled water for milk preparation bought by attendants except for Ayun Health center. All health posts that provide OTP services are functional and report regularly to the health centers.

Ayun, Hararey and Fik woredas have TSFP program that beneficiaries under 5 years children and pregnant and lactating women. NGOs nutrition program support in the last 3 months was only acknowledged in Fik and Degahbur woredas.

Table 3 OTP and SC performance of the selected health centers, March - May 2023

Sr.no	Woreda	Target children 6-59 months	# of screened children	Screening coverage (%)	# SAM			MAM	Proxy GAM (%)	# MAM enrolled to TSFP	# SAM enrolled to OTP	# SAM referred to SC	# SAM reported from HMIS	# SAM reported from weekly report (4 week aggregate)	# SAM death reported from HMIS	SAM death reported from weekly report
					Without edema	With edema	Total SAM									
1	Fik	1150	1030	89.6	216	0	216	283	48.4	0	150	24	150	150	0	0
2	Ayun	738	1018	137.9	98	0	98	102	19.6	102	98	2	98	98	0	0
3	Hararey	2404	2307	96.0	2304	3	310	1997	100.0	1997	310	0	310	310	0	0
4	Degahmdow	21583	17906	83.0	531	10	541	846	7.7	0	575	9	20	190	0	0

Table 4 Screening performance of PLW in the last three months in the selected woredas

Sr.no	Woredas	Target PLW	# of screened	Screening coverage	# MAM	MAM enrolled to TSFP	Proxy MAM (%)
1	Fik	2900	2300	79.3	1270	0	55.2
2	Salahad	25998	5165	19.9	582	220	11.3
3	Ayun	1389	1173	84.4	131	131	11.2
4	Hararey	1587	1499	94.5	677	375	45.2
5	Degahmdow	12,711	8,770	69.0	576	0	6.6
6	Degahbur	249	168	67.5			0.0

All WoHOs claim that they conduct supportive supervision monthly to their respective woreda health centers and health posts. They also receive nutrition information weekly and analyze it. All the woredas claim that 100% of SC and OTP report to the WoHO except for Fik woreda which is 75%.

There is at least one emergency focal at woreda and health center that is responsible for coordinating the SC and OTP services based on the standard. The nutrition focal person is also a member of the facility RRT.

Table 4 Number of trained personnel on SAM

Sr.no	Woreda	# of trained HCWs and HEWs on SAM	% trained	# of trained on IYCF	% trained	Total
1	Fik	4	3.92	5	4.90	9
2	Salahad	1	2.50	1	2.50	2
3	Ayun	11	32.35		-	11
4	Hararey	25	53.19	2	4.26	27
5	Degahmdow	19	31.67	0	-	19
6	Degahbur		-		-	0

Special population- Internal displaced populations.

The team visited Bulalle IDP site, which is in Jarar zone, Bulalle woreda. There are 480 people that reside on this site with 195 under 5 children.

The IDP has access to basic and emergency health and nutrition services as it is near to Bulalle health center. They do not have access to safe water or latrine at the site. There are 18 built latrines but are unfunctional due to lack of water. There are two water tankers available at the site, but they are also not functional.

There is an outgoing outbreak of Measles of 19 cases and 1 death. In the first quarter of EFY they vaccinated 445 children of age under 5 with vaccination coverage of 67%. Malaria is also reported to be high at the site. During the visit a few households were using bed net and those households didn't have enough bed nets for the whole family. The only activity from the health center regarding prevention of Malaria is spraying pesticides at the site once a year.

They claim they have prepared drugs for emergency response. They also have drugs and medications for basic services like maternal, neonatal and child health services, communicable diseases, EPI, FP, and RH services at the catchment health center. There is RDT for malaria test and services for survivors of protection incidents.

The IDP site is at risk for epidemics to occur like Malaria, AWD, and Measles. The under 5 population is being screened for malnutrition every six months. There is an OTP site but there is no TSFP.

Emergency nutrition

When observing the stabilization centers in the selected woredas most of them were untidy. There was no hand washing area/ facility and attendants were sitting on the floor. HCWs were not wearing masks while attending patients and care givers were unaware about IPC. Lack of proper documentation was observed at the SC and OTP services. In Hararey HC there was no bed, and the patient was lying on the floor with a mattress. The room has broken window and was unsuitable for SC patient and there was also notable to put food and medication on, so they put food and medication on the floor.

At Salahad health center, the SC was not receiving patients because of lack of supplies.

There is no mechanism to trace defaulters at OTP.

Table 5 Recent coverage of Vitamin A, deworming and MCV.

Sr.No	Type	Fik	Salahad	Ayun	Hararey	Degahmdow	Degahbur
1	Vitamin A (%)	88	85	Unknown	94	57	55
2	Deworming (%)	100	60	Unknown	Unknown	57	70
3	MCV (%)	80	85	89	97	61	60

Potential health and nutrition risks

There is a shortage of access to safe water in all the selected woredas. The community is obliged to use rainwater and other unsafe sources of water for drinking and cooking. The visited woredas are at risk of AWD. Low awareness in the community will also exacerbate the risk. The risk is also greater in IDP sites like Hararey and Bullale sites. Despite this, woreda health offices have no strong and well taught preparedness and response plan.

Major challenges in emergency health and nutrition response

- Lack of access to clean safe water at the SCs with no hand washing facility
- Lack of meal for attending mothers at the SC is forcing them to leave before the child's recovery.
- Lack of nutrition supplies like F-100, F-75, CSB++, NG tube
- Shortage of partners that could support in the nutrition emergencies.
- Shortage of essential and routine medications at health centers like Amoxicillin, Doxycycline and Ringer Lactate
- Logistics problem for support and supervision
- Shortage of manpower and supplies in case of outbreaks.
- EPSA providing close expiry dates drugs to purchase.
- Low awareness in the community regarding epidemic prone diseases and IPC and no woreda is working RCCE activities.

Recommendations

- Woreda health office should strengthen emergency preparedness and response plan at all levels.
- Zonal and regional health bureau should aid and supervise.
- Safe water access should be prioritized and worked on by concerned bodies.
- RHB, UNICEF, WHO and WFP should solve the interruption of nutrition supply, TSFP and SC kits.

- Woredas health offices should monitor health facility nutrition screening regularly.
- IDPs kebeles should have special health service consideration and HCWs should be assigned specifically to their needs.
- All woredas should have good documentation of records.
- Capacity building of HCWs on SAM and IYCF

5.6. Education Sector

According to the key informative interview, In the last drought and Gua rain season between January to June 2022, all the visited woreda high dropout students was reported which follows community migration school to look for water and pasture for livestock survival and children become source of labor to their families though looking after herds and Damaged school. Lack of response as drought impacted the continuation of the school year, where only Degahbur and Hararay more than 525 and 484 students(respectively) were affected as the result of the school closure mainly primary and ABEs schools.

Lack of functional WASH and drinking water was observed in all the schools since 186 school sin that six woreda, only 11 school have been accessed water were us 175 school have no access water (85 formal school (1-12) and 90 ABEs school) in three zone. Lack of educational partners in all these woredas is contributing poor learning facilities as partners could subsidize gaps during the emergencies. All visited schools suggested that the only solutions for the increase school participation and dropout mitigation is school feeding programs and the current droughts experienced minimum response on the drought impact mitigations, mainly from the community itself. School feeding wasn't conducted in all these woredas.

Gaps

- The main gap is school feeding which there is no single school who get school feeding in 6 woredas of 3 zone (Erer, Nogon and Jarar) which affected teaching and learning in community which long term Drought was affected.
- There is limited WASH in school since 186 school in that Six woreda 11 school have been accessed water were us 175 school have no access water (85 formal school (1-12) and 90 ABEs school) in three zone.
- Recurrent Drought in the last four years was affecting teaching and learning process since community were moving for searching pasture and water in their livestock.
- Most school latrine are either partially damaged or fully damaged by Wind.
- There are schools who partially damaged by wind of rain which affected teaching and learning which 2009 students are out of school which 525 and 484 students are out of school in degahbur and Hararay (respectively) are leading.

Recommendations

- School feeding programs should be revitalized to improve school enrolment and retention of students especially at times of drought.
- Special attention should be given closed, partial functioning and overcrowded schools.
- There should be a reliance system to decrease affected of drought in teaching and learning of school.
- Increase access to water in all schools through provision of water to school facilities and establishing water sources – such roof water harvesting.
- Promote and ensure better hygiene and sanitation at school level through building separate latrines for boys and girls.
- Rehabilitation of damaged schools - either damaged by floods or winds.

5.7. Protection, IDPs and ESNFI Findings

5.7.1. Protection Update

Humanitarian assistance is very limited and isn't reaching all people in need, but signs of humanitarian assistance distribution can be seen in IDP sites. IDPs remained dependent exclusively on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. Due to limited funds from humanitarian partners, challenges in accessing appropriate health services, irregular food distribution, and lack of safe shelters, latrines, and safe drinking water are reported.

During the Gu 2023 assessment, the team identified the following as the main protection risks and issues in all visited Woredas under Erer, Nogob and Jarar Zones.

- Psychosocial distress during recurrent droughts which caused loss of livestock and other assets.
- Early child marriage to cope-up with effects of the recurrent droughts is also observed in all visited woredas.
- Separated children were also reported by the woreda women and children affairs offices and as the team also observed in the main towns of the visited woredas and main kebeles; there are children who stays in those areas without their family. This was due to livestock loss and increase of pastoralist drop-out.
- Child labour (Hazardous work) is reported for the visited woredas.
- Low access of women to services: during Gu assessment, the woreda women and children affairs as well as health offices reported that there are very low number of pregnant and lactating women who access to health and psychosocial support services provided in health facilities. This is due to huge burden and shortage of food for households that lost their livestock and are striving to survive.
- Violence of women: the visited woredas reported that violence of women is hugely reduced after more awareness raising is done through coordinated efforts in the communities. The woreda reported also that forced keen marriage (dumaal) for the deceased person to own the leftover livestock and other assets.

- As key woredas informants indicated that more than 90% of GBV survivors get access to services and other psychosocial support needed.

Accessibility of Community based structures

structures	Percentage of woredas accessing these structures(according to key informants)	Remarks
Justice, courts and police	100%	Protection and legal service are available in woredas of the region and accessible for services issues.
BoWCA	100%	WoCA office is established in all woredas and women with protection concerns get access.
CBOs	100%	Religious leader, youth, women association, traditional leaders are found all woreda communities and access for dispute resolution. women peace groups are available.
NGOs	5%	The percentages of NGOs working for protection and community referral pathways present indicate very low
Family Mediation	100%	The Somali culture is wealthy with family mediation system among communities in the different woredas assessed.

Coping Mechanisms

Positive coping mechanisms

- The assessed woredas mentioned that Clan based support is existing coping mechanism during emergency situations.
- community collects themselves and donates food to vulnerable people living in IDPs.
- displacement people share water, food, and other with close families and relatives in assessed woredas.
- The key informant interview indicates Traditional savings exist in the woredas but in few groups.

Negative coping mechanisms

- Sending children to work as labour such as fetching water for the people and getting some money and other tasks is being reported as child labour. families send their children to towns and main kebeles to work and generate income for the family. farm work, animal herders or others hazardous work.
- Majority of girls engage as house servants and increased in child marriage in most woredas & increased day to day due to displacement & culture.
- Illegal immigration: "increased" 20% boys of woredas assessed indicated in the Nogob zone.

Recommendations

- Provide income generating activities for women's groups in the drought affected woredas to enable them meet basic needs for their children.
- provide shelter, food, health services for displacement people and those people which flood, or rain destroyed their temporary materials.
- they are a lot of needy people who were **WFP** relief beneficiary dependent and now need food emergence.
- Strengthen the linkage between the community and stake holders and capacitate the existing youth groups while establishing small businesses for woman and girls for self-reliance.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on GBV involving all the stakeholders.
- providing access health services for Hararay's women & children
- Empowering child & women services rights
-

5.7.2. Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items and IDPs update.

The assessments team briefed the Erer, Nogob and Jarar zonal administration about objectives of Gu Assessment and target woredas under the zone. In all these discussions, zonal administration, woredas cabinet members and sectors heads and/or representatives were brought on a round table to provide general briefing and information about the zone/ woreda and their respective sectors. Then, detailed sector discussions and interview were followed to collact required information.

As ESNFI team, the team prioritized the observe and know more about current situation of IDPs, Types of IDPs sites and assistance they were provided including Emergency Shelter and Non-food items. Based on the information obtained from respective governmental offices and authorities the total number of IDPs Households who live in Erer, Nogob and Jarar Zone are estimated **3,437HHs, 3,600HHs** and **1241HHs** respectively.

IDP Sites Living Situations

The living situation of displacement IDPs Households in all the visited sites is dire and need urgent humanitarian intervention. Most of these IDPs are drought induced IDPs who desperately migrated to major towns of these zones after they lost their main livelihood incomes due to recurrent droughts.

There is no appropriate emergency shelter and permanent shelter for drought, displaced IDPs. Majority of the IDP Households live in scattered manner in unplanned IDP site in which they live in both emergency shelters and shelters made from clothes and local materials.

There is no site management agency except respective local kebele administration who regulates the order and security of the IDP site. Up on observation and KII, the team identified that the shelter isn't standard one and it is heavily overcrowded in some families. The shelter is relatively poor in terms of safety and security for the IDPs specifically women and children.

There is huge gap in the Emergency Shelter and NFIs distribution kits in most of IDPs sites as there is not any organization who provides the ES/NFI Kit so far in all the assessed IDP sites except Degahbur area IDPs households who received partial ESNFI Kit from OXFAM. The primary source of cooking fuel for these families is Firewood which is collected from the bush but sometimes conflicts arose from the hosting communities about fire collection and forest clearing. According to the finding the priority needs for the IDPs families in all visited 6 IDP Sites are categorized as follows:

- Emergency Shelter
- Non-food items
- Immediate food distribution

Market Accessibility and availability of financial service providers for the IDPs are no existence and the IDPs Households travel to respective woredas main markets which are locate at average of 2 up to 23.5Kilometers to purchase emergency shelter items like Tarpaulin, Rope, and Wooden pole. Some occasions IDPs HHs in Salahat travel to Gendir town of Oromia region, main markets which is 70km, 100km and 150km respectively all in Oromia region for procuring ES/NFI and food items. There are no means of transportation to/from the woreda and main markets.

According KII conducted with both Sites leaders and government officials, financial service providers like Somali microfinance institution and Sahay/Reys Microfinance institutions are available in all assesses woredas of the three zones. But on average 85% of IDPs don't possess ID cards to access financial services provided by the mentioned service providers in the woredas.

Table 5: Average price of ES/NFI in the Local Market of Assessed woredas of Erer, Nogob and Jarar Zone

Item	Price in ETB	Item	Price in ETB
Tarpaulin/Plastic Sheet	1350	Plate	200/pcs
Rope	230	Cup	40/pcs

Blankets	750	Kettle	270
Bed met	840	Cooking pot	450
Mosquito net	350	Cooking ladle	150
Washing basin	400	Handwashing jug and basin	180
Jerry can(20L)	250	Soap	40/Bar

Annexes

Emergency /Recovery and Resilience Seed and other planting Requirement for the period July – December 2023

Woreda	# of target HH			Crop Seed/planting materials type	Seed variety	Amount (qt)/No.	Unit Price (Birr)	Total Price (Birr)	Area to be planted (ha)	Sowing window	Delivery time
	Male headed	Female Headed	Total								
Fiiq	1,874	5,126	7,000	Maize		312.5			2,500		
				Onion		207kg			69		
				Tomato		85			21.25		
				Pepper		24.5			70		
				Watermelon		32.6			61		
Selhaad	852	348	1200	Maize		331.6Qt			2,653		
				Sorghum		.174.5qt			1,395		
				Tomato		60	-		20		
				Onion		6.5	-		25		
Ayun				Maize		368.75			2,950		
				Sorghum		337.5			2,700		
				Tomatoes		20			80		
				Onion		180			60		
				Pepper		10.5			30		
				Watermelon		18			30		
Xaraarey	5390	3021	8,411	Maize		131.25			1050		
				Sorghum		95			760		
				Sesame		4			40		
Degahmedow				Maize		355.4			2843		
				Sorghum		103			824		
				Onion		249kg					
				Tomatoes		14					
				Watermelon		12			20		
				Pepper		14			40		
				Bean		5qt			40		

Degahabure				Maize		1,625qt			13,000		
				Onion		450kg			150		
				Sorghum		730qt			5,840		
				Tomatoes		5kg			20		
				Carrot							
				Pepper							
				Bea nut							

Market Price tables

Items	Erer Zone price					
	April	May	June	July	August	September
Camel local	18000	20000	40000	22000	24000	25000
Camel export 1						
Camel slaughter						
Camel breading						
Cattle export 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle export2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle breading						
Shoat export 1						
Shoat export 2						
Shoat breading	2500	3000	3500	3800	4000	4000
Shoat slaughter	2500	3000	3500	3800	4000	4000
Sugar 50kg	2000	2300	2300	2350	2400	2500
Rice50kg						
Wheat floour50kg	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
Wheat 50kg	2000	1800	2000	2400	2500	2600
Maize 50kg	1800	1800	1800	1800	1700	1800

Sorghum 50kg						
Camel milk 1letre	80	70	60	60	70	80
Cattle milk 1litre	80	70	60	60	70	80
Firewood	400	400	450	500	550	500
Daily labour	400	400	400	400	500	600
Fodder						

Items	Jarar Zone price					
	April	May	June	July	August	September
Camel local	30000	40000	46000	57000	70000	80000
Camel export 1						
Camel slaughter						
Camel breading						
Cattle export 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle export2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle breading	12000	15000	18000	19000	25000	30000
Shoat export 1						
Shoat export 2						
Shoat breading	2000	2400	3000	4500	5600	7000
Shoat slaughter						
Sugar 50kg	2100	2200	2500	2900	3700	4450
Rice50kg	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700
Wheat floour50kg	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
Wheat 50kg						
Maize 50kg	1700	1800	1950	2000	2100	2300
Sorghum 50kg						

Camel milk 1letre	80	70	60	60	70	80
Cattle milk 1litre						
Firewood	10	15	18	20	25	30
Daily labor	200	200	250	250	300	350
Fodder						

Items	Nogob Zone price					
	April	May	June	July	August	September
Camel local	16000	20000	21000	21500	23000	26000
Camel export 1						
Camel slaughter						
Camel breading						
Cattle export 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle export2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle breading	1800	1900	2000	22000	3500	4000
Shoat export 1						
Shoat export 2						
Shoat breading	2000	2200	2500	3000	3500	4500
Shoat slaughter	2000	2200	2500	3000	3500	4500
Sugar 50kg	2400	2600	2850	3000	3500	4500
Rice50kg						
Wheat floour50kg	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
Wheat 50kg						
Maize 50kg	1700	1800	1950	2000	2100	2300
Sorghum 50kg						
Camel milk 1letre	80	70	60	60	70	80
Cattle milk 1litre						

Firewood	10	15	18	20	25	30
Daily labor	150	170	200	250	300	350
Fodder						

1. No of student Population by Grade and student population group in EFY 2015(1st semester)

Zone	Woreda	School Level	Host Community						Returnees			ODPs		
			Male	Female	Total	Male CWD	Female CWD	Total CWD	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total
Erer	Fik	1-12	8797	4538	1335	67	52	119	0	0	0	350	100	450
Erer	Salahad	1-12	3912	1791	5703									
Nogob	Ayun	1-12	982	629	1611	2	3	5	0	0	0	810	382	1192
Nogob	Hararay	1-12	3805	2395	6200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jarar	D-Madow	1-12	7596	1794	9300	39	11	50	0	0	0	248	183	431
Jarar	Degahbur	1-12	3727	2713	6440	7	5	14	0	0	0	125	78	203
Total														

2. No of teachers

Zone	Woreda	Number of Teachers'

		Male	Female	Total
Erer	Fik	233	23	256
Erer	Salahad	107	22	129
Nogob	Ayun	65	31	96
Nogob	Hararay	65	3	68
Jarar	Degahmadow	157	23	180
Jarar	Degahbur	185	58	243

3. Drop out Rate, closure and damaged school and emergency response.

Zone	Woreda	# of Dropouts in primary school in 2014 academic year			# dropouts in ABE centers in 2014 academic year			# of primary school, and students at the time data collection				# of ABEs center and students at the time of data collection			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	# of school	Boys	Girls	Total	# of ABEs centers	Boys	Female	Total
Erer	Fik	91	43	134	56	14	71	10	205	46	251	8	98	21	119
Erer	Salahad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	174	64	238
Nogob	Ayun	26	15	41	31	19	50	0	0	0	0	3	19	50	69
Nogob	Hararay	45	55	100	25	43	68	10	80	140	220	3	40	80	120
Jarar	Degahmadow	79	96	175	70	89	159	3	71	75	146	3	63	56	119
Jarar	Degahbur	43	21	64	56	37	93								

4. Data on closure and Damaged school as well as available school facilities at time of data collection

Zone	Woreda	# of total closed school and ABEs due to emergency	# of damaged School		# of affected school children due to closure and Damaged of school					
					In Primary (including pre-primary			In ABEs centers		
			Totally Damaged	Partially Damaged	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Erer	Fik	1	1	3	0	0	0	217	50	267
Erer	Salahad	1	0	1	0	0	0	174	64	238
Nogob	Ayun	3	0	3	0	0	0	210	106	316
Nogob	Hararay	2	0	2	124	80	204	160	120	280
Jarar	Dehmadow	3	0	5	71	75	146	63	56	119
Jarar	Degahbur	1	3	4	111	92	203	215	107	322
Total		11	4	18	306	247	553	1039	503	1542

5. Data collection table on education in Emergency response
   # of school children who benefit from Education in Emergency response at present

Zone	Woreda	# School Benefiting from the school Feeding	Number of School in need of school feeding	Learning stationary			Temporary learning Classroom			Psychosocial Support			# of students benefiting from school feeding		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Erer	Fik	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erer	Salahad	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nogob	Ayun	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nogob	Hararay	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jarar	Degahmadow	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jarar	Degahbur	0	10	1213	840	2087	12	9	21	110	85	195	0	0	0
Total		0													

Table 1: Total number of displacements IDP HHs

Zone	Name of the Woreda	Total number of kebele in woreda	Number of kebeles in woreda with displacement HH	Number of kebeles in woreda with affected HH in need of shelter/NFI	Duration of Displacement	Remark
Erer	Fik	43	17	8	2yrs	Displacement IDP
	Salahat	20	3420	3150	5yrs	Displacement IDP
Nogob	Ayun	14	600	600	6months	Displacement IDP
	Hararey	13	3000	950	3yrs	Displacement IDP
Jarar	Dhagahmadow	19	No yes but living with their familiar	1700	7months	Displacement IDP
	Dhagahbur	16	1241	160	8months	Displacement IDP
Total						

Table 2: Average Population Demographic/Estimated IDP Site

Total No. of families/HHs	Breakdown By Age/Gender	Infants(0-4y)	Children(5-14y)	Youth(15-17y)	Adults(18-59y)	Elderly((60+y)	Total
6, 003HHs	Male	40	26	79	23	21	189
	Female	50	36	72	25	28	211
	Total	90	62	151	48	49	400

Table:3 Average Affected & Displacement Population

Affected & displacement population								
woreda	Breakdown	a. total number	b. by flood	c. by landslide	d.by drought	e.by fire	f. by conflict	g. by other cause
fik	#households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	103	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of households displaced	5723	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	231	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses destroyed	103	0	0	0	0	0	
Salahat	# households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	1220	0	0	1220	0	2200	
	# of households displaced	3420	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	1200	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses destroyed	550	0	0	0	0	0	

Cayu	# households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	2519	800	0	1619	31	7	
	# of households displaced	1619	150	0	600	15	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	350	100	0	60	5	0	
	# of houses destroyed	200	4	0	20	2	0	
Hararey	# households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	950	0	0	3000	0	0	
	# of households displaced	600	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	100	0	0	0	0	0	
	# of houses destroyed	150	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhagah-madow	# households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	1400	0	0	0	1	2	
	# of households displaced	589	0	0	0	1	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	120	0	0	0	1	0	

	# of houses destroyed	50	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhagah buur	# households affected (shelter/NFI needs but no displaced)	900	135	0	1600	4	0	
	# of households displaced	0	135	0	1500	4	0	
	# of houses damaged/ partially destroyed	40	180	0A	1200	4	0	
	# of houses destroyed	0	0	0	0	2	0	

Table 4: Average number of persons with specific needs in all visited and observed IDP Sites

Persons with specific needs	**Male**	**Female**	**Persons with specific needs**	**Male**	**Female**
People with Disabilities	19	10	Persons with chronic illness	7	3
Persons with mental illness	15	11	Older persons at risk	11	22
Unaccompanied Children	0	0	Child-headed Households	12	9
Separated Children	0	0	Pregnant and lactating women	-	53
Malnourished children under treatment	2	5	Other (specify if any)	-	-