



*The 16 km-long fissure stretches from fantale Mountain to Sabure kebele, crossing schools, agricultural lands, and infrastructure, with the threat of further expansion.*

## **Humanitarian Situation Report of Earthquake: Awash Fantale and Dullecha Woredas, Afar region**

5-6 January 2025

**ERCS Afar regional branch**

## 1. Executive Summary

The continuous expansion of a 16 KM fissure originating from fantalle Mountain has been extending to awash fentale and dulecha woredas. The earth quack has caused significant destruction to infrastructure, agricultural lands, and livelihoods. This earthquake also, along with ongoing fissures and tremors, has led to the displacement of households across in many kebeles of the two woredas. In Dullecha woreda, there have been reports of volcanic spring water emergence, which poses a risk to the nearby population and livestock. The purpose of this Rapid assessment is thus to assess the extent of damage in Kebeles of Awash fentale and dulecha woredas .The report shows serious damage of infrastructure and many households displaced to new IDP site where infrastructure is totally in accessible.

### 1.1. Background

Between September 27 and October 6, 2024, a series of earth tremors culminated in a significant earthquake with a magnitude of 4.9, centered on the Awash Fantale Mountain where the tremors were felt in many areas and the situation worsening starting from 4<sup>th</sup> January onwards. The continuous expansion of a 16 km fissure originating from Fantalle Mountain and extending through Sabure town has caused significant destruction to infrastructure, agricultural lands, and livelihoods in awash fentale woreda. Ground fissures further exacerbated level of damage, posing additional risks to the local population. On the other hand, a volcanic spring water incident has occurred in Seganto kebele, approximately 3.5 km from Dankaara town in Durufli kebeles in dulecha woreda. This earthquake, along with ongoing fissures and tremors, affects sagento and durufli kebeles communities with serous destruction of livelihoods and property which in turn cause for displacement.

### 1.2. Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment is:

- Assess the extent of damage in Kebeles of Awash fentale and dulecha woredas.
- To oversee the current living conditions of the displaced households and identify their immediate needs and assess the existing humanitarian responses and gaps in assistance for the displaced
- To provide recommendations for effective response and coordination

### 1.3. Methodology

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Interviews conducted with community leaders, Woreda officials, DRMC representatives

Observations: On-site visits to the affected areas (Sabure and Kebena kebeles in Amibara and sagento in dulecha woreda to observe the extent of the damage to housing, schools, and other infrastructures.

Secondary Data: Secondary data reviewed during the assessment from concerned government and other organizations

## 2. Situation Overview

### 2.1. Geographical Impact and Coverage



The initial earth tremor occurred on September 27, 2024, in Sabure kebele, with subsequent tremors reported in the following days, culminating in the major earthquake on October 6, 2024 to other kebeles in awash fentale based on the report from awash fentale woreda emergency task force. In addition, the 16 km-long fissure stretches from fantalle Mountain to Sabure town,



crossing schools, agricultural lands, and infrastructure, with the threat of further expansion A volcanic spring water incident has occurred in dulecha woreda Seganto kebeles with approximately 3.5 km from Dankaara town in Durufli kebeles. This is because of continuous expansion of a 16 km fissure originating from Fantalle Mountain and extending to dulecha woreda segento and durufli kebeles. This earthquake, along with ongoing fissures and tremors, affects sagento and durufli kebeles communities with serous destruction of livelihoods and property which in turn cause to displacement.

Based on the observation during the assessment in sagento kebeles because of the hot volcanic spring water which is foul-smelling, sticky black slime that comes out of the ground and poses a risk to the nearby population and livestock all the residents are displaced. In addition land also cracked which again increases the intensification of volcanic spring water. So the earth quack with land fissure and hot volcanic spring water causes distraction of infrastructure in 6 kebeles of awash fentale and 2 kebeles from dulecha woreda. However, the risk is intensifying to the nearby districts day to day and the adjacent woredas are also at high risk.



**Displacement:**

As shown below in the table, a total of 12,613 HHs are displaced from dulecha and awash fentale woredas different kebeles due to the ongoing tremors and fissures.

**Table 1: Displacement track**



Original Location		HHs Displaced	New location		Accessibility
Woreda	Kebele		Woreda	Kebele /Site	
Dulecha	Sagento kebele	850	Amibara	Awash Arba ,Mazoria,	Accessible
	Seluble	150	Amibara	Awash Arba ,Mazoria	Accessible
	Durufli	3106	Amibara	Awash Arba,Mazoria	Accessible
		<b>4106</b>			
Awash Fentale	Sabure medala	2000	A/fentale	Medalana ele habur	Accessible
	Deho	1959	A/fentale	Kuhula,Wonoyita,China camp	Accessible
	Boloyita	1174	A/fentale	Tafi,Degadege,dlifage	Not accessible ,but at high risk
	Kebena	1220	Amibara	Molalita /Mazoria	Accessible
	Detole	587	A/fentale	Ade dabahri	Accessible

	.Dudub	567	A/fentale	Elta	Accessible
		<b>7507</b>			

## 2.2. Humanitarian Needs

The immediate needs are food, shelter, psychosocial support, and protection, particularly for children and pregnant women. Key priorities are summarized below:

- **Food Security and livelihoods:** The destruction of farmland have heightened food insecurity. Emergency food assistance is needed for the displaced households. Approximately 27 hectares of teff have been destroyed, and several mango trees have fallen and food price increase due to failure of market system in the area.
- **Shelter:** Urgent shelter assistance is required for the displaced population in the new IDP site. Mosquito nets are needed to prevent the spread of diseases.
- **Health and Psychosocial Support:** In sagento and durufli kebeles the health posts are totally damaged. This is true in other kebeles where the disaster strikes .Since there is no health facility in the new IDP site, health services must remain operational, and additional medical supplies must be available at the new site. Psychological first aid and ongoing mental health support are also critical for those experiencing distress, especially children
- **Education:** Because of the fissure sagento elementary school served 1200 students is damaged and and schools on other kebeles too and education is now totally disrupted. In the new IDP site, temporary learning spaces are essential to ensure that education can continue for the affected children.
- **WASH:** In the assessed woredas WASH scheme are damaged and the probability of depletion with hot volcano spring water is high. The majority of the displaced people is utilizing un clean surface water
- **Protection:** Continuous monitoring and community education on safety measures should be implemented to prevent further loss of life and property. Children are also experiencing trauma, waking up at night and sleeping outside their homes for fear of the earth tremors. In general, the displaced community remains in a state of feeling insecurity due to the persistent earth tremors which result in significant land fissure development expanding from time to time.

## 2.3. Response Coordination

Local authorities are monitoring the volcanic spring water incident in Saganto Kebele and have implemented measures to prevent its spread by evacuating the people to other locations. In the new IDP sites the regional government and federal EDRMC are providing relief assistance for the displaced. The response is coordinating by emergency task force team activated by the regional disaster risk management commission.

### Response provided and Gaps

The response is coordinating by emergency task force team activated by the regional disaster risk management commission. Food Items provided for IDPS and very limited nonfood items are also distributed for limited IDPS and still the gap is very huge. In addition supports in sectors of Health and Psychosocial Support, education, WASH, Protection, shelter and food security sectors is very limited.

Responses Per sector

Sector	Organization
Food	EDRMC and Regional DRMC
Nonfood Items	Regional DRMC
Health	Mobile Health team/EPHI ( Tents)
WASH	UNICE,FEPR,ENDF ( water trucking)

## 2.4. Risks

- Some kebeles are in accessible in dulecha woreda( Makiso and garayito) in Awash fentale woreda boloyita kebeles are at risk
- Ongoing seismic activities exacerbating displacement which may lead to resource gap

- The earth quake with kesem dam pose threat to affected community

### **2.5. Recommendations**

- Immediate food assistance for affected households at the four sites to address the rising food insecurity
- Shelter support, including the provision of tents or temporary housing, and mosquito nets to protect the displaced population.
- Establishment of temporary learning centers to minimize disruption to education in the IDP sites
- Protection measures to prevent further harm to children and livestock, especially in areas near the expanding fissure.
- Monitoring of fissures and volcanic spring water incidents to mitigate risks to the population and infrastructure.
- Psychosocial support services for children and families experiencing trauma and distress due to the earthquake.
- Establish mobile health center in IDP sites

### **2.6. Conclusion**

The earthquake and fissure in Awash Fantalle woreda, coupled with the volcanic spring water incident in Dullecha, have created a multifaceted humanitarian crisis. Urgent action is required to meet the immediate needs of displaced households and to mitigate the long-term risks posed by the expanding fissures and environmental hazards. The situation requires close coordination among local authorities, humanitarian partners, and affected communities to ensure an effective and timely response. Continuous monitoring of the fissure's expansion and the potential risks from the volcanic spring water is crucial to prevent further damage of infrastructure and loss of life.



**Purpose** \_\_\_\_\_ **Earthquake (Rapid Emergency Needs Assessment)**

**Location** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fentale Woreda and Metehara Town**

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_ **January 11-12/2025**

**Organization** \_\_\_ **ERCS: Oromia National Region/ 54rrr Zone Branch Office**

**Prepared by: - East Shoa Zonal Branch**

### **1. Introduction**

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Oromia Region, East Shoa Red Cross Zonal Branch office provides humanitarian aid to the victims of manmade and natural disasters without discriminations in order to protect the lives and dignity of vulnerable society to natural and manmade disaster and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The branch also focuses on the activities in the prevention of threat of drought and hunger resulting from environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources.

Based on this rapid initial is assessment was conducted regarding Fentale Earthquake Phenomena which is occurred since October 2024.

### **2. Objective**

- To identify the humanitarian needs and gaps for responding to the Earthquake displacement communities.

### **3. Methodology**

- Conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) with the selected, community members and local authority.
- Key informant (KI) interview
- Observation to communities at current IDPS.
- Secondary data from Zone Busa Gonofa ,woreda administration,and Woreda Busa Gonofa.

### **4. Disaster Context**

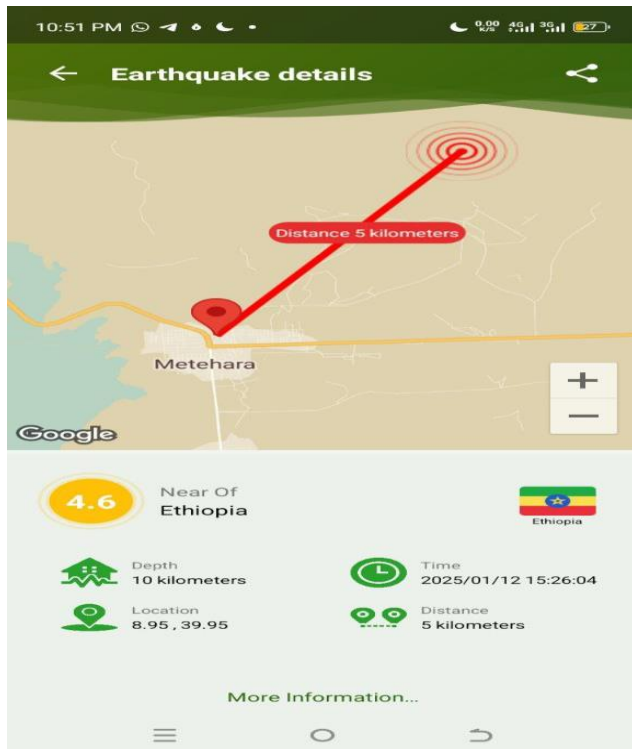
The Fentale volcanic complex in the Main Ethiopian Rift has seen increased seismic activity since October 2024. In late December 2024, earthquake frequency spiked with several magnitudes up to 5.8 rectal scales, accompanied by the opening of steam vents (releasing steam and gases from underground).

This surge is believed to be linked to magma movement, though it's uncertain whether an eruption will occur and from which volcano or vent—in Fentale, Between 4 and 6 January, over 20 earthquakes have struck the Awash Fentale area, with the strongest, a magnitude 5.8.

There is an urgent need for the provision of food and water trucking to meet the immediate needs of the displaced population. The government is considering reducing the number of sites. The cumulative impact of these earthquakes underscores the need for urgent measures to assess and address the vulnerability of local infrastructure.

In Fentale Woreda, authorities note that around 3,525 HH and 20,325 individuals have moved from the risky area to informal IDPs sites, including schools and other facilities. Evacuating pastoralist communities is particularly challenging due to their concerns about abandoning their livestock, which are vital to their livelihoods, as well as the potential disruption of their communal connections. In some cases, heads of households are staying behind to care for their property. Movement continues, and all sites are still receiving IDPs.

In Fantale Woreda Out of its 18 kebeles, 7(seven) kebele around Mount Fantale have earthquake hazard problems. Five of the seven identified villages are in highly threatened vulnerable areas namely (Daka Heddu, kobo,Dhebiti, Haro kersa and Banti). 3,525 Households in families 20,325 were displaced from their house.



5. Seven Affected kebele with their HHS and total population

s/n	Kebele Name	No of HHS and their family		
		HHS	Pp	
1	Dhaka Heddu	520	3000	
2	Kobo	1200	4600	
3	Dhebiti	725	3800	
4	Haro kersa	660	3300	
5	Ilala	730	3920	
6	Banti	845	4400	
7	Galcha	820	4100	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5500</b>	<b>27120</b>	

6. First level those evacuated from the risk area

s/n	Name of kebele	No of HHS and their family		
		HHS	Pp	
1	Dhaka Heddu	520	3000	
2	Kobo	1200	4600	
3	Dhebiti	725	3800	
	Ilala	730	3920	
4	Haro kersa	660	3300	
5	Banti	420	2100	
	total	<b>3,525</b>	<b>20,720</b>	

## 7. Summary

The team observed that, there are urgent interventions needed to the communities those relocated to informal IDPs. Therefore, the need for immediate response from government and humanitarian organizations became mandatory to save the life of the vulnerable communities. They need the following assistance urgently.

1. Food
2. NFI
3. Water sanitation and hygiene materials
4. Health
5. Protection and safety
6. Shelter





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**Ethiopian Red Cross society  
North Shoa Branch Office  
Rapid Assessment Report on the Need of  
Affected people Due to Earth Quake in**

**North Shoa at Tarmaber, Efratanagidm  
and Hageremariam Kesem Woredas of  
Amhara region**

**January, 2025**

DEBRE BIREHAN

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## **1. Introduction**

A relatively large number of earthquakes occurred in Ethiopia in 2024/25. A total of 89 earthquakes (mag 5+) were detected within 300 km of Ethiopia this year. The strongest had a 5.7 magnitude in richter scale (<https://earthquake.org>).

Especially by this earthquake Afar region is suffering and have a lot of damage. In this regard not only Afar region affected but also the districts of North shoa Zone near and bordering with Afar region are suffering and have heavy damage due to this earthquake.

The assessment focused three woredas of North shoa zone in Amhara region namely Tarmaber , Efratana Gidm and Hageremariam woredas, which are close to Afar region have heavy damage due to this earthquake. The main aim of this rapid assessment is to find out the extent of the damage, the type of damage and the needs of the survivors of earthquake in Tarmaber,Efratanagidm and Hegeremariam Kesem Woreda in 2025 G.C.

The assessment was conducted January 02- 05/2025 with team composed of ERCS North shoa branch office ,North shoa zone Administration Disaster Prevention and Food security Office,Woredas' Agriculture office Early warning and response team and from three woredas' administration officials were visited and discussion with affected community and local authorities were held in order to understand the current situation of the people and to identify the existing humanitarian gaps.

Based on the assessment findings, the earthquake has happened at 38 kebeles in these woredas. As a result, about 2139 households or 9995 members of the society have suffered a lot & have heavy material and property damage.

### **2. The assessment covers**

- Tarmaber Woreda at 10 kebeles namely Sina, Dokkakit, Debre Meaza, Wof washa, Shotel Amba, Armenia, Kosober, Wanza Beret, Yizaba Kebeles.
- EfratanaGidmi woreda at 27 kebeles namely karakore, Majete, Bergibe, MentekeSheref, Getemgojowha, Yesrdo, Ambeber and others 20 kebeles.
- Hageremariam woreda at 1 Kebele Yenecho Kebele.

### **3. objectives of the assessment**

The objectives of this rapid assessment are mainly intended to:-

- To find out the extent of the damage, the type of damage and the needs of the survivors of earthquake.
- To identify the needs of farmer survivors who are affected by earthquake the above listed 38 kebeles
- To Identify the challenges and gaps observed with survivors of earthquake the above listed 38 kebeles
- To highlight recommendations to overcome or mitigate the challenges observed with in the survivors of earthquake.

### **4. Methodology of the assessment**

The rapid assessment team deployed two types of methodology to conduct the assessment. These are:-

- Interview

- Observation

- a. **Interviews:** - are Semi-questionnaire based interviews with a person who can provide information regarding the existing gaps/ challenges, the extent of the damage, the type of damage and needs of survivors of the earthquake in 38 kebeles. The interviewees include:

Categories of Interview	# of interviewees
Farmers	165
Kebele Leaders	9
Woreda Leaders	8
Woreda government DRM officer	1
Total	183

- b. **Observation**

- Shelter situation
- WASH facilities
- Food security and livelihoods
- Infrastructure facilities
- 

## 5. Major Findings

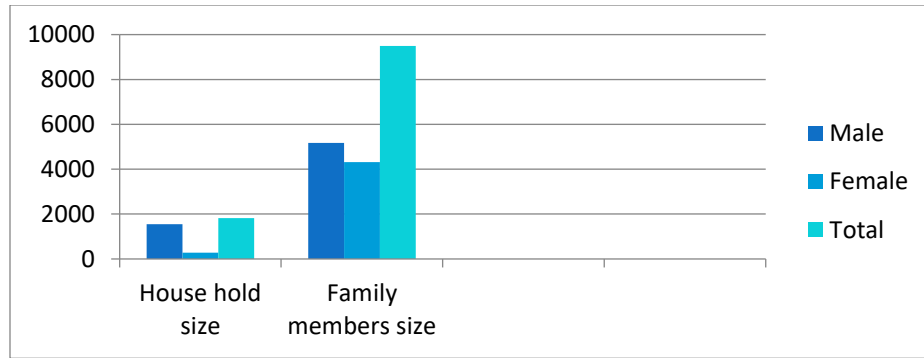
Due to the current earthquake in Ethiopia, Amhara region North Shoa Zone Tarmaber, Efratanagidm and Hageremariam woredas which are near and adjacent to Afar region are highly hit by this earthquake. 10 Kebeles of Tarmaber, 27 kebeles of Efratana Gidm and 1 kebele of Hegeremariam Kesem were affected by this earthquake which displaced the people and caused great damage to houses, properties, crops and infrastructure.

### 5.1. Tarmaber Woreda

In Tarmaber District, Tarmaber Woreda Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response Team Leader report identified the damage as

- the first one was damage to the houses and thus the houses of 165 households (male 138 and 27 female) were completely damaged. At the family level, 439 males and 340 female totals of 779 families' houses were affected.
- The damage seen in the second level was the damage to the crops, and thus 570.375 hectares were damaged. This results in 1825 households (male 1549 female 276) and at family level 9489 (male 5179 and female 4310) families their crops were damaged by the earthquake.
- The third damage is damage on the grazing land of farmers which covers 41.874 (90%) hectares of land. As a result of this, the grazing land of 327 households (1724 families) was completely damaged.
- The fourth damage due to this earthquake is that seven water facilities were completely damaged.
- The fifth damage is a damage to roads in which twenty-three (23) K.M of internal roads were destroyed.
- The sixth damage is that the vegetable land of farmers were hit by the earthquake in which 26.54 hectares of land was completely damaged.

Generally, it is confirmed that 1825 households and 8489 family members were severely affected by the earthquake.



**Fig.1-size of affected population by earthquake in Tarmaber**

**5.2. Efratana Gidm woreda**

Earthquake occurred in 27 kebeles in Efratana Gidm woreda , especially in 7 kebeles , namely Carakori, Magete,Mentekesherifa, Bergibe ,Getemgojowha, Yesrdo,and Ambober kebeles,

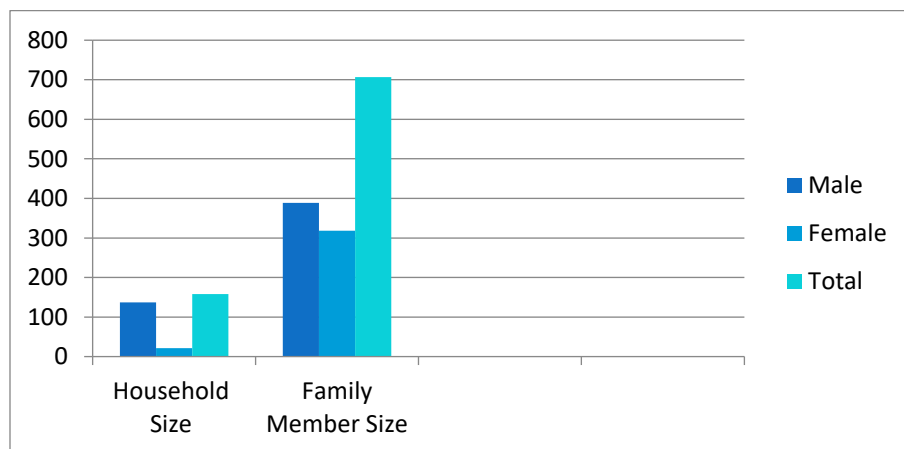
- 156 households (125 male,31 female) and 780 family members (397 male,383 female) were injured and displaced and
- 147 hectares of cultivated land, roads, water facilities ,and grazing land were damaged.

**5.3. Hageremariam Kesem woreda**

In Hageremariam District, Hageremariam Woreda Agriculture Office Early Warning Response Team Leader report identified the damage as the

- first one was damage to the houses and thus the houses of 84 households were completely damaged.
- The damage seen in the second level was the damage to the crops, and thus 160 hectares were damaged.
- The third damage due to this earthquake is that 3 water facilities were completely damaged.
- The fifth damage is damage to modern irrigation canal in which were completely destroyed.

Generally, in Hageremariam District Yenecho Kebele, it is confirmed that 158 households and 726 family members were severely affected by the earthquake.



**Fig.2 -size of affected population by earthquake in Hageremariam Kesem Yenecho Kebele**

## **6. The gaps identified.**

### **Challenges /Gap**

- Lack of cash to buy and use for daily consumption
- Shortage of shelter/ Shortage of home appliances
- Shortage of food
- Lack of None food Items
- Shortage of water
  - Shortage of sanitary materials like sanitary pads, body and laundry soaps.
  - Water sources for drinking is damaged due to the earthquake
  - Shortage of Clothes
  - Shortage of tent

## **7. The proposed recommendation**

- Cash assistance for housing and resettlement, to buy and for daily consumption.
- Provision of food
- Provision of shelter and none food items.
- Provision of sanitary materials
- Medicine and medical equipment
- Provision of clothes
- Repairing water facilities
- Repairing irrigation Canals
- Providing seed, fertilizer and agricultural materials.

## 8. Summary

As per the data provided by North shoa zone Disaster Prevention and Food security office and Woredas' Agriculture office Early warning and Response Team report Earthquake occurred in Tarmaber, EfratanaGidm and Hegeremariam Kesem woredas at 38 kebeles. There are 9995 people who are injured and displaced from their living area due to its effect.

S/n	Name of woreda	Number of kebele	Number of injured/displaced people	Gaps	Recommendation
1	Tarmaber	10	8489	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of cash to buy and use for daily consumption</li> <li>➤ Shortage of shelter/ Shortage of home appliances</li> <li>➤ Shortage of food</li> <li>➤ Lack of None food Items</li> <li>➤ Shortage of water</li> <li>➤ Shortage of sanitary materials like sanitary pads, body and laundry soaps.</li> <li>➤ Water sources for drinking is damaged due to the earthquake</li> <li>➤ Shortage of Clothes</li> <li>➤ Shortage of tent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash assistance for housing and resettlement, to buy and for daily consumption.</li> <li>▪ Provision of food</li> <li>▪ Provision of shelter and none food items.</li> <li>▪ Provision of sanitary materials</li> <li>▪ Medicine and medical equipment</li> <li>▪ Provision of clothes</li> <li>▪ Repairing water facilities</li> <li>▪ Repairing irrigation Canals</li> <li>▪ Providing seed, fertilizer and agricultural materials.</li> </ul>
2	EfratanaGidm	27	780		
3	Hegeremariam Kesem	1	726		
Total	3	38	9995		



## Reference

1. The complete Ethiopia earthquake report ( up-to-date 2025) <https://earthquakelist.org>
2. Tarmaber District Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response report, 2025 G.C.
3. Tarmaber Woreda Administration Office Report Document, 2025 G.C.
4. Document Minutes of meeting discussion of Political leaders & experts about the disaster happened in Tarmaber District, 2025 G.C
5. Hageremariam District Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response report, 2025 G.C.
6. Efrata Gidim District Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response report, 20245G.C.
7. North shoa zone Disaster Prevention and Food security office Report, 2025 G.C

## Appendix

### Rapid Assessment Team members

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5	Behayilu Fisha	Hagere Mariam Kesem Woreda Shola Gebeya Town	Hagere Mariam Kesem Woreda Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response Team Leader	0920633120
6	Chalew Tadesse	Efratana Gidm woreda/Ataye	Efratanagidm woreda Agriculture Office Early Warning and Response Team Leader	0913740579



**Summary of damage from the 3 regions assessments – Detailed assessment underway with UN agencies, INGO, geology scientist and Government .**

REGION	ZONE	WOREDA	KEBELE	PP AFFECTED	PP EVACUATED	PP's in HH damaged	roads - KM	farm land	water sources	irrigation
AMHARA	NORTH SHOA	HEGEREMARIAM	1	726		84		160	3	1
		EFRATANAGIDMI	27	780		147		147		
		TARMABER	10	8489		165	23	601		
						<b>396</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
OROMIA	East Shoa	Fantale	7	31620	20500					
AFAR	Zone3	Dulecha	3	20800	20800					
	Zone3	Awash Fentale	6	37535	37535					
				<b>99950</b>	<b>78835</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>