

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRET003 (revised)
(Glide no. FL-2006-000122-ETH)
18 September 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 7 – 15 September 2006; Appeal target: CHF 5,212,634 (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million); Appeal coverage: 9.7% (revised budget); Outstanding needs: CHF 4,706,160 (USD 3,754,458 or EUR 2,963,924).

[<click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website>](#)

[<click here to go directly to the updated mobilization table, available on DMIS>](#)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary Appeal launched on 18 August, 2006 for CHF 1,112,299 (USD 902,000 or EUR 70,000) for 6 months to assist 9,000 beneficiaries.
- Revised Appeal issued on 6 September 2006 for CHF 5,212,634 (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million) for 9 months to assist some 25,000 beneficiaries. Final Report is therefore due on 30 July, 2007.
- This Operations Update (no. 3) corrects the beneficiary number proposed in the revised appeal (25,000) to a total of some 45,000, or 9,000 families (based on a family of five)
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 294,000 (USD 238,631 or EUR 185,689).

Operational Summary: after encountering initial delays in starting the procurement process, and ongoing challenges in accessing the affected areas, the operation is now progressing, with vital relief items being delivered. Due to the region-wide impact of the rains and flooding, the Federation has appointed an emergency coordinator to ensure a coherent sub-regional overview and management of the operation. This includes country-specific appeals intended to show how the response is being managed and coordinated. Further information will be made available shortly.

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The Overall Situation, and Operational Developments

The torrential rains that fell across the Horn of Africa and eastern Africa regions since the beginning of August 2006 have caused extensive flooding in several countries. Rainfall in the Ethiopian and Eritrean highlands resulted in particularly severe flooding in both countries, as well as in Sudan, Uganda, and Burundi. The floods are regional in dimension, and the International Federation has responded to the needs of those affected and the requests of the individual national societies by releasing allocations from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as well as with the launch of Emergency Appeals intended to generate the required support for the national societies.



Photo above: flooded land and a house in West Shoa (week of 4-9 September), with a temporary bridge intended to cross the flood waters.

The rainy season in Ethiopia usually begins in June or July, but the country has been experiencing unusually extended and widespread rainfalls, resulting in flash floods and the overflow of rivers, lakes and dams. By the end of August large areas in as many as eight regions¹ of the country had been affected. Although floods in many parts of Ethiopia (as well as other countries in the region) are a yearly phenomena², the magnitude of the current

¹ Ethiopia is made up of 12 regions. Regions are further divided into zones, zones into woredas (districts) and districts into kabele (villages).

² The Ethiopian Red Cross, supported by the Federation, also implemented a floods emergency appeal operation in 2005 (Emergency Appeal no. 05EA013) to assist some 14,217 (revised) people for 6 months (initially, subsequently extended to end May 2006) [<click here to link directly to the appeal and related updates>](#). A Final Report on this appeal is expected shortly.

flooding is considered unprecedented. Given the fact that the rainy season in some parts of Ethiopia, particularly South Omo, normally only starts in September and runs until the end of October, it is expected that the flooding situation in some areas will deteriorate further. The scope of the disaster therefore continues to unfold, but the impact is clear in terms of lives lost, infrastructure damaged, livelihoods affected, and basic coping mechanisms stretched. Preliminary reports and statistics gathered through the Ethiopian Government Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) indicate substantial losses of livestock, severe losses and/or damage to crops, and a serious threat of health risks to animals. The flooding is also an aggravating factor in the further spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and malaria which is endemic. AWD often leads to outbreaks of cholera if not treated immediately. The DPPA also reported more than 500,000 people are vulnerable, and more than 200,000 people have been affected, with 639 people deaths (364 people in South Omo, 256 people in Dire Dawa, and 19 people in other parts of the country). A majority of affected people are agro-pastoralists who fled their homes to seek refuge in the nearest safe zones hoping to return to their pastures and farms as soon as waters have receded.

The AWD epidemic has existed since April 2006, and has rapidly spread throughout the country. The Ministry of Health recently had confirmed over 16,800 cases and some 196 deaths in five regions including the capital Addis Ababa where five ADW cases were reported. Displacement coupled with poor or limited access to clean water as well as a lack of awareness on hygiene-related issues can considerably increase risks of transmission of the disease particularly among the affected population. Related to AWD, there is a growing acceptance within Government and other responding agencies of the potential for a full cholera outbreak, and therefore concerns that within the direct emergency response to the flooding situation the agencies need to further develop health awareness. Surveillance and case management must become a greater focus of activities. While the numbers of flood victims do not appear to be massive, the numbers that could potentially be impacted by cholera are considered much more serious. Health experts and authorities are therefore considering the following initial steps: actual case management and public health awareness must now be included in plans (not just surveillance and monitoring); preparing for any impact on infrastructural capacities (vaccination campaign, logistics and transportation, camp management) linked to social areas (population movement, livelihoods, vulnerable groups). Scenarios envision the Red Cross playing a significant role in this, with recommended preparations focussing on:

- Reviewing the health components of the Revised Appeal and agree through Operations Updates to reinforce the narrative and programming of those components to more directly address a cholera threat (as opposed to AWD).
- Reviewing communications, health promotion and awareness, and reinforcing the narrative and programming of those components. (media, community education, social activities, posters, commercials etc).
- Malaria: considering an expanded and more pro-active preparation for the procurement and distribution of treated mosquito nets and malaria awareness campaign.
- Reviewing and reinforcing infrastructural and social components.

Latest updates (dated 14 September) from the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) report that the number of Ethiopians estimated to be affected by the floods has reached 357,000, including 136,528 forced to abandon their homes. Flooding from overflowing rivers has now killed an estimated 1,000 people in parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia since early August. OCHA reported Ethiopia's northern Amhara region appeared to be the worst-hit, with over 97,000 people affected, of which 37,000 have lost their homes. Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile River, has expanded by 50 metres (160 ft) and increased the risk of further flooding. Dembia district in the northern Gondar zone (Amhara Region) is among the areas that have suffered severe flooding, with six temporary shelters only accessible by boat. Estimates indicate the number of flood-affected people in the southern Oromia region has also risen to 77,000 due to fresh inundations in eight districts in East Haraghe zone where 2,000 hectares (4,900 acres) of farmland was flooded. The number of affected people in Mustahil and Hargele in Ethiopia's Somali region has also reportedly reached 45,000 and 32,450 respectively.

The flood situation described above is also taking place against a backdrop of already existing hardship in Ethiopia as the country has been coping with a critical drought that started in late 2005. This prompted an international food security response to deliver food-related assistance to some 2.6 million people in need of vital support. Many of those in need are pastoralists or agro-pastoralists in the country's southern and south-eastern Oromia and Somali regions, where livelihoods depend on the fertility of the soil and the health of the livestock, both of which have been seriously compromised. Ironically (given the current rainfall and floods), the immediate causes of the food insecurity were insufficient, too-late, or simply erratic rains for crops to grow, for pasture to regenerate, for water resources to replenish,

and for livestock to remain healthy and productive. Other contributing factors include flooding in some areas, civil conflict, crop pests and disease that depleted the resources of many vulnerable households. Given the gravity of the situation, the Federation responded to a request from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and launched a drought Emergency Appeal (no. 05EA025) on 23 February 2006 to deliver assistance to some 36,341 beneficiaries and to support the national society in their efforts to operate effectively and efficiently. There has been significant progress in implementing the drought operation, due in large measure to a timely and adequate donor response [<click here to go link directly to the drought appeal and related updates>](#).

Responding to the current 2006 floods and a request from the ERCS, the Federation launched Preliminary Emergency Appeal no. MDRET003 on 17 August 2006, followed by a Revised Appeal issued on 6 September 2006. The Revised Appeal was primarily developed to focus on the delivery of immediate relief assistance, but it also seeks to articulate the Federation's initial efforts to address vital rehabilitation and recovery needs of the flood-affected population. The appeal document therefore covers both short relief-type needs as well as medium to longer-term recovery programming, including a strong-component of health monitoring and response activities focused on the AWD/cholera threat. The recovery activities outlined in the appeal are in the very initial stages of design, in discussion with the ERCS, and will be adjusted and developed as the operation is implemented, in collaboration with the ERCS, the government, and other relevant organizations. In terms of rehabilitation and recovery activities, the Federation is intent on supporting the ERCS in delivering rehabilitation and recovery programmes based on the needs of the communities affected, focusing on livestock assets (replenishment), agriculture inputs (seeds and tools), and reinforcing livestock health (vaccinations). [<click here to view a map of ERCS branch locations>](#)

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

General: The relief operation continues to be hampered by the geographically widespread nature of the floods, fluctuating information from the field locations and operational agencies involved in the response, and as a result the challenge of adapting the actual operational response with the ebb and flow normally associated with flood situations. The Federation has made efforts, however, to support the ERCS in reinforcing its immediate response by focusing on resolving issues (delays) in the procurement and delivery of non-food relief items (see the procurement table summarized in the logistics section below). On the funding side, a French Red Cross delegate arrived in Ethiopia on 13 September to develop an ECHO funding proposal for EUR 450,000 for activities to be implemented in South Gondar. The proposal is initially being developed or structured based on:

- The provision of non-food relief items for displaced persons in the form of family tents (or equivalent) for temporary shelter, kitchen sets, blankets, and other items related to the temporary settlement of displaced persons.
- ERCS capacity building for disaster response and mitigation.

The Norwegian Red Cross has also expressed an interest in support to the operation (based on Government funding), and discussions are underway for a funding submission to the Government of Norway.

EMERGENCY RELIEF (BASIC NON-FOOD ITEMS)

Amhara – 5,000 planned beneficiary families.

Activities planned:

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
To address part of the basic immediate needs of flood-affected persons.	-5,000 families have received kitchen material including jerry cans. -5,000 families have received impregnated mosquito nets. -2,100 families have received blankets and tarpaulins. -3,150 families have received sleeping mats.	-Purchase and distribute kitchen/cooking material, mosquito nets, blankets, plastic sheeting and jerry cans. -Mobilize volunteers to participate in the registration of the beneficiaries and distribution of emergency non-food relief items. -Conduct activities of targeting registration and verification of beneficiaries.

Update on the current situation, and progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

Information and accurate updates from areas affected in the Amhara Region continue to be a challenge. The ERCS branch office informally reports that the rains in some areas are continuing, and:

- The affected population in Yifag camp has dropped from 9,000 persons one week ago to some 3,000 currently.
- The Agricultural College camp has been closed (formerly hosted over 6,000 people).
- The Workmeda camp still hosts the same number of displaced person (some 1,000-2,000).

The ERCS, supported by the Federation, is sending a two-person team to the Amhara Region and south Gondar during the week of 18-22 September. The primary focus of the mission is on health, but an assessment of the overall situation is expected. The report from the team will be made available shortly after.

Southern Nations and Nationalities People's Region (SNNPR) – South Omo – 7,135 planned beneficiaries.**Activities planned:**

Objective	Activities Planned
Enable displaced persons to prepare meals thus contributing to the maintenance of their basic health.	-Purchase 1,427 cooking pots, 7,427 eating bowls, and 7,135 drinking cups. -Distribution of purchased household items.

Update on the current situation, and progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

The latest reports originate from an OCHA update of 13 September 2006. According to OCHA and other agencies operating in South Omo, over 21,000 people are severely affected in the woreda's of Dasenach and Nyangatom. There are currently nine temporary resettlement sites in Dasenech (5) and Nyangatom (4). Access to the affected area continues to be a significant challenge to all agencies operating (many of the affected areas and displaced camps remain accessible only by boat). The most serious gaps in response are considered: combating malaria and diarrhea, shelter, water, and eventually seeds for planting (sorghum).

HEALTH – HYGIENE PROMOTION.**Amhara Region – 5,000 planned beneficiary families.****Activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Improve health status and hygiene awareness among the population affected by floods.	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene (knowledge acquisition). -Proper hygiene community actions have been taken.	-Train Volunteers in shortened Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) ³ and household water treatment. -Deliver PHAST emergency trainings to the displaced people. -Link emergency PHAST intervention to conventional 7 PHAST steps. -Distribute PUR (water purification tablets) and soap. -Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement.

³ A participatory rapid appraisal methodology (PRA) will be used to gather qualitative data. This will be done through focus group discussions that will be centred on questions about beneficiary's knowledge about health related issues. Based on the PHAST methodology, the following four steps (out of the standard 7) will be used in the emergency phase:

Step 1: Health problems in our community.

Step 2: Good and bad hygiene behaviour; Investigating community practices; How diseases spread.

Step 3: Blocking the spread of disease; Selecting the barriers.

Step 4: Choosing sanitation improvements; Choosing improved hygiene behaviour.

Progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

Plans have been finalized to carry out the training and PHAST activities envisioned in this sector during the week of 18-22 September. The two-person team will undertake the PHAST intervention and establish a monitoring system for the hygiene activities. As the Revised Appeal established, in case the displaced return to their homes prior to the completion of planned activities, an alternative outreach programme will be explored and developed.

Constraints: the delivery of the planned PUR and soap has been hampered by procurement delays (both local and international).

Oromia Region, South West Shoa zone – 3,000 planned beneficiaries.**Activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Improve hygiene and health behaviour among the population affected by floods.	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene. -Proper hygiene behaviour has been developed.	-Train volunteers. -Deliver trainings to the displaced people. -Distribute PUR and soap.

Update on the current situation, and progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

As the Revised Appeal indicated, most of the immediate relief needs have been covered, and based on a brief field mission carried out on 13 September; the flood waters appear to be receding (see before and after photos below). The temporary Tefki camp specified in the appeal is still accommodating some 2,300 beneficiaries, and based on rapid interviews with the displaced persons and camp leaders, it is foreseen that most families will return to their homes of origin within the next two weeks, once they have received the planned food and seed distributions from the DPPA. Based on the results of the brief field mission, the affected population articulated needs in term of medical treatment for common colds and coughs, abdominal cramping, and diarrhea. Malaria, which is due to peak in the next month, is likely to be aggravated further by the flooding, and along with cholera, is a major concern. This is particularly so for the upcoming period when the population returns to their homes to begin preparation for the planting season. The field mission concluded that:

- The ERCS West Shoa branch requires re-stocking of relief items for those quantities distributed.
- Soap continues to an urgent necessity.
- Seeds for planting and a one-month food ration are required (distributed to women to avoid the possibility of food being sold for cash).
- Water purification powder (sachets) tablets will be distributed to beneficiaries in the Sebetta woreda.
- Interventions will be designed based on the assumption that beneficiaries will return home shortly.
- Mid to longer-term mitigation activities will be considered.

Photo below: Tefki (west Shoa) displaced persons camp.



Photos below - the floods receding in West Shoa: flooded farmland (before and after).

Before (week of 5-9 September, 2006).



After (week of 11-14 September, 2006).



Dire Dawa – approximately 5,000 planned beneficiaries.**Activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Improve hygiene and health behaviour among the population affected by floods.	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene. -Proper hygiene behaviour has been developed.	-Train volunteers. -Deliver training to the displaced people. -Distribute PUR and soap.

Update on the current situation, and progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

There is limited new information available from Dire Dawa, but as the Revised Appeal stated, most of the needs of the population displaced by the floods had already been met, and the ERCS and Federation will focus on hygiene promotion activities, to be carried out either in the camp (currently located near the airport) or in the homes once the affected population is able to return.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Amhara Region – 5,000 planned beneficiary households will receive water supply and sanitation assistance during their stay in temporary camps and upon return to their communities or places of their permanent settlement.

Activities planned:

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Reduced risk for water and sanitation-related diseases through increased access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation.	-Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the floods displaced population has improved. -Community management structures for the water and sanitation facilities are developed / strengthened. -Institutional capacity of ERCS staff and volunteers is strengthened and enhanced in the watsan sector to deal with future flood disasters.	-Assess the existing coverage with a view to ensuring 15 litres/person/day. -Construction of 9 pit latrines in three camps in South Gondar. -Rehabilitate 60 wells. -Construction of 20 additional hand dug wells. -Conduct on site 50 training/demonstration latrines construction -Extend 18 more water points. -Construct 18 demonstration superstructures for bathrooms in each camp and in effective use. -Construct a drainage channel for waste water from both the Tap stands and bathrooms -Communal solid waste dumping pits are put up in each camp. -Construction of hand washing facilities. -Establish partnerships with other stakeholders -Provide construction material and tools for latrine construction. -Establish/strengthen and train community WatSan committees.

Progress (activities implemented within the planned objective).

There is no updated information on the activities planned in this sector, but an update is expected shortly as the field team due to travel to Amhara Region next week (18-23 September) report back.

Federation Coordination

Following the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) deployment, the Federation has assigned a number of staff to assist in the transition process. Regular meetings continue with partner national societies supporting the operation in Addis. In particular, a German Red Cross delegate has been assigned to support the operation in South Omo.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Government's DPPA commended the ERCS's flood response at a meeting in Addis on 14 September. The ERCS communication, publicity, and media department has been active with local media sources, providing updates and focus pieces on the ERCS operation.

The ERCS's Public Relations and Information Service supported the flood response operation with the following activities:

- Issued Press Releases.
- Organized interviews with Ethiopian Television.
- Arranged interviews with external media, including the Associated Press, BBC Focus on Africa, Voice of America (VOA), and Deutchville Radio Amharic program (also covered ERCS intervention based on the information provided to them).
- Reports supported by photos that reflect the intervention of Red Cross were sent to the Federation's Regional Delegation in Nairobi and the Secretariat in Geneva (Media Service), and these are posted on the Federation's public website.

The ERCS's Public Relation and Information Service could only provide limited coverage of the floods situation and the national society's intervention due to a shortage of human resources and limited equipment (digital video-camera), and has expressed a need for technical and material support to strengthen the coverage of this and future disaster responses.

General - Contingency Planning: Disaster Stocks and Logistics

Health kits and non-food items – 3,000 intended beneficiaries for cholera kits and 20,000 beneficiaries for New Health Emergency Health Kits (NEHK).

Health kits

Objective: To enable a response to immediate emergency health needs upon the request of national health authorities (MoH) in health emergencies such as ADW or natural disasters.

Activities planned:

- Procurement of kits.
- Appropriate warehousing.
- Ensuring appropriate cold chain provision.

Progress: the three planned activities are complete.

Objective: to build the capacity to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the needs which are likely to emerge during the continuation of heavy rains.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Procure items.
- Provide appropriate warehousing.

Logistics Planning

The mobilization and procurement process has been effectively coordinated with the support of a Federation logistics consultant deployed to Addis, working in coordination with Federation's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai and the Federation's Regional Delegation in Nairobi, to ensure that the in-kind items delivered are planned within the Appeal and appropriately support the operation.

- **Procurement:** procurement of identified non-food items is being carried out through both local purchase and via the Federation's logistics network in Dubai and Nairobi. Relief items to be purchased locally have been identified and are being procured in accordance with Federation procurement procedures and standards.
- **Transport:** all in-kind items, procured locally or imported, will be stored in ERCS warehouses and transported by the most appropriate and efficient means to the affected areas for distribution.

- **Warehousing:** the ERCS have both a general and medical warehouse situated in Addis Ababa that is large enough to meet existing needs. Warehousing capacity in Amhara is still an issue that requires further assessment by the logistics delegate.

This table summarizes the current procurement status for the operation (as of 14 September, 2006).

	Item description	Quantity	Requested date of delivery	Procurement & Delivery Status
	Cholerat KIT	5		5 in ERCS warehouse around 8 sept 06
	Emergency health kit	2		2 in ERCS warehouse around 8 sept 06
	Mosquito nets	10,600		15,540 At the ERCS Warehouse
	Mosquito net (dome)	15		15 At the airport
	PUR, watermaker for 20 ltr	666,400		RO resend RO with good value. value 69000 USD
First budget needs	Soap, bars of 230gr	52,000	12/9/06	Under quotation, PO pending
	Cooking pot, large 7ltr	6,620	12/9/06	PO issued
	Teapot, 1.5ltr	5,200	12/9/06	PO issued
	Bowls, plastic ?ltr	6,620	12/9/06	Under quotation, PO pending
	Cups, plastic, ?ml	6,620	12/9/06	PO issued, ALL ready for delivery at supplier
	Water jug, plastic, 2ltr	5,200	12/9/06	PO issued, ALL ready for delivery at supplier
	Spoon, large	5,200	12/9/06	Under quotation, PO pending
	Jerrycan, plastic solid 25ltr	5,200	12/9/06	PO issued
	Tarpaulins, 4x5	3,100	12/9/06	Under quotation, PO pending
	Sleeping mat, 180 x 80 cm	8,500	12/9/06	Under quotation, PO pending
	Blankets, medium thermal	6,200	12/9/06	PO issued, 2400 ready for delivery
Additional Final budget needs	Mosquito net	7,800	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Soap, bars of 230gr	20,000	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Cooking pot, large 7ltr	4,000	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Teapot, 1.5ltr	4,000	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Bowls, plastic	46,480	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Cups, plastic	46,480	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Water jug, plastic, 2ltr	4,000	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Spoon, large	4,000	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Jerrycan, foldable, 20l	9,200	18/9/06	4,000 from Belguim RC Sunday 17 Sept.
	Tarpaulins, 4x6	7,100	18/9/06	4,000 from Belguim RC Sunday 17 Sept.
	Sleeping mat, 180 x 80 cm	2,800	18/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Blankets, medium thermal	8,000	18/9/06	7,200 from Belguim RC Sunday 17 Sept.
Restocking of NS stock	Cooking pot, large 7ltr	2,600	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Teapot, 1.5ltr	1,500	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Bowls, plastic	1,500	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Cups, plastic	6,300	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Jerrycan, foldable, 20l	5,100	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Blankets, medium thermal	7,000	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Mosquito net	1,000	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Plate, deep, plastic	3,300	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Energy Biscuit	12 MT	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06
	Tarpaulins 4 x 60m	55 rolls	30/9/06	Send ro to Dubai 14/09/06

National Society Capacity Building

For the last several years there have been many small and large-scale disasters caused by natural and man-made emergencies. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, since its establishment in 1935, has been engaged in providing various humanitarian and social services particularly in the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistances to

victims of man-made and natural disasters. With the support of the International Federation, the national society has been continuously involved in building or reinforcing its disaster preparedness and response capacities. The ERCS maintains a small emergency stock of items that have a long shelf life that allow it to respond in a timely manner. Presently these stocks have been depleted and following basic items and needed to replenish them. The ERCS has a good track record and experience in disaster response, but is currently lacking in terms of disaster response capacity. The national society relies on experienced finance and logistics departments, and is on a direct cash transfer arrangement with the Federation.

Activities planned:

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
To contribute to restoring the ERCS's disaster response capacity.	- ERCS have replenished its disasters response stocks with sufficient quantities of needed items.	- Purchase of the following non-food items: 7,600 blankets, 55 rolls of plastic sheeting (4X50), and cooking sets: (3,300 plastic plates, 6,300 plastic cups, 2,600 cooking pots, 3,100 jerry cans, 1,500 tea pots, 1,500 eating bowls); 1,000 bednets; 11.5 mts high energy biscuits. - Stocking of purchased goods. - A telecoms and IT component is incorporated into this revised appeal to reinforce the effectiveness of the operation, the ERCS communications capacity, and its disaster preparedness efforts. This will also support the procurement of equipment (computers, printers, e-mail accounts and connections, VHF local coms, etc.) of two to three ERCS branch offices or Federation operations bases, while supporting the ERCS's IT plan (2005-2007) that has not been implemented because of a lack of resources.

Progress: the procurement of non-food items has been initiated (see table above). The remaining activities are pending arrival of the procured items, and completion of the relief activities.

Training

The design of the training component is pending the completion of the more urgent relief activities. The training is intended to strengthen the ERCS preparedness and response capacity at headquarters and branches located in high risk areas, ERCS trained branch and sub branch secretaries from 43 branches and 90 volunteers on disaster management, disaster need assessments (health, logistics, and water sanitation) and other relevant sectors. In the context of the current disaster and the lessons learned so far from ERCS response to it, there is clear need to conduct refresher trainings for formerly trained branch secretaries and volunteers and to equip response teams with the basic first aid equipment. The training will be organized in the ERCS training centre in Nazareth at the end of September (tentatively 24-30 September, 2006).

Activities planned:

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Enhancing the preparedness and response capacity of local branches found in currently flooded areas. Equipping disaster prone branches with first aid kits.	-Six regional branches will have a roster of 40 well-trained and equipped staff members and volunteers that could be deployed during emergencies to accomplish various humanitarian tasks.	-Recruiting trainers and trainees. -Make available the training manual. -Preparing the venue and administrative arrangements. Conducting the training. -Purchasing and distributing 32 first aid kits with a standard content for branch staff members.

Progress: activities are pending the completion of the immediate relief phase of the operation.

[Contributions list and map below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

ETHIOPIA - FLOODS

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. MDRET003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

18/09/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->					5,212,634		TOTAL COVERAGE
							9.7%
CANADIAN - GOVT		75,000	CAD	83,111	18.08.06		
IRISH - RC		30,000	EUR	47,190	18.08.06	PROCUREMENT OF UNIMIX, VOLUNTEERS, DISTRIBUTION	
JAPANESE - RC		29,800	USD	36,743	22.08.06		
NETHERLANDS - RC		40,000	EUR	63,022	04.09.06		
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,000,000	SEK	170,500	26.08.06		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				400,566	CHF		7.7%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
BELGIAN - RC				105,899	06.09.06	4000 JERRYCANS, 4000 BLANKETS, 4000 TARPAULINS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				105,899	CHF	2.0%

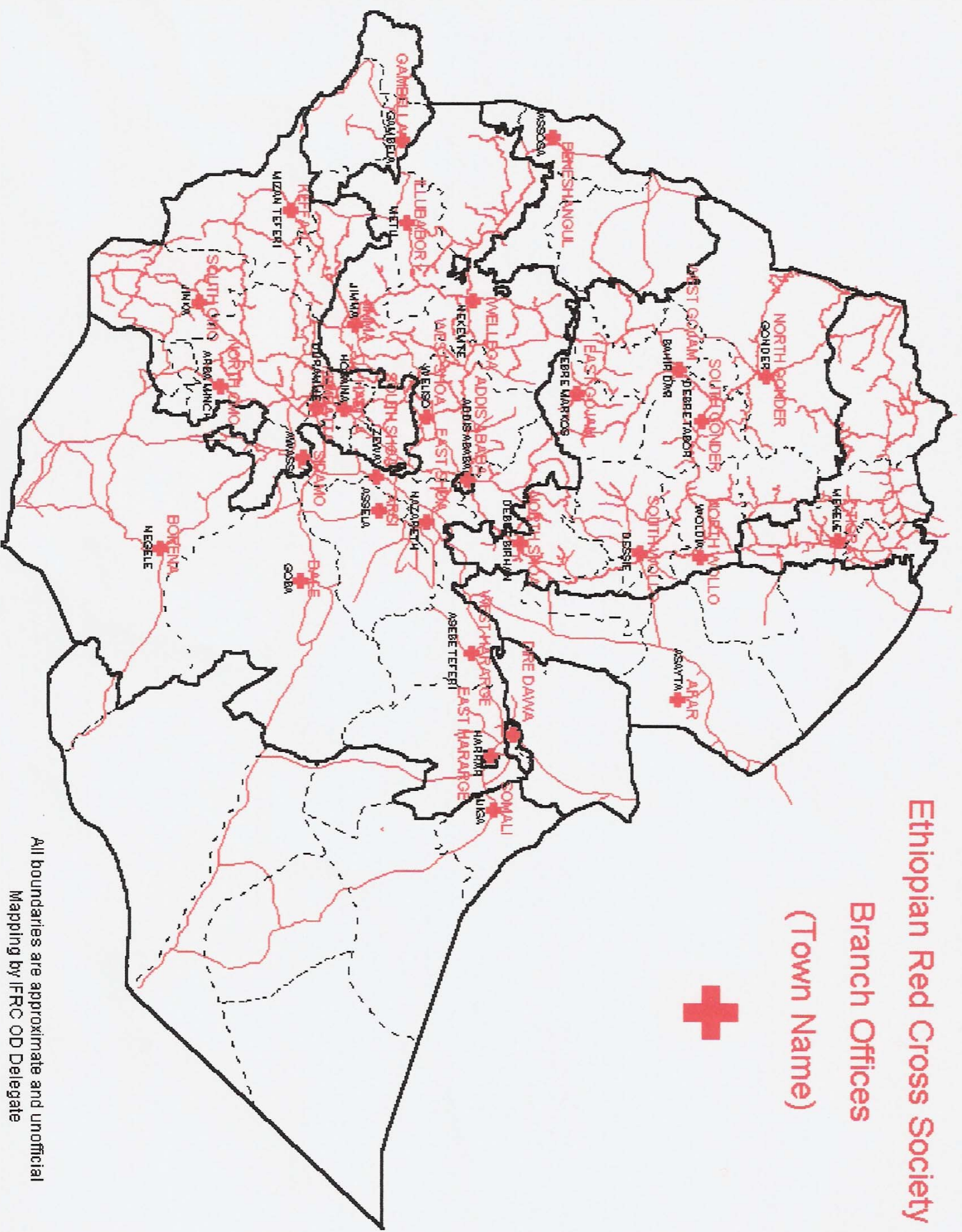
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	

Ethiopian Red Cross Society

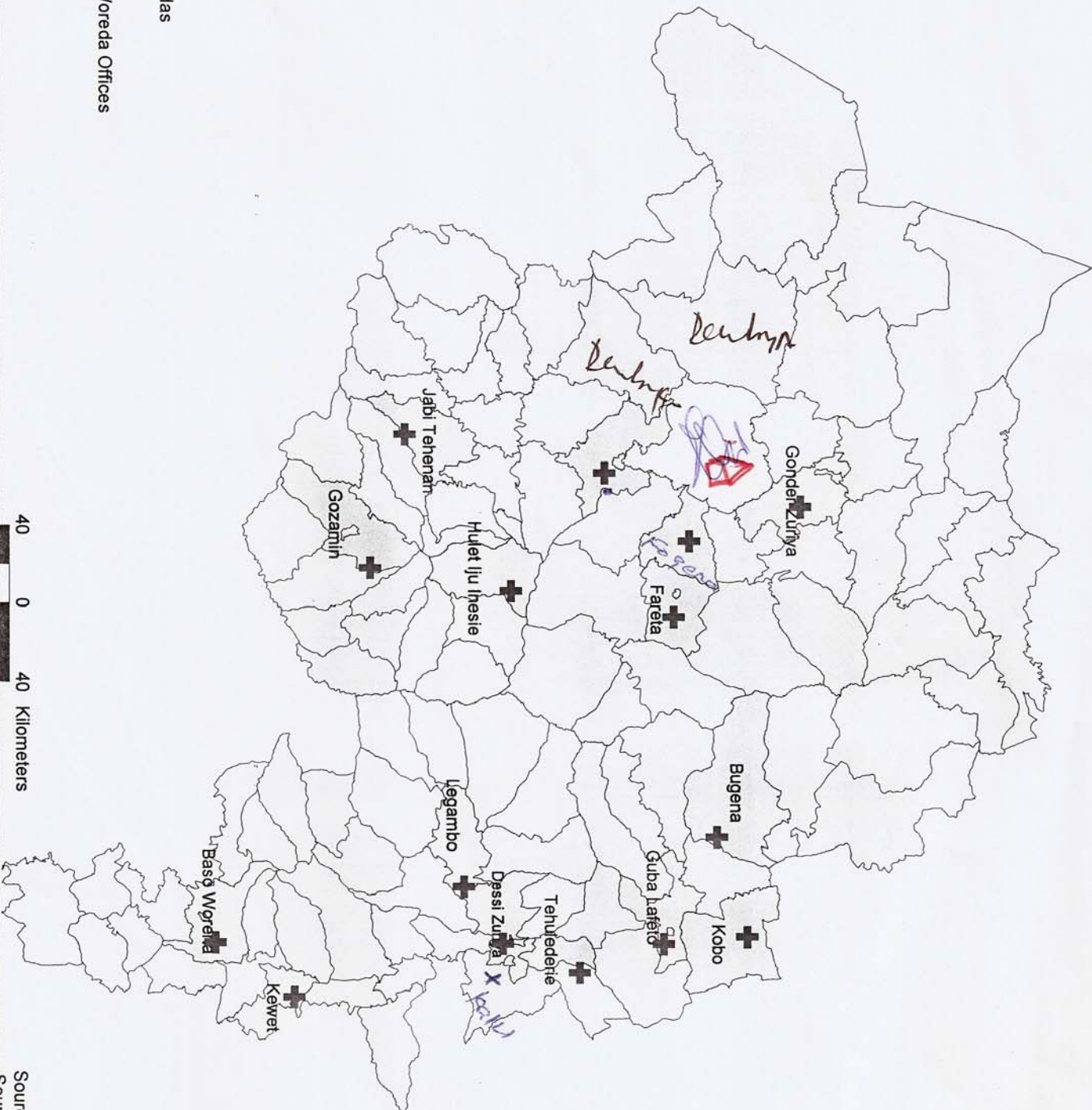
Branch Offices

(Town Name)



All boundaries are approximate and unofficial
Mapping by IFRC OD Delegate

Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Amhara Region, Zone and Woreda Branch Offices



Key

- Red Cross Woredas
- Other Woredas

Region, Zone & Woreda Offices

40 0 40 Kilometers

Source:- ANRS BoFED
Source:- ANRS BoFED