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Emergency appeal Ethiopia: Drought



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRET010
GLIDE n° DR-2011-000101-ETH
5 August 2011**

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 10,978,250 in cash, kind, or services to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to assist 165,000 beneficiaries for 6 months, and will be completed by the end of January 2012. A Final Report will be made available by end-April 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Un-earmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Two consecutive seasons of significantly below average rainfall has resulted in drought conditions in the Horn of Africa. This was brought on by the strong *La Niña*¹ episode, reducing the seasonal rains. These conditions have resulted in one of the driest years since 1995. This is the most severe food security emergency in the world today. The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) launched a humanitarian requirements document (HRD) indicating that around 4.5 million people will be in need of emergency food interventions from July to December 2011. The document was based on a multi-agency assessment and was in response to increased concerns about the deteriorating food security situation caused by severe drought conditions. The Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS), supported by its partners, conducted a rapid assessment of the situation in southern Ethiopia, concentrating on pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas. The assessment affirmed that urgent action is crucial in view of the lead time typically required to mount a food intervention and initiate early recovery assistance.

Based on the situation, this preliminary emergency appeal responds to a request from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, and focuses on providing appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance in the following areas: food relief and cash grants, water and sanitation, health and institutional capacity building. It also supports the planning and early implementation of long term recovery and rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable pastoralist communities.



Long queue for water in Chamuk kebele of Somali Moyale. Photo: Ethiopian Red cross Society

¹ La Niña is a natural part of climate variability, and refers to a colder than average period in the equatorial Pacific (the opposite of warm El Niño events). In the last 20 years, we have experienced 3 moderate to strong La Niña events (1995-96, 1998-2000, 2007-08). While La Niña can go unnoticed or even have beneficial impacts in many parts of the world, it can also be disruptive or cause extensive problems when some areas receive too much or too little rainfall.

This appeal will build on lessons learned from a previous emergency appeal - Ethiopia: Severe Food Shortage ([MDRET007](#)) launched on 5 February 2010 for CHF 30,579,088 to assist 330,621 beneficiaries.

The ERCS will conduct a second, more in-depth assessment to define further the activities and to scale up its response accordingly. More emphasis will be placed on early recovery and livelihoods, longer term rehabilitation and disaster risk reduction in the detailed assessment.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall have resulted in drought conditions in the Horn of Africa. This was brought on by the moderate to strong La Niña episode, which reduced seasonal rains. This is the most severe food security emergency in the world today².

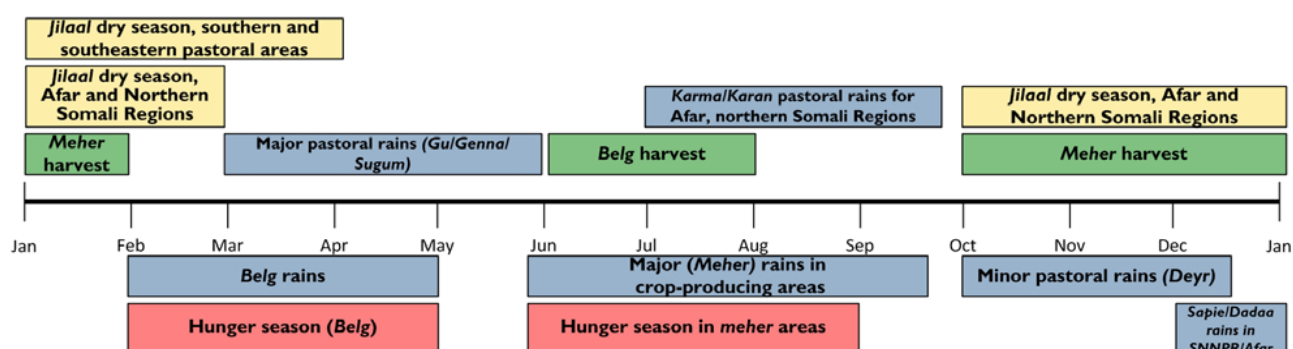
The poor performance of the 2010 deyr/hagaya rains (October to December) has led to critical water and pasture shortages in the south and south eastern parts of Ethiopia. The La Niña episode continued through June 2011 and resulted in below normal rains in the March to April main rainy season. This deteriorated the food security situation in the drought-affected areas as well as in the belg-producing and sugum receiving parts of the country. Despite some belated rains starting from the first week of May, the overall performance of the belg (mid-February to May) and gu/ganna/sugum (March to May) rains was largely poor and characterized by delayed onset, erratic distribution and long dry spells.

The deterioration of the food security situation has had a serious impact on the nutritional status of people in the affected areas, with monthly reports from Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) showing increasing admissions trends in most La Niña-affected woredas (districts) over the past four months. In South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region (SNNPR), TFP admissions increased by 42 per cent between February and March 2011, and by 90 per cent between March and April. Likewise in Oromiya, TFP admissions increased by 36.5 per cent between February and March, although they remained relatively stable (at the higher rate) in April. In Somali, admissions increased by 6 per cent during March - April (with 71 per cent of TFPs reporting). The nutrition situation also deteriorated in woredas that experienced poor belg performance in SNNPR, Oromiya and pocket woredas in Amhara region. Meanwhile, the extended dry season in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas provoked a serious drought, with critical water and pasture shortages affecting the entire Somali region and large swathes of the Oromiya and SNNP lowlands. Areas of particular concern include Borena, Guji, Bale (Oromiya region) and the southern and central zones of Somali region³. (see attached map)

According to the multi-sectoral joint assessment undertaken by ERCS/IFRC/PNSs in Moyale Somali there are indications of high livestock mortality. For example, in Bede kebele (village) the mortality rate was 55%, 77% and 75% for camels, cattle and donkeys respectively. The assessment team reported increase in grain prices between 20% to 50% as compared with last year and a decrease in cattle price of between 40% and 60% approximately.

Seasonal calendar and critical events

Source: FEWS NET



² FEWSNET, East Africa Food security Alert, June 2011

³ FEWSNET, East Africa Food security Alert, June 2011

According to the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) launched on 11 July 2011 by the Government of Ethiopia approximately 4.5 million people will be in need of emergency food assistance during July to December 2011. The document is based on the multi-agency assessment conducted during the first half of May 2011. The current assessment was conducted earlier than usual; and therefore the figures might increase after the *Belg* assessment that is expected to be conducted in July/August 2011.

About 2,000 Somali refugees are entering Ethiopia daily, through the Dolo Ado corridor in Somali region of Ethiopia, in an effort to flee conflict and severe drought. The new arrivals are registering extremely high malnutrition, reaching the emergency level⁴.

Coordination and partnerships

The current preliminary emergency appeal is a result of the coordinated approach between Movement partners working in Ethiopia and supporting the ERCS operations. Likewise, the implementation of the activities defined under this preliminary appeal will be implemented in the spirit of coordination and collectiveness by the RC/RC Movement led by the ERCS. The ERCS, as the lead implementing organisation, will be supported by the IFRC country office, partner national societies (PNSs) and the ICRC within their capacities.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), supported by the IFRC, leads the Monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) at country level. The MCM is forum for the Movement partners' in-country to update each other on their activities, share experiences, discuss cross-cutting issues and coordinate interventions. In addition, the IFRC will facilitate the mapping of the RC/RC Movement partners' plans, resources, areas of operational interest and specific areas of expertise (including operations management, water and sanitation, food security, livelihoods etc.) to ensure a coherent approach and to maximize resources based on actual needs and priorities of the national society. At present, there are four PNSs present in-country and implementing bilateral projects with the ERCS, they are the Austrian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the ERCS to enhance its relief, tracing and dissemination capacities, especially in violence-prone regions. The ICRC delegation also contributes to the coordination of the Movement's activities. The ICRC and the IFRC collaborate closely on a Movement approach including support to the assessments, logistics and transportation; this collaboration is aimed at consolidating the response capacity of the ERCS.

An Operational Task Force (OTF) will be established and relevant term of reference developed and agreed between the RC/RC Movement partners. The OTF will be chaired by the ERCS senior manager (Deputy Secretary General for Operations) and includes ERCS key departments, a regional branch secretary, IFRC and PNSs. The OTF will address operational matters including logistics, procurement, finances and administration and serve as an advisory body to the ERCS management.

The ERCS is a member of the Food Management Task Force of the GoE's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the main coordinating body for food security responses in Ethiopia. ERCS is also a member of and participates in all coordination platforms related to food interventions and relief in Ethiopia, and therefore ensures effective coordination with other actors, including World Food Programme (WFP) and the nongovernmental organizations (NGO) consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP). The ERCS, the IFRC and ICRC are observation status at the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) which is the highest coordinating forum for UN, international agencies and donors.

The selection of operational areas and beneficiaries has been agreed upon with the relevant authorities at Federal, Regional, Zonal and Woreda (district) levels. The final allocation of target areas will be done by the GoE, taking into account the interventions from all other actors' in-country. Once agreed, this decision is shared with all relevant actors to avoid any duplication in the field. In addition, the ERCS field offices and branches are actively collaborating and coordinating interventions with local authorities, NGOs and community leaders.

⁴ WFP Ethiopia Biweekly Report, July 2011

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, supported by the IFRC and PNS, has been implementing food security and drought response operations in different parts of the country for a number of years. Presently, the ERCS is involved in food security and drought related operations in the Moyale area (southern Oromiya), Bale zone (Oromiya), South Wollo and North Shoa zones (Amhara) and Tigray. These Projects are supported by the German RC and Spanish RC bilaterally and the Swedish RC and Swiss RC multilaterally through the IFRC. ERCS conducted assessments in Moyale, in April 2011 which confirmed the emerging drought situation and recommended activities in both parts of Moyale – Somali and Oromiya. Most of the proposed activities are included in the project funded by the Swiss RC. In addition, ERCS, supported by the ICRC, engaged in Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities within existing refugee camps in the Somali region.

In response to the emerging crisis in the southern part of Ethiopia, the ERCS conducted an assessment following the launch of the Government's Humanitarian Requirements Document at the beginning of July, 2011. The ERCS governance and senior management decided to scale up response activities and asked the IFRC and the PNSs to support their assessment. British RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC and the IFRC deployed personnel to support the rapid assessment in Borena and Guji zones, in Oromiya region. The locations were selected based on available data, previous analysis/assessments and the severity of the problem highlighted in the HRD. Despite the Somali region was one of the hardest hit areas by the drought, with communities hosting a high proportion of refugees from Somalia, the region was not considered within the initial assessment as the area comes under the mandate of the ICRC and negotiations are ongoing over access with the government. The assessment was conducted by three ERCS/PNS/IFRC teams with debriefing and presentations at the HQs level in Addis Ababa. Due to time limitations, teams could not collect sufficient information and data to define the exact size or areas of interventions for scale up. ERCS management, in consultation with the IFRC and PNS present in-country, agreed to launch a preliminary emergency appeal and conduct a second round of assessments and revise the preliminary appeal within 3-4 weeks, incorporating broader interventions identified by the ERCS and the RC/RC Movement.

This preliminary emergency appeal is therefore designed to indicate initial needs and commitment by the ERCS to scale up interventions based on more thorough assessments within the coming weeks. The preliminary emergency appeal and its subsequent revision will build upon lessons learned from past operations, evaluations and strategic initiatives. The emergency appeal will have different a scope and scale since it responds to *acute* needs triggered by the failure of two consecutive seasonal rains and addresses emergency interventions and early recovery in an attempt to limit the duration of the crisis. While food security is essentially a *chronic challenge* in Ethiopia, as in the rest of the Horn of Africa, it regularly culminates in *acute crises* that require an immediate emergency intervention on top off a longer term and sustained structural intervention, promoted under the IFRC's Five Year Food Security Initiative. These initiatives, although targeting the same country and in the final analysis, the similar issues; are complementary in nature.

To support ERCS to commence the operation, while the revision process is underway (including further in depth assessments, appeal revisions and strategic communications with partners, the public and donors), surge capacities have been mobilised by the IFRC and PNSs. Capacities have been increased by deploying a senior officer from the Disaster Service Department (IFRC), the Head of Communications, Africa zone (IFRC) and Communication Delegate (IFRC), and representatives from the British Red Cross (Livelihoods/Cash Transfer Programming), Canadian Red Cross (Disaster Management and Organisation Development). In addition, in-country capacities in Water and Sanitation (Austrian Red Cross) will be used. The Director of Africa Zone, IFRC will visit Ethiopia in early August to support the appeal process and to agree on increased surge capacities in logistics, health, water and sanitation, recovery and livelihoods.

The needs

Overall, there are **4.5 million** people in need of emergency food interventions from July to December 2011⁵. The total amount of the appeal launched by the Government of Ethiopia through its HRD is **USD 398 million**. This amount includes provisions for emergency food interventions, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, agriculture and livestock, and education. It is worth mentioning that based on the HRD, the at risk population identified under the health component is **approximately 8.8 million**. Plans include the control of epidemics/outbreaks of communicable diseases including acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), Measles, Malaria, and Meningitis. The planned intervention also encompass strengthening the health service delivery system in high risk woredas through the Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams, as well as building the capacity of the

⁵ Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) – July 2011, Government of Ethiopia.

health system to effectively respond to public health emergencies. Water and sanitation (WASH) sectoral provisions include rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing water schemes, construction of new water supply schemes, water purification and treatment chemicals, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Beneficiary selection:

Target beneficiaries for initial interventions are selected based on the estimations provided by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The cumulative target **number of beneficiaries** in Guji and Borena Zones of Oromiya regional state and in Moyale, Somali region to be supported by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society is **165,000**. This number of beneficiaries is based on the initial assessments and may change depending on the outcome of the second round of assessments planned within the current initial emergency appeal.

Generally, targeting of the beneficiaries is carried out in coordination with the DRMFSS local offices and local authorities with direct participation of communities and local committees for household targeting, based on vulnerability criteria. The ERCS, with its volunteers, will undertake screening of beneficiaries in collaboration with the *kebele* (village) committees, register them, conduct distributions and monitor the process of interventions.

Immediate needs:

Food insecurity is widely prevalent in the pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and *Belg* crop producing areas of Oromiya region, particularly in Bale, Borena, Guji, Arsi and west Arsi as a result of failure of two consecutive rainy seasons. The affected communities in those areas have lost significant livestock assets and malnutrition is on the rise. Food security is seriously deteriorating due to increased grain prices, the absence of gap a filling crop and decrease livestock prices. In southern pastoral areas, particularly in Borena zone, shortage of pasture and water is widely prevalent and is a major concern reported by the assessment team. Pasture and water availability is relatively better in Guji and Bale. The physical condition of livestock is very weak in the lowlands of Borena zone. The majority of households in affected and assessed areas have significant food consumption gaps, resulting in acute malnutrition rates that are above or near to recognized emergency thresholds. The most urgent needs for communities are related to access to cash and food, availability and access to safe water, animal health and feeding, health awareness and where appropriate restocking to pastoralist families who lost key stock.

Provision of animal feed (for remaining livestock), seeds and fertilizers (to non-pastoralist communities), and restocking where appropriate, will fall under early recovery activities which are crucial for affected communities in the current situation.

Longer-term needs:

All assessment teams highlighted the need for recovery and rehabilitation interventions beyond the immediate needs, as addressing emergency needs alone will not build the resilience of a community. Investing in the recovery and rehabilitation interventions is the only way to address widely prevalent chronic food insecurity in southern pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. Through longer-term interventions the ERCS intends to strengthen coping mechanisms and build resilience of communities to future shocks, which are becoming more frequent due to climate change patterns. ERCS will as well strengthen its efforts to scale up disaster risk reduction activities in the targeted areas using its unique network of branches and volunteers. This approach is promoted through the Five Year Food Security initiative (FSI) launched by the IFRC in support of African national societies.

The proposed operation

The operation has been developed based on the assessment results, and discussions and agreements with authorities in Ethiopia. The operational framework is agreed between the senior management and technical departments of the ERCS. This operation reflects the limited response scale addressing 165,000 beneficiaries for 6 months. Targeted areas for interventions are Guji and Borena zones of Oromiya region and Moyale of Somali region.

Table 1: Operational areas and number of beneficiaries

Woreda(district)/Zone/Region	No of Beneficiaries
Sababoru/Guji/Oromiya	59,500
Mio/Borena/Oromiya	31,930

Dire/Borena/Oromiya	29,000
Moyale/Borena/Oromiya	14,570
Moyale/Somali	30,000
TOTAL	165,000

The main interventions within the proposed operation are:

Immediate food interventions

- To improve the immediate food intake of vulnerable people, and thus to control malnutrition rates in the affected population, four rounds of distribution will provide beneficiaries with a standard ration of 15kg of cereals, 1.5kg of beans and 0.5 litre of cooking oil per beneficiary per month, representing an average 2,100 Kcal/day.
- In addition, 4.5kg of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) will be distributed on a monthly basis to children under five, lactating and pregnant women, elderly, severely ill and disabled persons represents approximately 35 percent of the caseload. A total of 6,900MT of cereals, 690MT of beans, and 230,000 litres of cooking oil will be distributed over a 4 month period, starting in September 2011. 725MT of supplementary food such as CSB will be procured and distributed to selected vulnerable groups within the target community.

Cash transfer for household requirements, including food

- Piloting conditional cash transfer for approximately 20,000 people (4,000 households) in instalments allowing affected communities to access the required food basket through local markets as well as meet other diverse household needs. In depth market analysis will be conducted under the second round of assessments to get tangible evidence when negotiating with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) on the feasibility of cash grants versus direct food interventions. . Assessment will also make recommendations as to the modality of the cash transfers, potential partners for cash distributions as well as other programming factors such as targeting, cash grant values and specific monitoring requirements.

Emergency health and care

- To reduce the health risks during emergencies on the affected population, through the provision of preventive, community level and curative services. Health risks of the affected communities will be further monitored and multi-sectoral and integrated programming will be designed at the later stage of the implementation. The findings of the assessment suggest that supporting the existing health infrastructures with surge capacity to train ERCS volunteers and extension health workers in health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding would be the most appropriate intervention to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreaks in the current emergency situation. Provision of 50,000 bed nets (mosquito nets) to households will be addressed through this operation.

Water and sanitation

- To improve households' access to safe water and basic sanitation, and to improve hygiene conditions of the affected households in a bid to prevent an outbreak of AWD, the ERCS intends to maintain wells and water catchment ponds, to rapidly engage in water trucking in areas where the availability of water is below critical levels, such as in Borena, to promote the use of and construct latrines, and to promote public health and good hygiene practices. Attempts will be made to drill new deep wells to find appropriate water tables, (budget includes contingency funds for drilling) And any funds not utilised, will be used for other water and sanitation activities.

A second round of assessments are planned by the national society to capture the wider range of needs, assess markets, define early and longer term recovery and rehabilitation interventions and widen operational areas, if feasible. Conditional cash transfers for households should be further assessed and agreed with authorities. The ERCS is willing to pilot cash transfer as a mechanisms to meet both immediate food and early recovery interventions.

Relief distributions (basic food items)

Outcome: Household food consumption among targeted drought affected population is improved.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Appropriate food rations are distributed to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS. • Sourcing 8,315MT of food (6,900MT of cereals, 690MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 230,000Lt of cooking oil. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points. • Mobilise volunteers for facilitating beneficiary identification and relief distributions. • Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including verification and validation. • Distribute food up to 115,000 beneficiaries in Guji and Borena zones of Oromiya region. • Distribute supplementary food for families with children under 5-years of age, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women (35 percent of caseload). • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Relief and early recovery through cash transfer interventions

Outcome: Selected households have their remaining assets protected and some lost assets replaced so improving their ability to produce food or restart livelihoods and reduce use of negative coping strategies	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Household access to food, essential household items and livestock in targeted areas has improved by assisting with conditional cash transfers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with local authorities and communities on criteria for targeting beneficiaries for cash grants. • Identify most vulnerable households through community screening • Identify modalities and distribution mechanisms for cash transfers as well as cash grant value and monitoring mechanisms. • Distribute cash grants equivalent to USD 250 per HHs for 4,000 households (20,000 people). (to be refined based on assessment) • Establish joint community-ERCS supervision committee to effectively and transparently manage cash grant programming • Closely monitor and evaluate intervention at the end of the piloting.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Excess morbidity and mortality from diseases related to malnutrition and lack of access to clean drinking water are prevented by providing targeted health and nutrition interventions to up to 90.000 people over a period of 6 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The health status of the population is improved through early detection and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 180 volunteers in the Guji and Borena Zones on epidemic disease control for volunteers, to enable them to support the existing extension health workers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreak • Enable 180 volunteers logistically (transport, IEC material etc), conduct a minimum of 3 interventions per volunteer per week in health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening, active case finding and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition
Contribute to the control of the current measles outbreak by providing support to the MoH in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy 180 volunteers trained on epidemic control for the upcoming measles vaccination campaign to assist with social mobilisation and campaign activities

the upcoming emergency measles vaccination	
50,000 most affected families are reached by volunteers disseminating messages on malaria prevention and control and distribution of long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN), usage, and assist in the correct hanging of the nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones • Procure nails and strings to enable appropriate hang up of mosquito nets • Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 180 trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members
Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the draught affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and manage 180 volunteers in CBHFA • Enable 180 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion 10,000 of families (50,000 beneficiaries) in Oromiya region and Moyale Somali for 6 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 3 deep wells in Somali Moyale and 2 deep wells in Oromiya Moyale. • Construct/rehabilitate 3 ponds in Moyale Somali and 2 ponds in Moyale Oromiya. • 100% of samples tested and found to comply with Ethiopia drinking water quality standards • Establish water management committees (5 per water source) and conduct relevant trainings. • Implement water trucking to targeted communities for two months in order to fill the gap before wells are constructed and producing safe drinking water.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities. • Produce PHAST tool kits • Establish PHASTER groups in targeted communities and cascade the training. • Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals and distribute to 27,000 households. • Communities and volunteers trained on appropriate use of water treatment chemicals. • Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.
Appropriate sanitation is provided to 15,000 beneficiaries in Guji and Borena zones of Oromiya region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a total of 3,000 san-plats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.

Logistics

The IFRC will provide support to the ERCS in implementing the emergency operation including logistics. Logistics delegates will be deployed to support the ERCS in setting-up necessary supply chains and controlling and monitoring supply movements to the final distribution points. A detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation will be developed by the ERCS supported by the IFRC. The plan

describes all necessary steps with the timeframe from the procurement to transportation and deliveries to the final destination of the beneficiaries. A number of delegates will be identified at a later stage within the revised document to respond to the scaled up size of the operation. Support for the provision of fleet services and vehicles will be provided by the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) and Fleet Base. Potential scaling up would require considerable capacities in logistics, procurement and warehousing, which may be ensured by mobilizing surge capacities and strengthening existing capacities within the ERCS.

Outcome: Humanitarian goods are procured, stored, delivered and distributed in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods;</p> <p>Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities;</p> <p>Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management;</p> <p>The Federation will also work with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to support and build logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Assist the ERCS in setting up effective and efficient supply chain and provide reporting on performance. • Support the ERCS in developing detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation. • Build necessary fleet base capacities to support the operation. • Assist the operation in developing a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from the point of dispatch to the end user. • Assist the operation in delivering services for the communities including procurement of goods, services and other equipment necessary for effective implementation of the planned activities. • Work closely with the ERCS to strengthen their capacities in procurement, fleet management and supply chain management including training of the operational staff. • Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals • Procure 50,000 mosquito nets • Sourcing 8,315MT of food (6,900MT of cereals, 690MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 230,000Lt of cooking oil. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is available on the International Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The IFRC will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond the needs in the field and donors should coordinate with the IFRC's Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding the outstanding needs.

All local, regional and international procurement will be carried out following IFRC procurement procedures.

Shipping Instructions and mobilization guidelines will be provided to donors by Dubai RLU, with a consignment tracking number issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transportation can be arranged through Dubai RLU.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations.

A detailed plan of action will be developed with the national society that puts an emphasis on both positive media relations and producing content to tell the needs of the affected populations and the positive stories of previous/ongoing drought interventions.

Outcome: The profile and position of the host national society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications products are made available to media and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and interviews with qualified spokespeople are developed and made available to media and key stakeholders. Direct outreach will be coordinated with the host national society and conducted with national and international media. The launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation will be supported with people-centred, community level diverse content, including web-stories, video footage and photos will be posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media An IFRC communications officer will be deployed immediately to the affected region, coordinating the gathering and dissemination of communication materials, liaising with and supporting the host National Society, and acting as spokesperson/media relations focal point for international media.
<p>Existing and potential donors, national societies and other partners receive and use high quality communications materials and tools they need to raise funds and build awareness for this emergency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A communications tool-kit will be developed and distributed to key stakeholders that includes draft news releases, opinion pieces linking the operation to IFRC advocacy priorities (e.g. early warning, emergency health, IDRL), key messages, talking points, reactive lines addressing existing and potential risks to reputation, beneficiary profiles, photos, extended captions and access to video footage for use in the partners' domestic markets. Conference calls for global communicators will be held as needed to share updated information and to understand emerging opportunities and needs in the communications arena.

Capacity of the National Society

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has extensive experience in responding to disasters. The institution was involved in very large-scale food interventions in response to the food shortages of the early 1970's and 1980's and re-established itself in the food security response operations since 2006. A number of emergency appeals were launched and DREF allocations made for the ERCS operations including Horn of Africa and latest Severe Food Shortages emergency appeal, reaching 260,000 people with food interventions, WatSan and early recovery activities.

The ERCS current structure includes National Headquarters and Regional, Zonal and Woreda (district) branches. At the National HQ level, the ERCS has Disaster Management and Health and Care departments dealing with operations countrywide. Organisational Development, Dissemination, Volunteer and Membership (ODDVM) Department deals with cross cutting issues across the programmes including strengthening branch capacities, developing volunteer and youth base as well as making relevant steps for management and governance development. OD Department is the main focal point for developing various policies, strategy of the NS and relevant guidelines. The appeal will be managed by the Disaster Management Department and coordinated by the Deputy Secretary General for Operations.

ERCS branches, their staff and volunteers, are the main implementing units on the ground. Branches will be supported by the Disaster Management Department by mobilising relevant human and technical resource at the headquarters to ensure smooth implementation of the operation in targeted branches. The ERCS, at the Regional, Zonal and Woreda levels, have staff and volunteers trained in disaster management, health, WatSan and community based health and first aid (CBHFA). However, the ERCS plans to strengthen their implementation capacities on the ground by employing additional staff, including a project coordinator, field coordinators, store managers, reporting officers and other related support staff. In addition, there is a need for reinforcing the ERCS operational office in Moyale and branch structures in targeted areas. One of the priorities is to establish fully functional Red Cross branches in Moyale, enabling the national society to address *acute* and *chronic* humanitarian needs in the area. Emphasis will be put on strengthening the Red Cross Branch in

Negele (Guji Tone) alongside with establishing local grass-root level structures in drought affected Words (districts) and kebeles (village, basic admin unit).

The current operation will put emphasis on capacity building of the national society in disaster management, logistics, volunteer mobilisation, monitoring and reporting. In addition, branches involved in the operation will be further strengthened by providing necessary IT and office equipment, transport and relevant trainings to the volunteers. ERCS's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) capacities will be strengthened to ensure transparency and accountability to beneficiaries and partners.

The ERCS, based on the strong commitment by the National Governing Board, has embarked on the change process in order to improve its service delivery capacities to communities, financial management, accountability and effectiveness. Strong emphasis has been placed on a vision to become a key humanitarian actor in-country. The change process will be moved forward by the newly appointed secretary general (CEO) and the senior management team. Considering the ongoing change process, which may take considerable resources and engagement by the senior managers, the ERCS is open to accepting wider technical support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, coordinated by the IFRC to ensure smooth implementation of the operation.

Outcome: ERCS capacity at Headquarters and branch levels to deliver more effective services to vulnerable people and respond to future emergencies has increased.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Capacities of the ERCS branches in operational areas strengthened to ensure adequate service deliveries to vulnerable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary information technologies and equipment • Provide with adequate transport and fleet capacities to ensure mobility and rapid response • Provide necessary office equipment and furniture • Training of the branch staff in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, volunteer/youth mobilisation and project management. • Conduct training of the Branch governance on relationships between the management and the governance in operational branches.
Enhanced capacity of the National Society to better respond to humanitarian challenges and coordinate branch activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary information technologies and equipment. • Conduct training of the staff and volunteers in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, and reporting and project management. • Organise programme review meetings at branch and HQs level. • Organise peer education and exchange visits with sister national societies • Organise training of the ERCS HQs and branch staff in "early recovery" and "cash programming". • Conduct programme evaluation and/lessons learnt exercises to identify strengths and weakness of the response activities and take relevant measures for future operations – learning organisation. • Strengthen the ERCS PMER capacities through peer support, trainings and recruitment of necessary staff at HQs and branch levels. • Train ERCS volunteers and staff in community development approach in operational branches

The IFRC has also been supporting a number of strategic food security initiatives in Ethiopia. Of particular relevance is the Five-year long-term Food Security Initiative: investing in people and livelihoods' launched in April 2008 (available at <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/from-crisis-to-recovery/food-security/>). In its first phase, the initiative aims at scaling-up the Red Cross and Red Crescent involvement in longer-term food-security programmes by implementing a series of projects on a pilot-scale in Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda and Sudan. Planned activities include micro-projects in community-based agricultural development work, small-scale re-stocking, income generation, and environmental rehabilitation and health interventions.

In response to the Food Security Initiative (FSI) and as a result of the launching of a five-year strategic framework for food security, 15 sub-Saharan national societies were chose to focus on food security activities. In Ethiopia, a project was initiated by the ERCS supported by the Swedish Red Cross through the IFRC Country Plan. The focus of the project was to build the capacity of communities affected by food insecurity in

Dedba, Dergajen and Shibta in Tigray region. The objectives of the project are: to improve the income of 2,259 vulnerable families; to improve health conditions of 10,000 people; to improve environmental protection and building capacity of the Tigray branch in implementing long-term food security programmes. The above mentioned integrated approach and branch development may be replicated in other project areas, including areas affected by this current drought and targeted under this emergency appeal.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC Country Representation Office is established with capacities relevant to its current role and mandate of supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross Society's (ERCS) in capacity building, monitoring the multilateral and/or emergency programmes and supporting the national society in coordination with the RC/RC Movement. The Office is comprised a Country Representative, a Reporting Delegate as well as finance, administration and logistics officers. The cooperation between the ERCS and the IFRC Representation Office is very positive and based on trust and mutual understanding. All heads of departments and programmes work closely with the IFRC staff. The IFRC avails the funds to the national society using the "Cash Transfer" system.

The Country Office will be further strengthened, dependent upon donor response to the emergency appeal and scaled up for the operation with an Operations Coordinator, Logistics Delegates (two Delegates), Water and Sanitation Delegate, Finance/Administration Delegate and Livelihoods/Recovery delegate based in the field, close to the operational areas. In addition, the IFRC will coordinate technical support given by the PNSs, through bilateral programmes/projects to strengthen ERCS implementation capacities.

In addition, promoting and reinforcing "working together as a Federation" approach, capacities deployed on the ground for the operation by the PNSs such as Canadian RC, British RC and their expertise in DM/Operational management, OD and capacity building, livelihood, food security will be utilized effectively to support the operation.

The IFRC's East Africa Regional Representation Office will continue providing necessary technical assistance within the Regional Framework. The Africa zone office provides technical expertise to further support the operation.

In line with the IFRC's evaluation policy, a real time evaluation (RTE) is required in all emergency appeals over CHF10 million, the findings of which will help inform the planning and implementation of this emergency appeal.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Mathias Schmale
Under Secretary General

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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Click here

1. Emergency Appeal budget and map **below**
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

How we work

All IFRC 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 the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

05-08-11

ETHIOPIA: DROUGHT (MDRET010)

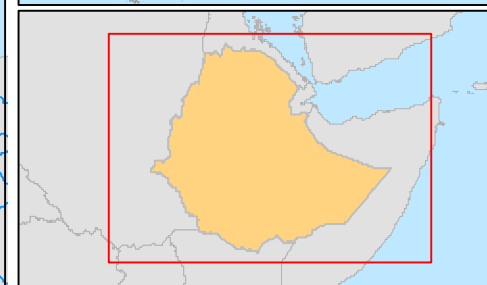
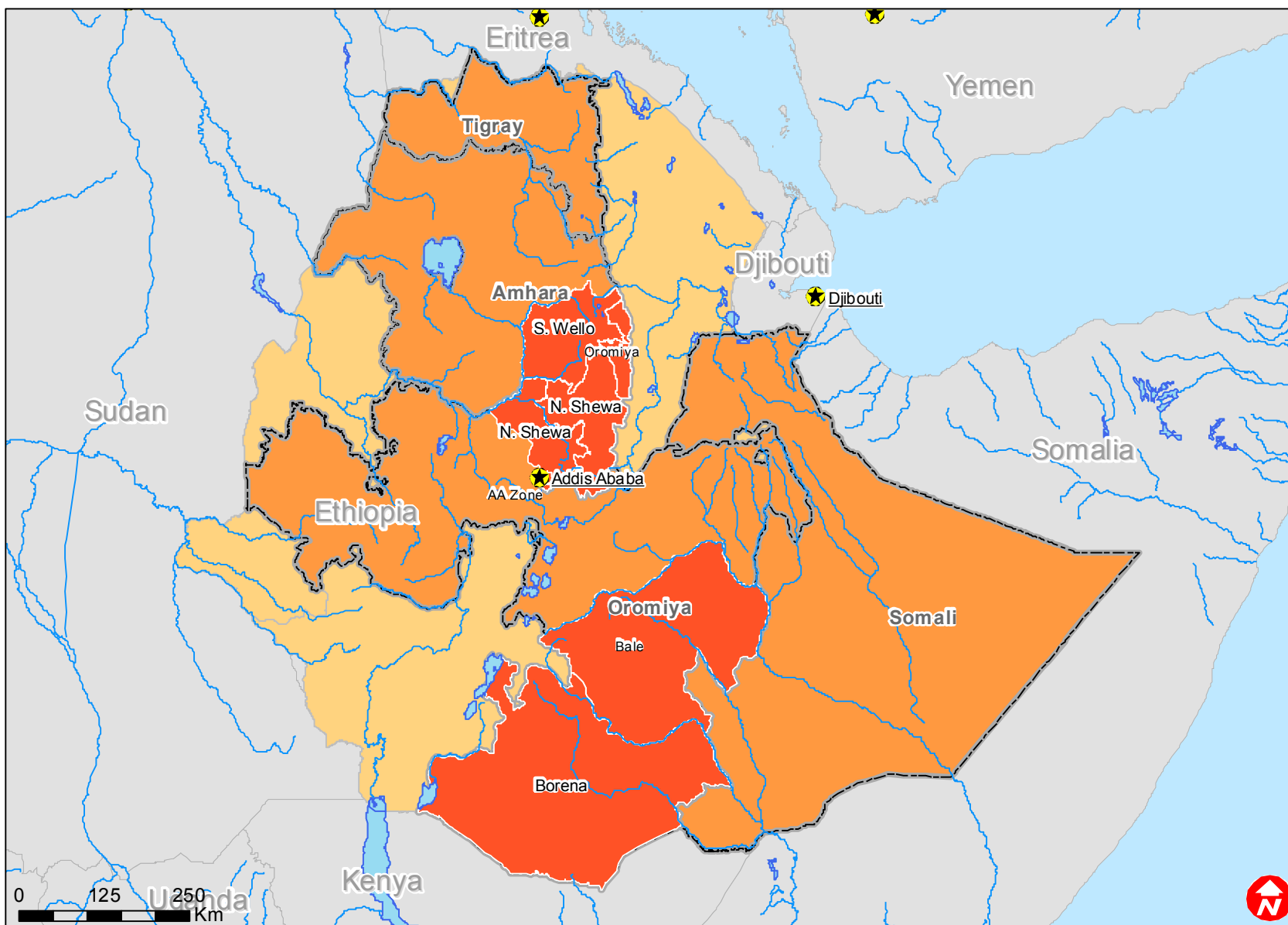
Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	350,000			350,000
Food	4,967,355			4,967,355
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,407,760			2,407,760
Other Supplies & Services				0
Cash Disbursements	1,000,000			1,000,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	8,725,115	0	0	8,725,115
Computer & Telecom Equipment	25,800			25,800
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	12,000			12,000
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	37,800	0	0	37,800
Storage, Warehousing	82,400			82,400
Distribution & Monitoring	33,500			33,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	255,210			255,210
Logistics Services				0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	371,110	0	0	371,110
International Staff	328,000			328,000
National Staff	22,400			22,400
National Society Staff	72,418			72,418
Volunteers				0
Total PERSONNEL	422,818	0	0	422,818
Consultants	61,200			61,200
Professional Fees	30,000			30,000
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	91,200	0	0	91,200
Workshops & Training	43,642			43,642
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	43,642	0	0	43,642
Travel	25,000			25,000
Information & Public Relations	55,500			55,500
Office Costs	27,550			27,550
Communications	15,500			15,500
Financial Charges	4,000			4,000
Other General Expenses	488,981			488,981
Shared Support Services				0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	616,531	0	0	616,531
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	670,034	0	0	670,034
Total INDIRECT COSTS	670,034	0	0	670,034
TOTAL BUDGET	10,978,250	0	0	10,978,250
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	10,978,250	0	0	10,978,250



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

MDRET010
DR-2011-000101-ETH
5 August 2011

Ethiopia: Drought



ERCS is involved in food security and drought related operations



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, OCHA, International Federation - MDRET010.mxd