

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Ethiopia: Floods

Final report

Emergency appeal no. MDRET003

GLIDE no. FL-2006-000112-ETH

24 October 2008

Period covered by this Final Report:
18 August 2006 to 30 September 2007;

Appeal target (current): CHF 3.7 million
(USD 3 million or EUR 2.3 million);

Final Appeal coverage: 71%;
<click here to go directly to the interim financial report>. The attached financial is interim because of unspent funds. Discussions with donors are ongoing and a final financial report will be posted once resolved.

<click here to view the contact details>

Appeal history:

- A preliminary Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 18th August, 2006 for CHF 1,112,299 (USD 902,000 or EUR 707,000) for 6 months to assist 9,000 beneficiaries;
- Operations Update no.1 was issued on 23rd August, 2006;
- Operations Update no.2 was issued on 26th August, 2006 focused on the North and South Gonder zones;
- Revised Emergency Appeal launched on 6th September, 2006 for CHF 5,212,634 (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million) to assist 25,000 beneficiaries for 9 months;
- Operations Update no.3 issued on 18th September, 2006 increased the number of targeted beneficiaries to 45,000 (9,000 families);
- Operations Update no.4 issued on 29th September, 2006 focused on Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD);
- Operations Update no.5 issued on 29th November, 2006 reduced the appeal budget from CHF 5.2 million (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million) to CHF 3.2 million (USD 3million or EUR 2.3 million). The update also reported on new floods in Somali Region;
- Operations Update no.6 issued on 19th May, 2007 extended the appeal timeframe for 2 months (until 30 September, 2007);
- CHF 294,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) in responding by delivering rapid assistance.



ERCS and Federation RDRT in Workmeda camp for the displaced people

Summary:

Following the unusually extended and widespread rains that started in June 2006, more than 500,000 people were affected; more than 600 lives were lost as a result of flash floods in Ethiopia. The damages caused by the floods were massive as pastoralists lost their livestock, grain stocks were washed away and ploughed land submerged in water. Many traditional wells were contaminated or collapsed and latrines were destroyed or damaged.

The ERCS played a vital role in responding to the disaster, as volunteers from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society worked round the clock to bring life-saving assistance to thousands of people that had been affected, as well as assisting injured people to hospital and distributing non-food items.

Initially, the most urgent concerns following the revision of the emergency appeal included the increase in cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and urgent need for seeds for the planting.

As the emergency phase came to an end, the ERCS engaged in recovery-oriented activities like distributing seeds and ensuring safe water and sanitation facilities to those communities that had been most affected by the floods. As the ERCS was already working in the Amhara District, which was the most severely affected by the floods, it was allocated the woredas (sub-regional areas) of Dembia, Achefer and Bahir Dar Zuria for targeted seed distribution. The National Society also set up a committee to initiate the inspection and procurement of seeds.

The situation

By the end of August, eight of Ethiopia's eleven regions had been affected by floods. In the beginning of September the Ethiopian government's lead disaster response department (DPPA) issued a statement saying that over 600 people had been killed, more than 500,000 made vulnerable and more than 200,000 people had been affected. Thousands had been forced to abandon their homes in search of safer grounds. In Amhara region alone, over 38,000 people had been displaced. Some people found shelter in public buildings like schools, churches and camps across the country and others were accommodated by their relatives.

According to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society the magnitude of the flooding was unprecedented. Community coping mechanisms had already been stretched severely after a decade of climatic shocks where the rains either did not come at all or came in floods causing destruction and loss of lives. The large and poor communities were exposed to health epidemics due to the poor water and sanitation conditions as most of the wells and latrines had been damaged. There was an increase in the number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases.

The Ethiopian government requested international assistance in order to respond to the needs of the thousands affected by the flooding. On 25th August the government launched a joint government and humanitarian partners flash appeal for the flood disaster in Ethiopia. In the weeks that followed, UN agencies and several international NGOs responded to the appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The situation in Ethiopia was marked by rapid change in the priorities of the affected population, whose coping mechanisms may have been reduced but whose stamina and determination to regain their lost resources, lands and livelihoods drove them to return to repair and rehabilitate their homes and agricultural land. The priority in many flooded areas was then to prepare for the critical planting season at the end of September and to prepare themselves for the future. It was essential that the Red Cross respond to these changes and assist the population to achieve these goals. As a result, the ERCS and Federation reacted to the changing situation and developed plans and activities in support of the changing priorities and associated needs. A four day mission to Addis Ababa was carried out by the Emergency Coordinator Horn of Africa (EC) during which time extensive discussions were held with the Federation representative, the Floods Operation team and ERCS operations managers.

At the onset of the disaster the ERCS mobilized all available resources to respond to the situation. The National Society's staff and volunteers participated in the governmental led search and rescue operations, providing psycho-social support to the affected and assisting injured people and referring them to the nearest hospitals. The society also made available its disaster preparedness stocks and distributed non food items to

those made vulnerable. As the emergency continued to unfold and several regions became affected by floods, staff and volunteers from the ERCS continued to respond and assist in various locations.

On 17th August 2006, the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies launched a Preliminary Emergency Appeal to respond to the disaster. Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) and Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) were dispatched to the regions of Dire Dawa, Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Afar to conduct needs assessments and plan the further response.

There was a major shift from provision of emergency relief assistance to displaced populations in camps, to responding to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), water and sanitation, food security as well as training needs. The main focus was initially concentrated on Dire Dawa, the first region hit by the floods, and in anticipation of a massive relief operation and based on initial assessments, the original budget of CHF 1.1 million was increased to CHF 5.2 million. Subsequent assessments however showed that the Dire Dawa region was receiving a disproportionate amount of attention from aid agencies. In order to maximize the use of resources and to avoid duplication of activities with other stakeholders, it was decided to concentrate the Red Cross activities in Amhara Region, one of the worst affected regions in the country. Consequently the appeal budget was reduced from CHF 5.2 million to CHF 3.7 million in line with the changing situation.

As from May 2007 the focus of intervention shifted to assistance to vulnerable segments of the population whose coping mechanisms had been exhausted by the recent climatic shocks to regain control of their lives. Efforts were made to ensure that the affected populations had sustained access to safe water and farmers were supported with seeds and agricultural tools to help them revive their livelihoods, to become self-reliant and to minimize their dependence on food assistance. It was observed that the spread of communicable diseases was encouraged mostly by lack of access to clean water, poor sanitary conditions, inadequate practices among communities and lack of awareness. In response to this, priority was given to promotion of better hygiene practices and use of latrines.

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: To address part of the basic immediate needs of floods-affected persons

Objective 2: To enable displaced persons to prepare meals thus contributing to the maintenance of their basic health.

Achievements

The ERCS was prompt in its response to the disaster through the distribution of its existing emergency relief stocks. Relief items procured and distributed included non-food items, such as sleeping mats, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, kitchen utensils (cooking pots, eating bowls and drinking cups), blankets and tarpaulins. Procurement of non-food items was carried out through both local purchase and via the Federation's logistic units in Dubai and Nairobi. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided valuable logistical support to the ERCS by mobilizing trucks for the transportation of non-food items to the affected areas during the early phases of the operation. With the combined support of its national and international partners, the ERCS reached a total of 14,753 households (73,765 people), as detailed in the table below. ([Click here to view details of items distributed](#)).

Table 1: Beneficiaries Assisted by the ERCS in Seven Regions

Region	Population assisted by the Red Cross	
	Number of households	(Number of people)
Dire Dawa	1,500	7,500
Somali Region	1,000	5,000
Amhara Region	7,570	37,850
SNNPR	2,183	10,915
Afar Region	500	2,500
Addis Ababa Region	1,000	5,000
Tigray Region	1,000	5,000
Total	14,753	73,765

Impact: The distribution of non-food items conducted by the ERCS contributed to alleviate suffering among the displaced in the early phase of the emergency. The ERCS presence at the grass-root level and active

engagement with the disaster-affected communities also encouraged a number of Embassies, National and International organizations to donate bilaterally to the ERCS.

Health – Hygiene promotion

Objective 3: To improve health status and hygiene awareness among the population affected by floods.

Achievements

The National Society launched a campaign aimed at upholding hygiene, sanitation and community management of water and sanitation facilities through training of the flood-affected communities on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), a methodology that empowers people to adequately respond to hygiene and health issues and resolve them on their own. Several training sessions have been held and have been attended by a total of 119 ERCS staff and volunteers. Additionally, a PHAST tool kit has been developed for the use by volunteers. The toolkit consists of drawings made by local artists to reflect the local culture and conditions. The materials will be vital for helping group participants to develop skills and confidence to think problems through, to identify solutions and to plan for change.

The National Society also procured and distributed 16,900 nets insecticide-treated mosquito nets in Amhara Region, as there were concerns that the risk of vector-borne diseases would increase if adequate prevention and control measures were not initiated timely.

Water supply and sanitation

Objective 4: Reduced risk for water and sanitation related diseases through increased access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation.

Achievements

The National Society distributed sachets of water purification chemicals, water jugs (necessary to measure water purification chemicals) and jerry cans to 7,000 households sheltered in the temporary camps in Amhara Region so as to contain outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

As the emergency phase came to an end and most of the flood water receded or dried up, people moved back to their homes and efforts were made to ensure that families had a sustained access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities. A water and sanitation project supported by the European Commission was initiated on 15th March, 2007 for construction of 56 shallow wells and provision of 1,500 latrine slabs (sanplats) to selected beneficiaries.

Technical support was provided to the National Society through the recruitment of a programme delegate by the Federation with supervision by the Federation country representative. A finance delegate and reporting delegate were also assigned to the project for some time. However the project experienced a few challenges and setbacks partly due to the work overload, internal restructuring process of the ERCS as well as the geographical challenges in the target area as the project was being implemented in the surrounding kebeles of Lake Tana. The area is characterized by a high underground water table, soft soil and seasonal flooding, which made the construction of sustainable water points and latrines extremely difficult. In addition to this, due to the high risk of flooding in this specific area (floods occurred again during the rainy season of 2007), the sanplats could not be provided to the beneficiaries, and alternative sanitation measures were being explored by the ERCS water and sanitation unit.

Impact

The distributions of sachets of water purification chemicals, water jugs and jerry cans substantially reduced exposure of the targeted groups to health risks. The efforts undertaken by the National Society have contributed to maintaining a stable health condition among the flood-affected populations. The intervention also contributed to the reduction of diarrhoea and malaria cases in the targeted areas.

Although the ECHO project experienced a few challenges the project has contributed to supplying the communities surrounding Lake Tana with safe fresh water and thus improved the health of the beneficiaries. The PHAST trainings which were held have also been a valuable contribution to this improvement.

Contingency planning: Disaster stocks and logistics

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

Achievements

To strengthen the capacity of the medical facilities to respond to the floods-triggered epidemics, the ERCS – with the support of its Partner National Societies – donated two emergency health and eight cholera kits to the Ministry of Health. Each kit was sufficient to treat 1,000 patients for three months.

Table 2: Number of cholera kits distributed to the Ministry of Health branch offices

Regions	Oromiya	Amhara	SNNP	Total
Cholera Kits	5	2	1	8
Emergency Health Kits	1	1	0	2

Impact: The donation of emergency health kits and cholera kits contributed to enhance the capacity of the local medical facilities as well as reducing the vulnerability of the affected communities to the health epidemic.

Objective: To recover livelihoods and build community resilience.

Achievements

In order to help the flood-affected communities to become more self-sufficient and minimize their dependence on food assistance, the ERCS, with support from UNOCHA, arranged for the procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of 196.3 tonnes of seeds to local farmers. The seeds were chosen from local varieties and were procured locally. A total of 6,359 households were supported to cultivate their land. The table below shows the details of the seeds distributions. As the ERCS was already working in Amhara they were allocated the two woredas of Dembia and Achefer.

Table 3: Details of seeds distribution carried out by the ERCS

Woreda	Seed type	Quantity (tonnes)	Number of households supported
Dembia	Chick peas	133.7	4,007
	Fenugreek	8.1	1,269
Achefer	Chick peas	51.5	933
	Lentils	3.0	150
Total		196.3	6,359

Impact: Farmers were provided with seeds to help them revive their livelihoods. This has contributed to the community becoming more self-sufficient and reduced their dependence on food assistance.

National Society capacity building

Objective: To contribute to restoring the National Society's disaster response capacity.

Achievements

The Federation, through its logistics units in Dubai and Nairobi, arranged for the procurement of 6,200 blankets, 55 rolls of plastic sheeting, 8,500 sleeping mats and cooking sets (6,620 cooking pots, 5,300 tea pots and 6,620 plastic cups) 5,200 water jerry cans, 6,620 water jugs, 10,540 insecticide-treated mosquito nets and 7.5 tonnes of high energy biscuits to replenish the emergency stocks of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

The National Society's information technology officer received technical support in maintaining the local area network (LAN) and identifying ways to improve communications within the National Society and the Federations sub-zone office. Satellite-based internet connections were set up, the high frequency (HF) radio capability was activated and programmed and a number of systems' upgrades were completed.

In March 2007, the Federation's regional disaster management department in Nairobi facilitated six-day training in disaster management for the ERCS' staff and volunteers. The training was held in Bahir Dar, Amhara Region and was attended by 26 participants from various flood affected branches. It aimed at

enhancing the ERCS capacity to prepare for, mitigate and respond to disasters. The agenda included sessions on the Seville Agreement, the Federation's Strategy 2010, discussions on indigenous/ contemporary early warning systems, the importance of contingency planning and coordination, planning and implementation of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA); VCA is one of the risk analysis tools used by National Societies in planning their disaster management efforts. The participants were also introduced to various Federation disaster response tools, including the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), Emergency Appeals, National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT), Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERU).

Impact

The procurement and pre-stocking of non-food items enabled the National Society to effectively respond to the extensive flooding that hit several regions in the country in August/ September 2007. The communication set up as well as the trainings also contributed to enhance the quality of the response of the National Society.

Conclusion

Lessons learned: The Floods 2006 Operation was at times challenging to coordinate and monitor due to the wide geographical area that was affected, the number of involved agencies and organizations and internal restructuring within the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. The prolonged absence of a Federation Representative in Addis Ababa also created a gap in coordination within the Movement, which delayed the upstart of some of the activities planned for the recovery phase. On the other hand the operation also contributed to enhancing the capacity of the National Society both by equipping the ERCS with stocks and communication tools as well as giving the staff and volunteers training and experience that were valuable when responding to other later emergencies.

How we work

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.

The International Federation's activities 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

Annex 1.

List of relief items distributed by the ERCS in the flood-affected areas (From August to December 2006)

Relief items	Regions							Total	Number of beneficiaries
	Amhara	Oromiya	Somali	SNNPR	Tigray	Dire-Dawa	Afar		
Blankets	7,750	2,900	1,000	1,000	-	4,000	-	16,470	8,235
Bed sheets	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Mosquito nets	13,900	1,500	3,000	2,200	2,000	-	1000	23,600	11,300
Water jerry cans	4,692	204	2,000	1,600	-	1,500	500	10,496	10,496
Cooking pots	3,209	200	1,000	1,600	-	1,500	-	7,509	7,509
Tea pots	5,050	100	891	1,600	-	1,500	-	9,141	9,141
Water jugs	5,049	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	6,549	6,549
Bowls	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	1500
Plastic plates	1,000	704	-	6,400	-	3,000	-	11,104	2,776
Plastic cups	6,620	704	-	6,400	-	3,000	-	16,724	4,181
Plastic sheeting	10	25	-	15	-	10	5	65	650
Tarpaulins (4x6m)	5,624	-	-	600	-	-	-	6,224	6,224
H.E biscuits	4,05	-	-	21.6	-	1.5	2	29.15	7,287
Canned food (100 tins)	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	103	1,500
Cholera kits	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	9,000
Emergency health kits	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	10,000
Ringer lactate	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Infusion sets	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET003 - Ethiopia - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Appeal	MDRET003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,578,292					3,578,292
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	105,756					105,756
Australian Red Cross	1,649					1,649
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	15,368					15,368
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders) (from Belgian Federal Government)	32,706					32,706
British Red Cross	117,117					117,117
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	404,662					404,662
Danish Red Cross	10,494					10,494
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	150,954					150,954
ECHO	724,860					724,860
Finnish Red Cross	24,093					24,093
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	119,245					119,245
German Red Cross (from German Government)	51,376					51,376
Irish Red Cross	126,143					126,143
Irish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	1					1
Irish Red Cross (from Danish Red Cross)	0					0
Japanese Red Cross	173,600					173,600
Monaco Red Cross	23,700					23,700
Netherlands Red Cross	63,200					63,200
On Line donations	21					21
Other (from Canadian Government)	2					2
Other (from German Government)	1,404					1,404
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	170,571					170,571
Unidentified donor	-3,139					-3,139
United Arab Emirates - Private Dono	1,875					1,875
C1. Cash contributions	2,315,659					2,315,659
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	236,430					236,430
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	236,430					236,430
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
American Red Cross	19,460					19,460
Finnish Red Cross	3,667					3,667
C4. Inkind Personnel	23,127					23,127
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,575,216					2,575,216
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,575,216					2,575,216
Appeal Coverage	72%					72%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET003 - Ethiopia - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Appeal	MDRET003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,575,216					2,575,216
E. Expenditure	-2,457,549					-2,457,549
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	117,667					117,667

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET003 - Ethiopia - Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/7-2008/9
Appeal	MDRET003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		3,578,292					3,578,292	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	289,560	148,060					148,060	141,500
Clothing & textiles	459,430	257,950					257,950	201,480
Food	57,000							57,000
Seeds,Plants	143,370							143,370
Water & Sanitation	899,258	57,929					57,929	841,328
Medical & First Aid	135,823	135,823					135,823	0
Utensils & Tools	97,204	97,204					97,204	0
Other Supplies & Services	3,055	3,035					3,035	20
Total Supplies	2,084,699	700,001					700,001	1,384,698
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	70,875	48,851					48,851	22,024
Computers & Telecom	44,764	32,028					32,028	12,736
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		8,376					8,376	-8,376
Others Machinery & Equipment	432	549					549	-117
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	116,072	89,804					89,804	26,267
Transport & Storage								
Storage	272,848	33,047					33,047	239,801
Distribution & Monitoring		214,874					214,874	-214,874
Transport & Vehicle Costs	27,352	45,465					45,465	-18,113
Total Transport & Storage	300,200	293,386					293,386	6,814
Personnel								
International Staff	224,072	224,705					224,705	-633
National Staff	7,879	5,423					5,423	2,456
National Society Staff	28,492	6,111					6,111	22,381
Consultants	19,931	19,316					19,316	615
Total Personnel	280,374	255,554					255,554	24,820
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,390	8,885					8,885	-6,495
Total Workshops & Training	2,390	8,885					8,885	-6,495
General Expenditure								
Travel	49,931	57,669					57,669	-7,738
Information & Public Relation	7,127	15,067					15,067	-7,940
Office Costs	9,042	21,035					21,035	-11,993
Communications	35,683	40,085					40,085	-4,402
Professional Fees	49	49					49	0
Financial Charges		921					921	-921
Other General Expenses	4,138	3,463					3,463	675
Total General Expenditure	105,969	138,289					138,289	-32,319
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	456,000	812,986					812,986	-356,986
Total Contributions & Transfers	456,000	812,986					812,986	-356,986
Programme Support								
Program Support	232,589	158,644					158,644	73,945
Total Programme Support	232,589	158,644					158,644	73,945
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,578,292	2,457,549					2,457,549	1,120,743
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,120,743					1,120,743	