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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Ethiopia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRET010**  
**GLIDE n° DR-2011-000101-ETH**  
**18-months summary update**  
**27 June, 2013**

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 5 August 2011 to 5 February 2013 (initial 18 months of the operation). This update represents a eighteen-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 12,258,426

**Appeal coverage:** 85%; [click here to go directly to the updated donor response report](#), [here for the interim financial report](#) or [here to link to contact details](#) >

### Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 5 August 2011 for CHF 10,978,250 for 6 months to assist 165,000 beneficiaries.
- In the same month, CHF 200,000 was allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to start this operation. Unearmarked funds from the Appeal have been used to reimburse this DREF allocation.
- An [Operations Update no.1](#) was published on 30 August 2011 informing on the deployment of a multi-assessment team to the affected region of Moyale. The deployment of a High Level Coordinator for the Horn of Africa Food Security Crisis resulted in a significant scale up of the Red Cross/Red Crescent operations and revisions of the existing appeal at that time, as noted below.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 26 September 2011 for CHF 28,408,085 (CHF 25,408,085 plus CHF 3,000,000 for bilateral emergency response support) to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries for 12 months in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions.
- An [Operations Update no.2](#) was published on 24 October 2011 informing on the latest developments.
- In December 2011, a second ERCS/IFRC/PNS multi-disciplinary assessment team completed a "Follow up Drought Assessment for Afar" and circulated to partners.
- An [Operations Update no.3](#) was published on 14 March 2012, reporting on further progress. Target beneficiary numbers were adjusted to reflect estimates at the time of finalising the Plan of Action (PoA) for this Appeal.
- A Special "Early Warning Update Sitrep" for both the Ethiopia Drought and Population Movements was issued on end March 2012
- A [6-months summary update](#) was published on 4 April 2012 to give a summary of the operation progress.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 28 December 2012 reducing the budget from CHF 25,408,085 to CHF 12,258,426 and extending the operational timeframe for 12 months to 31 August 2013.
- A [12-months-summary update](#) was published on 28 December 2012 to satisfy reporting requirements and is based on information provided in the recent emergency appeal revision indicated above.
- This 18-months summary update reports on progress against the appeal activities up until 5 February 2013. It also includes information from the revised Plan of Action (PoA) produced from a review workshop and discussions between IFRC, ERCS and PNS. This Operational Update includes an



Latrine SanPlats delivered to Dawa village in January 2013.  
Photo/ERCS.

[appendix](#) that provides the previous log frames as per the revised emergency appeal of 28 December 2012 and indicates the activities that have been removed as a result of the amendments to the PoA developed.

**Summary:** This 18 month report details the overall progression of the Ethiopia Drought Appeal from the initial Preliminary Appeal launch in August 2011 for CHF 10,978,250, through to the Revised Appeal issued on 28 December 2012; to the current situation. It is not intended to revisit all the details which have been reported on in previous operation updates, situation reports and the published revised appeal available on IFRC's website.

This operational update will give a summation of the overall progress to date against the appeal objectives and activities. It will also give an overview of the revised PoA developed from February to May 2013 through a joint workshop and subsequent discussions held between IFRC regional and country office teams, ERCS and Partner National Societies (PNS). The PoA was revised in response to an acknowledgment of the slow implementation of activities since the beginning of the drought appeal launch and the need to draw up a realistic PoA for the remaining appeal timeframe, to enable ERCS prioritise activities to be implemented until the end of August 2013.

A summary of the activities completed in the intervention areas of food relief and non-food distributions, emergency health and care, water and sanitation and organisational development since the beginning of the operation launched in August 2011 is given below:

**Food Assistance and Security activities:** In July 2012 the food assistance objective was fully met and all the planned food distributions completed in eight distribution rounds. Post distribution interviews were carried out independently by both the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and ERCS and recorded a high level of acceptance and appreciation for the content quality and quantity of the food despite the delay in delivery. In addition, a further group of 5,000 highly vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers not originally in the Red Cross PoA, but within the drought appeal area, were accepted for supplementary feeding support.

**Water and Sanitation Activities:** Internal management limitations and challenges have had a very negative impact on the delivery of the WatSan objective. The Swedish/Danish/Austrian consortium expressed concerns over this and in response ERCS revised the specific PoA related to the Water Package 1 in October/November 2012. Against this plan, ERCS committed to implement the revised activities by the end of December 2012. ERCS was unable to complete all activities against the revised plan but there was a noted surge in implementation. Achievements include the training of 25 PHAST ToTs and the distribution of 1,720 water filters and 1,111 sanplats to beneficiaries. Eight boreholes were also drilled although two sites were dry without water, and the six boreholes with water require the installation of pumps. At the time of a monitoring visit led by the IFRC WatSan Delegate in January 2013, three water points had been rehabilitated but only one water point in Harodimtu was reported working. Against water harvesting in schools four out of seven systems were partly installed.

Due to the agreement between ERCS, Consortium partners and IFRC to complete the activities by the end of December 2012, Consortium Water Package one has been removed from the appeal and revised PoA.

Implementation against IFRC Water Package two in Moyale and IFRC Water Package three in Afar will fully commence with the new PoA. The water packages focus on the refurbishment of water points, the installation of rain water harvesting systems, distribution of water filters to households, construction of family and school latrines and hygiene promotion activities. The procurement of water purification powder, in line with the new PoA, has been completed.

The bilaterally managed German Red Cross Water Package in Bale, Oromia region has reported progress through water supplies being designed and hygiene promotion activities being conducted. The Swiss Red Cross bilateral water project has been terminated.

**Health Activities:** Since the distribution of 50,000 long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN) in the Guji and Borena zones, community sensitization on the correct use of LLIN with malaria prevention messages has been conducted through volunteers. ECV ToT training was conducted in October and December 2012 (55 participants) and PHAST ToT was also conducted in September and November 2012 (50 participants). Additionally, four master trainers were trained on CBHFA in June 2012.

**Organisational Development:** The ERCS Deputy Secretary General for Organisational Development continues to address the NS's approach in strengthening branches and three levels of re-staffing was

completed for ERCS's new management organogram. IFRC designed and coordinated an induction course for 30 new senior ERCS local staff. The IFRC PMER delegate has been working with ERCS on reports due for the drought operation and will work with an ERCS PMER counterpart once assigned. Two desktop computers were procured and delivered to the branch in Afar to build the office capacities.

## The situation

Due to two consecutive seasons of significantly below average rainfall, drought conditions of varying intensity affected most countries in the Horn of Africa. This was intensified by the influence of a strong La Niña episode, reducing the seasonal rains. These conditions resulted in one of the driest years since 1995. In July 2011, The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) launched a Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) indicating that around 4.5 million people would be in need of emergency food interventions from July to December 2011. As a consequence, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) launched an Emergency Appeal in August 2011 to address the drought affected areas in Ethiopia. By September 2011 an initiative was launched across The Horn by the Federation's High Coordinator for The Horn appointed by the IFRC Secretary General to surge up activities especially in response to the situation in Somalia and Kenya. Ethiopia was included in this and the Revised Appeal raised the amount sought to CHF 28 million which included a contingency for ERUs.

By January 2012 drought conditions decreased in most parts of the south and south-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia due to the good overall rains in October 2011. The water and pasture availability improved, thanks to the normal to above-normal performance of the deyr/hagaya (October to December) rains in most parts of the country. The World Food Programme (WFP) reported the general food security situation in the country was stable and improving in most areas due to the start of fresh Meher harvest, the positive impact of recent good rains on water availability and the contribution of ongoing humanitarian food distribution programmes.

For the period up to June 2012, the overall good performance of the 2011 kiremt and deyr rains resulted in favourable harvest prospects in most parts of the country, apart from some pocket areas in the eastern lowlands. Nevertheless, while the rains temporarily alleviated water and pasture shortages in the south and south-eastern parts of the country, the impact on livestock productivity and overall food security situation was minimal. The general the situation is most concerning in southern Moyale (Oromia) and in Afar where availability of pasture is poor in the woredas which continue to receive poorer rains and the food security situation continues to be negatively impacted by high food prices. It is these regions that continue to be the focus of the ERCS intervention areas for the remaining months of the appeal.

## Coordination and partnerships

As outlined in the revised appeal, the implementation of the activities will continue to be carried out in the spirit of coordination and collectiveness by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement led by ERCS, with a new and reinforced disaster management team. In addition the IFRC East Africa regional office are deploying technical surge capacities in the areas of WatSan, logistics and finance and providing direct support to the operations. The potential need for the mobilisation of further surge capacities is being monitored for the remaining appeal timeframe.

The ERCS leads monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) at country level. The MCM is a forum for Movement partners' in-country to update each other on activities carried out, share experiences, discuss cross-cutting issues and coordinate interventions. Currently, there are five partner national societies (PNS) present in-country including Swedish, Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish Red Cross implementing both multi and bilateral projects with ERCS.

The ERCS and IFRC staff continue to attend regular UN meetings, specifically with the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (ETHCT), the Ethiopia's Agency for Refugees and Returnees / United Nations High Commission for Refugees (ARRA/UNHCR) Refugee Task Force, the health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster, and in parallel, the meetings at regional level to share information on the current operation and harmonize interventions to avoid duplication of actions.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

### Overview

Since the beginning of the emergency a series of assessments were carried out by ERCS, IFRC and PNS staff. At the beginning of July 2011, ERCS conducted an assessment following the release of the Government's Humanitarian Requirements Document which led to the launch of the drought emergency appeal. After the launch of the Appeal, a second assessment team was deployed to Oromia and Somali regions for an in-depth

evaluation from 12 to 26 August 2011. The team assessed woredas in Oromia Region (Borena, Moyale, Mio, Dire, Saba Boru and Meda Welabu). The major findings and conclusions of the assessment led to the development of the appeal sectors of water and sanitation, food interventions, health, food security, livelihood, risk reduction and capacity building of branches. At the end of September 2011, a team headed by ERCS with members from IFRC and PNS was deployed to Dolo Ado to conduct an assessment in Bora Mina camp. Later to further address the needs of the affected people in Afar Region, ERCS and IFRC deployed an assessment team on 23 November 2011 to identify intervention areas for water and health related activities. A detailed assessment report was drafted by ERCS with support from IFRC and was shared with partners accordingly.

ERCS/IFRC assessments in Oromia, Somalia and Afar supported by the Ethiopian government and IASC reviews confirmed an easing of the drought conditions in the appeal regions to a stable and cautiously optimistic level whilst recognizing some specific “hot spots” to monitor and address if the situation should, as it is possible in Ethiopia, take a sudden turn for the worse. The assessments in Somalia Region (Dolo Ado), Oromia and Afar region confirmed the diagnosis that the drought, whilst of considerable concern and in some areas serious, was not of famine proportions and indications emerged (as the respective PoA based on these assessment were rolled out) that overall conditions were improving. As with the revised appeal published in December 2012, it was agreed that as almost all needs in the Dolo Ado area were being fully met by other agencies and ERCS capacity in that region was weak, the Appeal PoA would concentrate on Moyale and Afar.

The current revision to the PoA continues to focus on the regions of Moyale and Afar, but takes into account the operational capacities of the national society and activities which need to be prioritised over the remaining appeal timeframe. The revisions made are in acknowledgement of the slow implementation pace of the appeal activities to date with the review process giving an opportunity for ERCS, IFRC and PNS to reflect, reshape and devise a realistic PoA to be implemented until the end of August 2013.

An independent evaluation of the operation was also conducted in December 2012 to assess the progress and potential impact the drought operation is making. The report is being developed by an external consultant and will be shared with partners once available.

## Progress towards outcomes

The Health, WatSan, Disaster Risk Reduction and Organisational Development logframes in this operational update reflect the revisions made to the PoA.<sup>1</sup> To note, unless specified, the revised numbers in the logframes do not include what has already been achieved. These logframes set out the targets of what ERCS plans to implement over the period of May to August 2013.

The following section reports on the progress made against the appeal objectives and also highlights changes made as a result of the drought operation review including activities that have been removed and new activities that have been included. The activities that have been removed can be transferred into the annual appeal if deemed appropriate by ERCS when reviewed later in the year. To note, the activities that have been removed are highlighted in the [appendix](#) that has been issued with this operational update.

Relief distributions (basic food items)	
Outcome: Household food consumption among targeted drought affected population is improved.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate food rations are distributed to targeted beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS.</li> <li>Procure 6,590MT of maize, 615MT of beans, 610 MT of CSB and 215,000 Lt of cooking oil.</li> <li>Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> <li>Mobilize 120 volunteers for facilitating beneficiary identification and relief distributions.</li> <li>Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> As activities against the Relief Distribution objective were completed in July 2012, the logframe was not revised. Also, as it was agreed with the Consortium donors (Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Austrian Red Cross) that activities related to Water Package 1 were to be completed by 31st of December 2012 this logframe was also not revised further. The Shelter objective has been removed from the appeal and as supportive functions; the Logistics and Communication objectives have not been amended.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verification and validation.</li> <li>Distribute food to up to 85,000 beneficiaries in Sabo Boro, Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.</li> <li>Distribute supplementary food for families with children under 5-years of age, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women (35 percent of caseload).</li> <li>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional Output (expected results)</b>	<b>Additional activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate rations of supplementary food are distributed to 5,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in Borena Bule Hora Woreda Oromia region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and delivery of standard supplementary feeding package based on CSB</li> <li>Distribution to target group from existing logistic hub</li> <li>Renting of local transport for distribution</li> <li>Mobilization of volunteers</li> <li>Reporting on final project</li> </ul>

**Progress:** As previously reported food distributions were completed in eight rounds by mid July 2012. Post distribution interviews were carried out independently by both the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and ERCS and recorded a high level of acceptance and appreciation for the content quality and quantity of the food. In addition, a further group of 5,000 highly vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers not originally in the Red Cross PoA were accepted for supplementary feeding support.

**Table 1: Summary of distributions carried out.**

Operational Woredas	No of Households	No of Beneficiaries	Maize (MT)	Beans (MT)	Oil (Ltr)	CSB (MT)
<b>First phase</b>	3 distribution rounds					
Saba Boru	12,630	50,260	2,185	195	73,350	169
Bule Hora	6,926	29,535	1,329	132	44,302	46.45
<b>Second phase</b>	5 distribution rounds					
Saba Boru	9,530	26,780	2,000	200	68,170	207.6
Bule Hora	3,567	10,360	777	88	25,770	82.45

The emergency health and care component was revised as a result of the drought operation review.

#### 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 200,000 people over a period of 12 months in Oromia Moyale and Afar.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>In Oromia Moyale Region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The health status of the population is improved through early detection and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 250 volunteers (195 as per revised POA, 55 previously trained) 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.</li> <li>Enable 250 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.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,000 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones (<b>activity completed</b>)</li> <li>Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 102 trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced malaria morbidity by proper utilization of LLINs by households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train and manage 120 volunteers in CBHFA</li> <li>Enable 120 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the affected community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of two ambulances for Moyale</li> </ul>
<b>In Afar Region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the affected community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the chronic lack of medicines by supporting the provision of drugs to the health facilities</li> <li>Strengthening of referral systems by providing two ambulances and training crews</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health, Hygiene and First Aid interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 200 volunteers in the Afar 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</li> <li>Enable 200 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</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Since the distribution of 50,000 long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN) in the Guji and Borena Zones, monitoring visits by the IFRC Health Delegate and ERCS health team which revealed a good overall utilization rate of LL-ITNs in Bule Hora woreda but a lower utilization rate in Seaboru woreda. As follow up, ERCS trained volunteers continue to monitor LLIN use and conduct community sensitization on the correct use of LLIN to improve utilisation.

Progress has also been made with training on EVC, PHAST and CBHFA. As previously reported ECV master training was held in mid-February 2012 in Addis Ababa with 25 participants from ERCS headquarters and branch staff and volunteers. Following this, ECV ToT training was also conducted in Addis in October and December 2012. ECV ToT had a total of 55 participants consisting of volunteers and health extension workers. Additionally, four master trainers have been trained on CBHFA in June 2012 in Debre Zeit by zonal trainer from Uganda.

## The Revised Plan of Action

In *Oromia Moyale*, the revised PoA focuses on the continuation of training volunteers in CBHFA and EVC. To support the successful distribution of mosquito nets, the team will also continue to monitor LLIN use and disseminate key messages on malaria through the 102 trained volunteers.

### Activities that have been taken out of the PoA:

- No activities have been taken out of the Oromia Moyale plan with activities only revised down.

### New activities that have been introduced in the PoA:

- Procurement of two ambulances for Moyale

In *Afar*, the revised PoA focuses on improving the lack of medicines accessible to the community by supporting the provision of drugs to the health facilities. It also focuses on strengthening ambulance services and training volunteers on EVC so they can conduct community interventions in health and hygiene promotion. In addition to the above, the following activities have been removed and added to the PoA.

**Activities that have been taken out of the PoA:**

- Strengthen the current ERCS pharmacy service utilization
- CBHFA training
- Procurement, distribution and follow up of LLINs
- All activities related to the Asayita refugee camp

**New activities that have been introduced in the PoA:**

- No new activities have been introduced to the Afar plan.

**Challenges:** As with other areas in the appeal, the health objective was adversely affected by cumbersome procurement processes and procedures which led to delays in the delivery of essential operational items in a timely manner such as LLIN. It was also affected by a lack of funds being available to the branches due to cash transfer challenges. There are still delays in training on CBHFA and ECV being cascaded down to communities which the team aims to focus on in the upcoming months through the revised plan.

**Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion**

**Outcome: Approximately 200,000 people will have increased access to water as well as addressed the root cause and the systematic failures of the water points in Oromia and Afar. Increased knowledge and ability to maintain and repair water points.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>In Oromia: Borena and Guji Zone: Swedish/Danish/Austrian Consortium (IFRC Water Package One)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 new boreholes equipped with pumps and if required distribution system.</li> <li>• 4 refurbished water points</li> <li>• 4 infiltration galleries constructed and equipped with hand pumps.</li> <li>• 3 spring protection (if required) with simple distribution system installed.</li> <li>• 18 systems of rain water harvesting (roof catchments) at clinics and schools.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> <li>• Produce PHAST tool kits.</li> <li>• Establish PHASTER groups in targeted communities and cascade the training.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute 6,000 household water filters for 30,000 beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Communities and volunteers trained in appropriate use of water treatment chemicals.</li> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate sanitation is provided to 15,000 households in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce a total of 6,000 sanplats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Consortium Water Package 1 has been led by the Swedish/Danish and Austrian Red Cross Societies. Due to the challenges experienced with implementation, ERCS revised down the PoA related to the Water Package one in October/November 2012, to what was considered realistically achievable by the end of December 2012. The IFRC WatSan delegate supported in monitoring the water consortium package and conducted several field trips during the operation. A joint field trip with ERCS PMER department was undertaken in late January 2013, which provided a full update on the activities completed by 31 December 2012. The table below summarises the revision of agreed activities in November 2012 and the activities completed by the end of 2012.

Planned	Revised plan with Consortium Partners (Oct/Nov 2012)	Achieved (as of 31 December 2012)
<b>Output: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 new boreholes equipped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 new boreholes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 boreholes drilled.</li> </ul>

with pumps and if required distribution system.	equipped with pumps and if required distribution system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 drilled sites with good potential of water yield and 2 sites were dry.</li> <li>• Water yield tests completed for 3 out of 6 boreholes (Haydima, Dabaloko and Loku Hurbukesa).</li> <li>• Water quality tests and installation of pumps not completed in all 6 sites.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 refurbished water points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 water points rehabilitated but only 1 borehole in Harodimtu reported working.</li> <li>• 2 boreholes in Lolotu and Sirebuke not working.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 infiltration galleries constructed and equipped with hand pumps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 spring protection (if required) with simple distribution system installed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 systems of rain water harvesting (roof catchments) at clinics and schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 systems of rain water harvesting (roof catchments) at clinics and schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 out of 7 rain water harvesting systems in schools partly installed.</li> </ul>
<b>Output: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 ToT for PHAST trained.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce PHAST tool kits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce PHAST tool kits (105 kits).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 PHAST tool kits produced.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish PHASTER groups in targeted communities and cascade the training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish PHASTER groups (217 groups) in targeted communities and cascade the training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of 25 PHASTER groups not observed during the field mission.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute 6,000 household water filters for 30,000 beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute 6,000 household water filters for 30,000 beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,720 out of 3,000 filters distributed to the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities and volunteers trained in appropriate use of water treatment chemicals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removed from the plan.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC materials including T shirts and umbrellas procured and distributed to volunteers.</li> </ul>

<b>Output: Appropriate sanitation is provided to 15,000 households in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of latrines and urinals in 15 schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of latrines and urinals in eight schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 schools identified and all under construction.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce a total of 6,000 sanplats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce a total of 3,000 sanplats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,620 concrete sanplats for family latrines fabricated.</li> <li>1,375 sanplats in the kebeles of which 1,111 distributed to the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

In addition to the activities in the logframe above training of water committees and local artisans training in hygiene, latrine construction and maintenance was also included in the revised plan. Both activities were not conducted by the end of December 2012. The Consortium Water Package one will not be included in the remaining appeal timeframe.

Water Package two in Moyale and Water Package three in Afar are both led by the IFRC; both water package activities were revised following the drought operation joint review.

<b>Water Package two: Moyale IFRC</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of one deep Bedhesa well</li> <li>Rehabilitation of three water points/wells in Moyale Oromia</li> <li>Install six systems for rain water harvesting.</li> <li>Rehabilitation of one earthen dam small pond (Ketella dam)</li> <li>Purchase and distribute 3,000 household water filters for 15,000 beneficiaries</li> <li>Distribute 793,320 water purification power to 4,407 households</li> <li>Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals (400)</li> <li>Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of PHAST to 10,000 beneficiaries, including promotion of family latrine construction.</li> <li>Train 90 volunteers and local leaders in PHAST emergency approach</li> <li>Provide 90 PHAST toolkits</li> <li>Establish 90 PHASTER groups and cascade training</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitation activities: Appropriate sanitation is provided to families in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fabrication of 1,000 sanitation platforms (sanplats) for family latrines.</li> </ul>
<b>Water Package three: Afar IFRC</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of two water reservoirs</li> <li>Purchase and distribution of 3,000 household water filters for 15,000 beneficiaries</li> <li>Distribute 579,960 water purification power strips to 3,222 households</li> <li>Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals (200)</li> <li>Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of PHAST to 5,000 beneficiaries including promotion of family latrine construction</li> <li>Train 40 volunteers and local leaders in PHAST</li> </ul>

hygiene promotion activities.	emergency approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 40 PHAST toolkits</li> <li>• Establish 40 PHASTer groups and cascade training.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation: Appropriate sanitation is provided to targeted woreda and kebele communities and 500 families in Afar region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 500 sanplats for family latrines</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Barring the procurement of water treatment sachets (see 'new activity introduced' below) implementation for *IFRC Moyale Water Package two* will commence using the revised PoA.

The following activities have been removed and introduced from the drought operation review and PoA revisions:

**Activities that have been taken out:**

- Construction of two big ponds 10-15 million m<sup>3</sup> of water
- Construction of latrines and urinals in five schools

**Activities that have been introduced:**

- Establishment of one deep (Bedhesa) well
- Distribute water purification powder strips to 3,222 households (procurement completed)
- Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals
- Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment

For the IFRC Moyale water package two, the construction and rehabilitation of the two big water ponds has been removed and replaced with the establishment of one deep well which is considered more appropriate in supplying water for the community. The distribution of water purification powder has been added to plan to enable households to access safe drinking water. Supporting this, water treatment and storage manuals will be translated and distributed to households. Water management training with provision of maintenance equipment was added to the plan, to enable sound management of water sources and sustainable water access for communities after the end of the appeal.

Again barring the procurement of water purification powder (see below 'new activity introduced') implementation for *IFRC Afar Water Package three* will commence using the revised PoA.

The following activities have been removed and introduced from the PoA revision review:

**Activities that have been taken out:**

- Construction of two ponds
- Rehabilitation and construction of 11 water points
- Rainwater harvesting 12 roof catchments systems

**Activities that have been introduced:**

- Construction of water reservoir
- Distribute water purification powder strips to 4,407 households (procurement completed)
- Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals
- Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment

For IFRC Afar water package three, the construction of two water ponds and 11 water points were deemed as unfeasible for the appeal timeframe and may move into the annual programme. As the terrain in Afar is particular dry and hostile, the construction of water points requires geophysics and surveying study to identify suitable and viable sites for the construction. The purchasing of a tera-metre, the technical equipment that enables such an investigation of viable sites, has therefore been added. Similarly to Moyale, the distribution of water purification sachets has been included to enable access safe drinking water and manuals will be distributed to households on management and storage. Lastly, water management training with the handover of maintenance equipment has been added to the plan, to enable sustainability in the communities managing water points.

The bilaterally managed German Red Cross Water Package four in Bale, Oromia region contributes to the WatSan objectives of the appeal, but is not in the appeal budget. Progress has been made with several water supplies being designed and hygiene promotion activities being conducted. The Swiss Red Cross bilateral water project has been terminated.

**Challenges:** There have been several challenges and delays with implementing WatSan activities as per the original plan in the appeal. Related to the Consortium Water Package one which has been implemented, there were issues with cumbersome procurement procedures leading to an inability to purchase items in a timely manner leading to setbacks in implementation. ERCS also used external contractors for most hardware activities which caused delays from slow tendering processes. There were also issues with the terra meter hydrogeological surveying equipment which was used to determine the location of the viable deep well boreholes which are able to produce water for communities. Unfortunately two of the eight boreholes sites were unsuitable and cannot produce water. Logistical limitations also affected the implementation of the activities with a lack of vehicles available to support the field operation.

#### Shelter for refugees

**Outcome: In coordination and consultation with ARRA/UNHCR support and supplement existing humanitarian services and assistance to the affected Eritrean Refugees in Afar (Asayita camp initially) NFI (shelter materials)**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved shelter conditions for temporary Tukul through provision of traditional material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement of existing HCR plastic sheeting with traditional matting. Provide approximately 15 sheets per Tukul. HCR sheeting then to be used as wet/cold weather insulation over matting.</li> <li>Coordinate with local NGO to support construction of new stone cement houses as per existing design.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** As outlined in the revised appeal a new 'Shelter for Refugees' objective was added to the operation based on assessments in Afar and reports from OCHA and UNHCR confirming new arrivals of Eritrean refugees into Ethiopia. After the assessment team met with ARRA/UNHCR officials, ERCS/IFRC were requested to support the refugee community in the Asayita camp. However as part of the revised PoA, ERCS have moved this objective and activities to the annual appeal if still considered appropriate later in the year. ERCS will continue to liaise with ARRA/UNHCR to keep abreast of the situation and needs in the camp.

#### Disaster Risk Reduction: Food and Livestock Security: Afar region

**Outcome: The livelihoods of approximately 500 vulnerable households will improve in Afar region.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal health services are supported and reinforced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of basic veterinary materials to improve the surviving livestock health and deteriorated physical condition by which to increase the protection of the existing assets.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide farmers with animal fodder (in kind)</li> </ul>

#### Disaster Risk Reduction: ERCS/IFRC Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Planning Project: Afar Region

**Outcome: ERCS will have and enhanced early warning emergency and response preparedness capacity based on a DRR approach to programming.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced ERCS contribution to national early warning systems and to position, prepare and respond to food, livestock, and climatic changes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of relevant branch level staff in Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors</li> <li>Training of NDRT team</li> <li>Training on VCA and DRR tools</li> </ul>

Implementation has not started against the DRR objective and will commence using the revised PoA. From the reviews and discussions between IFRC and ERCS leading to the revised PoA, the majority of DRR activities have been taken out of the plan due to the limited implementing timeframe remaining.

### Activities that have been taken out:

*Animal health services are supported and reinforced:*

- Provision of financial and material items to increase the efficiency of the veterinary clinic and workers

*Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community household:*

- Grants and funding to encourage local wet grass producers in Asayita to harvest more and make ready in the form of animal fodder crops
- Encourage these producers to work in group and produce quality products either in wet or dry hay
- Funding to support delivery with local transporters with the producers to provide the supply according to the agreed time and amount
- Motivate local markets

*500 households benefit from current school feeding programmes:*

- Provision of supplementary feeding to improve the nutritional intake of approximately 1,000 students (in 500 households) so as to increase their active involvement in learning process
- Community awareness and dissemination training to reduce the high percentage of school dropouts as well as to encourage families to feed these students

*Enhanced emergency shelter preparedness provided through NFI procurement and prepositioning.*

- Provide emergency shelter needs for marginalised communities in Afar
- Procurement and pre-positioning of selected NFI DP stocks (mosquito nets, WatSan materials, plastic sheeting, tents etc.) at high risk locations
- Procurement of NFI to replace depleted stocks

*Enhanced ERCS contribution to national early warning systems and to position, prepare and respond to food, livestock, and climatic changes.*

- Regularly coordinate and consult with the Ministry of Agriculture, DRMFSS/APDA, FEWS-NET and IFRC Zone Food Security Coordinator
- Training of relevant branch level staff as Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors
- Resource for relevant ERCS Induction as well as Logistics and NDRT Training Courses.

The majority of activities have been removed from the DRR PoA, with activities under the output 'Animal health services are supported and reinforced' streamlined to include the provision of basic veterinary materials and the output 'Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community households' streamlined to include delivering animal fodder to farmers. Training of relevant branch level staff in Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors has been kept in as a capacity building objective with NDRT, VCA and DRR training also added.

### Logistics

<b>Outcome: Humanitarian goods are procured, stored, delivered and distributed in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-coordinated mobilization of relief goods</li> <li>• Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities;</li> <li>• Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management;</li> <li>• Enhanced ERCS logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Assist the ERCS in setting up effective and efficient supply chain and provide reporting on performance.</li> <li>• Support the ERCS in developing detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation.</li> <li>• Build necessary fleet base capacities to support the operation.</li> <li>• Assist the operation in developing a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from the point of dispatch to the end user.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

logistics function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work closely with the ERCS to strengthen their capacities in procurement, fleet management and supply chain management including training of the operational staff.</li> <li>• Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>• Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> </ul>
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**Progress:** ERCS continues to use a logistics and procurement plan with the support of IFRC. This includes direct support from the IFRC Africa Regional team, who are procuring agreed operational items directly from Dubai. In committing to the new plan, ERCS senior management have authorised standard procurement procedures can be bypassed for the remaining operation timeframe, to allow for efficient and timely procurement and transportation of items. The Change Management Process continues to focus on the introduction of new systems to enable ERCS to become a more efficient organisation, including in the area of logistics.

**Challenges:** As previously reported ERCS experienced some serious challenges with logistics and procurement processes during the course of this operation. ERCS/IFRC are applying the learning gained from the logistics training mission in Dubai and the newly revised procurement procedures aims to directly address the challenge of slow procurement and speed up processes. In addition the IFRC Africa Regional team are providing direct support from a logistics expert for the remaining timeframe of the operation, which is also aimed to build capacities in country.

### Communications, Advocacy and Public Information

<b>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.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications products are made available to media and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and interviews with qualified spokespeople are developed and made available to media and key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Direct outreach will be coordinated with the Host National Society and conducted with national and international media.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A communications toolkit 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The Head of Communications is leading the objective of supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop communication tools to support effective operations. ERCS continues to provide news updates through local media and provide information to the Regional/Zone office in Nairobi.

### Capacity of the National Society

<b>Outcome: ERCS capacity at Headquarters and branch levels to deliver more effective services to vulnerable people and respond to future emergencies has increased.</b>
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Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacities of the ERCS branches in operational areas are strengthened to ensure adequate service deliveries to vulnerable communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide with adequate transport and fleet capacities to ensure mobility and rapid response.</li> <li>• Provide necessary office equipment and furniture.</li> <li>• Conduct training of the branch governance on relationships between the management and the governance in operational branches.</li> <li>• Conduct branch capacity assessment in Afar</li> <li>• Completion of warehouse at Afar branch</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced capacity of the National Society to better respond to humanitarian challenges and coordinate branch activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize programme review meetings at branch and headquarter level.</li> <li>• Conduct programme evaluation and/lessons learnt exercises to identify strengths and weakness of the response activities and take relevant measures for future operations - organizational learning.</li> <li>• Strengthen the ERCS PMER capacities through peer support, trainings and recruitment of necessary staff at HQs and branch levels.</li> <li>• Train ERCS volunteers and staff in community development approach in operational branches</li> </ul>

**Progress:** The ERCS Deputy Secretary General for Organizational Development continues to address the societies' approach to strengthening branches with the OD team and will use the new plan to focus efforts on implementation. Two desktop computers were procured and delivered to the branch in Afar to build the capacities in conducting day to day functions. The IFRC PMER delegate has been working with ERCS on the reports due for the operation and will work with an ERCS PMER counterpart once assigned. Activities against the OD plan will fully commence using the revised PoA.

The following activities have been removed and introduced from the drought operation review and PoA revision:

**Activities that have been taken out:**

- Provide necessary technical guidance, information technologies and equipment.
- Training of branch staff in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, volunteer/youth mobilisation and project management.
- 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.
- Organize peer education and exchange visits with sister National Societies
- Organize training of the ERCS HQ and branch staff in “early recovery” and “cash programming”.
- Organize training of the ERCS HQ and branch staff in “early recovery” and “cash programming”

**Activities that have been introduced:**

- Completion of warehouse at Afar branch
- Conduct branch capacity assessment in Afar.

The OD PoA has been streamlined through removing several activities on training, exchange visits and providing equipment to the National Society. To support the implementation of the operations in Afar, ERCS has added an activity on conducting a branch capacity assessment. From this exercise the National Society can directly address the gaps identified from the assessment, to optimise the execution of the activities outlined in this appeal. The National Society has also included the completion of the warehouse in the Afar branch, to ensure this can be used to full capacity.

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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## 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 (NGOs) 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.



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

- Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
  - Enable healthy and safe living.
  - Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Appendix:  
Drought Operation MDRET010

- This appendix includes the previous logframes from the Revised Appeal published 28 December 2012 and indicates the activities that have been removed as a result of the amended PoA developed by ERCS and IFRCS in February to May 2013.
- Activities that have been removed from the logframes are indicated with lines drawn through the text. The activities can be moved into ERC's annual appeal.
- In instances where activities were not taken out of the PoA but revised up or down, or in cases where new activities have been included, consult the amended logframes included in Operational Update 4 (18 month update) for specific details.
- The logframes for Water Consortium Package one and Shelter were both completely removed from the current operational appeal.
- Emergency Health and Care, WatSan, DRR and Organisational Development are the four logframes that had specific activities removed and are included here.

**Emergency health and care: revised to include Afar region PoA.**

<b>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 270,000 people over a period of 12 months in Oromia and Afar Regions.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>In Oromia Region</b>	
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"> <li>• Train 250 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.</li> <li>• Enable 250 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.</li> </ul>
25,000 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"> <li>• Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones (activity completed)</li> <li>• Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 250* trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members.</li> </ul>
Reduced malaria morbidity by proper utilization of LLINs by households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly</li> </ul>
Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and manage 250* volunteers in CBHFA.</li> <li>• Enable 250* volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones.</li> </ul>
<b>In Afar Region</b>	
To contribute to improve the overall health and well being of the affected community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the chronic lack of medicines by supporting the provision of drugs to the health facilities</li> <li>• <del>Strengthen the current ERCS pharmacy services utilization.</del></li> <li>• Strengthening of referral systems by providing 1* ambulance and training crews.</li> </ul>
Increased access to health services in remote communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Train 200-250 volunteers in CBHFA</del></li> <li>• <del>Train volunteer ERCS Mobile Health teams: health education,</del></li> </ul>

	<i>nutrition and diseases surveillance, interaction with TBA.</i>
<i>Reduced malaria morbidity by monitor malaria risk in target woredas and if appropriate procure and distribute LLIN.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Procure and distribute mosquito nets to most affected families in Afar woredas (numbers subject to assessment where risk identified).</del></li> <li>• <del>If activity implemented: Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 250 trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members.</del></li> <li>• <del>Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly</del></li> </ul>
<i>Improved community health awareness in both host and beneficiary populations.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA.</del></li> <li>• <del>Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the assessed woredas of Afar Zones.</del></li> </ul>
<i>Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health, Hygiene and First Aid interventions.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 250* volunteers in the Afar 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.</li> <li>• Enable 250* 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.</li> <li>• <del>Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA.</del></li> <li>• <del>Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Afar region.</del></li> </ul>
<i>Availability and access to emergency health hygiene in the refugee camps (Asayita camp).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Provision of health and hygiene awareness and CBHFA training to volunteers</del></li> <li>• <del>Provide PHAST training as a part of the activities proposed in WatSan activities detailed above.</del></li> <li>• <del>Other assessment recommendations and activities where applicable.</del></li> </ul>
<i>Review the health status of refugee population in Asayita camp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Deploy operations field team health staff to coordinate with ARRA/HCR and identify possible additional areas of interventions by the ERCS supported by the RC/RC Movement partners.</del></li> <li>• <del>Amend existing PoA with respect from findings from field review.</del></li> <li>• <del>Agree with relevant government authorities and UNHCR on intervention scope and size by the ERCS</del></li> </ul>

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: Approximately 200,000 people will have increased access to water as well as addressed the root cause and the systematic failures of the water points in Oromia and Afar. Increased knowledge and ability to maintain and repair water points.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>Moyale: IFRC Water Package 2</b>	
Water Activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Construction of 2 big ponds 10-15 million m<sup>3</sup> of water</del></li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 2* small ponds (dam)</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 9* water points/wells in Moyale Oromia</li> <li>• Install 20* systems for rain water harvesting.</li> <li>• Purchase and distribute 12,000* household filters for 60,000* beneficiaries</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>• Implementation of PHAST to 60,000* beneficiaries, including promotion of family latrine construction.</li> </ul>

Sanitation activities: Appropriate sanitation is provided to families in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Construction of latrines and urinals in 15 schools.</del></li> <li>• Fabrication of 3,000* sanitation platforms (SanPlats), for family latrines.</li> </ul>
<b>In Afar (Water Package 3)</b>	
Water activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Construction of 2 ponds</del></li> <li>• <del>Rehabilitation and construction of 11 water points</del></li> <li>• <del>Rainwater harvesting 12 roof catchments systems</del></li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of 12,000* household filters for 60,000* beneficiaries</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training 20* hygiene promoters</li> <li>• Implementation of PHAST to 60,000* beneficiaries including promotion of family latrine construction</li> </ul>
Sanitation: Appropriate sanitation is provided to targeted woreda and kebele communities and 2,000* families in Afar region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Construction of latrines and urinals in 15 school locations</del></li> <li>• Construction of 2,000* SanPlats for family latrines</li> </ul>

#### Disaster Risk Reduction: Food and Livestock Security

**Outcome: The livelihoods of approximately 500 vulnerable households will improve in Afar region.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal health services are supported and reinforced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of basic veterinary materials to improve the surviving livestock health and deteriorated physical condition by which to increase the protection of the existing assets.</li> <li>• <del>Provision of financial and material items to increase the efficiency of the veterinary clinic and workers</del></li> </ul>
Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community households in the three woredas <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Grants and funding to encourage local wet grass producers in Asayita to harvest more and make ready in the form of animal fodder crops</del></li> <li>• <del>Encourage these producers to work in group and produce quality products either in wet or dry hay</del></li> <li>• <del>Funding to support delivery with local transporters with the producers to provide the supply according to the agreed time and amount</del></li> <li>• <del>Motivate local markets.</del></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>500 households benefit from current school feeding programmes</del></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Provision of supplementary feeding to improve the nutritional intake of approximately 1,000 students (in 500 households) so as to increase their active involvement in learning process.</del></li> <li>• <del>Community awareness and dissemination training to reduce the high percentage of school dropouts as well as to encourage families to feed these students</del></li> </ul>

#### Disaster Risk Reduction: ERCS/IFRC Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Planning Project: Oromia, Somali & Afar Regions.

**Outcome: ERCS will have and enhanced early warning emergency and response preparedness capacity based on a DRR approach to programming.**

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Enhanced emergency shelter preparedness provided through NFI procurement and prepositioning.</del></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Provide emergency shelter needs in the Somali Refugee camps in Dolo Ado Eritrean Refugees in Afar and possible population arrivals from Kenya in the Oromia Moyale area.</del></li> <li>• <del>Procurement and pre-positioning of selected NFI DP stocks</del></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Output kept in and activities revised – consult Operational Update 6 (18 months update)

	<p><i>(mosquito nets, WatSan materials, plastic sheeting, tents etc) at high risk locations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Replacement of ERCS emergency shelter stock (family tents)</del></li> </ul>
Enhanced ERCS contribution to national early warning systems and to position, prepare and respond to food, livestock, and climatic changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Regularly coordinate and consult with the Ministry of Agriculture, DRM/ESS/APDA, FEWS-NET and IFRC Zone Food Security Coordinator</del></li> <li>• Training of relevant branch level staff as Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors.</li> <li>• <del>Resource for relevant ERCS Induction as well as Logistics and NDRT Training Courses.</del></li> </ul>

## Capacity of the National Society

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

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Timeframe: 04 Aug 11 to 31 Aug 13

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Aug 11

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>12,258,426</b>				<b>12,258,426</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		979,187				979,187	
American Red Cross (from Coca-Cola*)		52,567				52,567	
Andorran Red Cross		10,643				10,643	
Austrian Red Cross		187,495				187,495	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone) (from Belgian Federal Government*)		1,064,264				1,064,264	
Canadian Government		700				700	911,433
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		122,465				122,465	
Credit Suisse Foundation (from Credit Suisse*)		45,265				45,265	
Danish Red Cross		698,025				698,025	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		307,414				307,414	
Finnish Red Cross		2,595				2,595	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		57,824				57,824	
French Red Cross (from France - Private Donors*)		576,081				576,081	
French Red Cross (from French Government*)		1,118,275				1,118,275	
Germany - Private Donors		72				72	
Japanese Government		700				700	275,111
Japanese Red Cross Society		227,936				227,936	
Nestle		50,000				50,000	
New Zealand Red Cross		42,780				42,780	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,041				24,041	
Red Cross Society of China		140,026				140,026	
Swedish Red Cross		723,271				723,271	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		601,563				601,563	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		189,538				189,538	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		914,980				914,980	
The Netherlands Red Cross		564,600				564,600	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		39,230				39,230	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Community Chest of Korea, the*)		39,230				39,230	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>8,780,767</b>				<b>8,780,767</b>	<b>1,186,544</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Austrian Red Cross		123,334				123,334	
Swiss Red Cross		43,713				43,713	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>167,046</b>				<b>167,046</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
Danish Red Cross		54,890				54,890	
Finnish Red Cross		114,697				114,697	
Swedish Red Cross		120,450				120,450	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>290,037</b>				<b>290,037</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
Fundraising Fees		-4,763				-4,763	
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		34,524				34,524	
Programme & Services Support Recover		9,514				9,514	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>39,275</b>				<b>39,275</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>9,277,125</b>				<b>9,277,125</b>	<b>1,186,544</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>9,277,125</b>				<b>9,277,125</b>	<b>1,186,544</b>

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		9,277,125				9,277,125	1,186,544
E. Expenditure		-8,461,502				-8,461,502	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>815,622</b>				<b>815,622</b>	<b>1,186,544</b>

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief			29,791			29,791	-29,791	
Construction - Facilities	26,000						26,000	
Clothing & Textiles	250,000		119,124			119,124	130,876	
Food	3,920,300		6			6	3,920,294	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,630,260		83,748			83,748	3,546,512	
Medical & First Aid	27,000		4,888			4,888	22,112	
Cash Disbursement	500,000						500,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>8,353,560</b>		<b>237,558</b>			<b>237,558</b>	<b>8,116,002</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles			42,814			42,814	-42,814	
Computers & Telecom	38,300		46,362			46,362	-8,062	
Office & Household Equipment	23,000		6,451			6,451	16,549	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>61,300</b>		<b>95,627</b>			<b>95,627</b>	<b>-34,327</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	83,400		5,502			5,502	77,898	
Distribution & Monitoring	62,500		56,904			56,904	5,596	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	370,480		253,726			253,726	116,754	
Logistics Services	3,000		4,215			4,215	-1,215	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>519,380</b>		<b>320,347</b>			<b>320,347</b>	<b>199,033</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	960,000		976,574			976,574	-16,574	
National Staff	92,600		90,233			90,233	2,367	
National Society Staff	322,670		5,771			5,771	316,899	
Volunteers			369			369	-369	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,375,270</b>		<b>1,072,947</b>			<b>1,072,947</b>	<b>302,323</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	177,000		217,163			217,163	-40,163	
Professional Fees	40,000		88,570			88,570	-48,570	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>217,000</b>		<b>305,733</b>			<b>305,733</b>	<b>-88,733</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	147,840		13,281			13,281	134,559	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>147,840</b>		<b>13,281</b>			<b>13,281</b>	<b>134,559</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	65,000		98,296			98,296	-33,296	
Information & Public Relations	81,700		2,155			2,155	79,545	
Office Costs	65,000		28,822			28,822	36,178	
Communications	63,500		16,303			16,303	47,197	
Financial Charges	8,000		-5,216			-5,216	13,216	
Other General Expenses	347,725		14,248			14,248	333,477	
Shared Office and Services Costs	204,984		218,020			218,020	-13,036	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>835,909</b>		<b>372,627</b>			<b>372,627</b>	<b>463,282</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			5,289,953			5,289,953	-5,289,953	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>5,289,953</b>			<b>5,289,953</b>	<b>-5,289,953</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			206,498			206,498	-206,498	

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>		
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			206,498			206,498	-206,498	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	748,167		493,871			493,871	254,296	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	748,167		493,871			493,871	254,296	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			40,760			40,760	-40,760	
Pledge Reporting Fees			12,300			12,300	-12,300	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			53,060			53,060	-53,060	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>12,258,426</b>		<b>8,461,502</b>			<b>8,461,502</b>	<b>3,796,924</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>3,796,924</b>			<b>3,796,924</b>		

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	12,258,426	0	9,277,125	9,277,125	8,461,502	815,622	1,186,544
Subtotal BL2	12,258,426	0	9,277,125	9,277,125	8,461,502	815,622	1,186,544
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,258,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,277,125</b>	<b>9,277,125</b>	<b>8,461,502</b>	<b>815,622</b>	<b>1,186,544</b>