

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

ETHIOPIA: DROUGHT

Appeal no. MDRET001
23 February 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries.

In Brief

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 1,452,294 (USD 1,129,750 OR EUR 934,282) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 36,341 BENEFICIARIES FOR 12 MONTHS

(click here to go directly to the attached Appeal budget)

Related Emergency Appeals:

For Kenya Drought Appeal please refer to - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?06/MDRKE001.pdf

For Eritrea Drought Appeal please refer to - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA002.pdf

For information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Ethiopia:** Takele Jemberu, Acting Secretary General, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Addis Ababa; Email: ercs@ethionet.et; Phone +251.11.515.38.53; Fax +251.11.551.26.43
- **In Ethiopia:** John Undulu, Acting Federation Head of Sub-regional Office for the Horn of Africa, Addis Ababa; Email: john.undulu@ifrc.org; Phone; +251.11.551.43.17; Fax; +251.11.551.28.88
- **In Kenya:** Anitta Underlin, Head of Regional Delegation, Nairobi; email: anitta.underlin@ifrc.org; Phone; + 254.20.283.51.24; Fax; + 254.20.271.84.15
- **In Kenya:** Steve Penny, Disaster Management Coordinator, East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; email: Steve.penny@ifrc.org; Phone ; + 254.20.283.5117; Fax ; + 254.20.2718415
- **In Geneva:** Amna Al Ahmar, Federation Regional Officer for East Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: amna.alahmar@ifrc.org; Phone +41.22.730.44.27; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The situations Up to an estimated 11 million people are affected by drought in the wider Horn of Africa. In this sub region, the food security crisis affects central and southern Ethiopia, parts of the Ethiopia-Djibouti border, northern-Kenya, Central and South Somalia and parts of Eritrea.

Food insecurity in Ethiopia has left 2.6 million people in need of emergency assistance. Many of those in need are pastoralists or agro-pastoralists in the country's southern and south-eastern Oromiya and Somali regions whose livelihoods depend on the fertility of the land and the health of their livestock, both of which have been seriously compromised. Foremost amongst the immediate causes of this insecurity are the recent rainy seasons that were either too little, too late, or just too erratic for crops to grow, for pasture to regenerate, for water sources to replenish, and for livestock to remain healthy and productive. Other contributing factors include flooding in some area, civil conflict, crop pests, and disease that have depleted the resources of many vulnerable households. It is feared that the situation will deteriorate further in an increasing number of kebeles (villages), woredas (districts), and an increasing number of zones within affected regions should this season's rains fail as last year's did.

The Needs

General

According to the government of Ethiopia's appeal document, of those who are in immediate need of assistance, 69 percent reside in the critically-affected pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the Afar region (Dubti and Elidar woredas in Zone 1, Zone 2, parts of Zone 4), Amhara region (North Shoa, South Gondar, North Wollo, and Wag Hamra zones), Oromiya region (Borena and Bale zones), and Somali region (Gode, Afder, Liben zones). The remainder of those affected (31 percent) reside in the Tgray region's border with Afar, pastoral areas of South Omo in Southern Nation's Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), Dire Dawe Administrative

Council, and Benshangul Gumuz region. The Oromiya and Somalia regions are amongst the most severely affected.

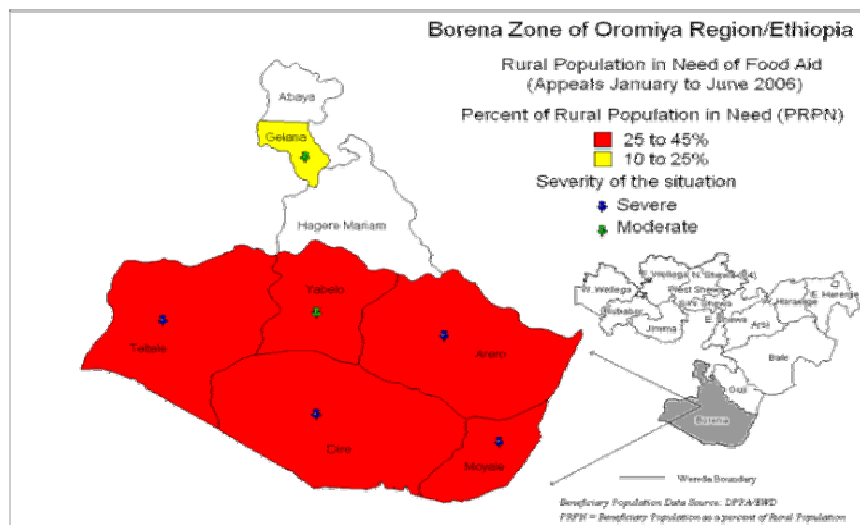


Figure 1: 2006 Est. Food Needs in Borena Zone of Oromiya Region: Percent of Rural Pop. in Need of Food Assistance by District (Source: DPPA, 2006 Humanitarian Appeal for Ethiopia)

Lacking sufficient rain, pastures are not in good condition, water sources are not being replenished, and as the health and the production of livestock decrease, so too does their value. Meanwhile, the cost of food and seeds are rising, and water rationing has gone into effect in some areas, including Dire and Moyale. The Ethiopian Government, which is leading the overall food insecurity response through its Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA), notes in its *2006 Humanitarian Appeal for Ethiopia*,¹ that approximately 694,000 farmers will require seeds this year; more than 22,800 households in 43 woredas and Dire Dawa Administration may soon stop irrigating their land as water systems are failing; 54 million livestock will require emergency and recovery interventions; and 339,090 metric tons of emergency food assistance is needed nationally to meet existing food needs. In fact, the actual net food requirement being requested stands at 101,066 tons according to the government of Ethiopia's appeal document. This is due to 238,072 metric tons of stock having been carried over from a 2005 operation.

The failure of the rains and the exhaustive use of water sources, such as ponds, traditional deep wells, hand dug wells, and boreholes have caused water levels to drop without replenishment in the affected areas and has restricted the amount of pasture available for grazing, as grasses, shrubs, and bushes have dried out in Dire, Moyale

¹ *2006 Humanitarian Appeal for Ethiopia: A Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Appeal*; January, 2006; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

and Teltele woredas. The Ethiopian Government’s appeal notes a significant number of livestock deaths due to causes associated with drought or drought-related diseases. The surviving livestock are in poor condition and not producing milk, which reduces the livestock’s value at market, taxes household resources, and threatens people’s livelihoods. According to the government’s appeal, “simple health interventions at the start of prolonged drought can significantly increase animals’ chances of survival and has the significance of preventing the spread of disease, and therefore reducing further livestock deaths.” Thus, while there have been no reports of epidemic animal diseases, vaccinations are underway to control endemic diseases, such as camel pox, black leg, anthrax, and parasites. However, drugs and vaccines are in short supply, as are veterinarians.

Within Ethiopia, early migration to dry season grazing areas (about two to three months earlier than usual) has been observed, as people search for water and pasture for their livestock in other locations. While exact figures are not known, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) estimates that the number of animals that have migrated is between 30,000 and 50,000. This movement may accelerate the depletion of the dry season grazing areas.

For those agro-pastoral and pastoral communities located near border areas, it is a normal coping mechanism to rely on the cross-border movement of livestock to search for water and land suitable for grazing. While this mechanism works well under normal circumstances in which resources are adequate, in the environment of worsening food insecurity and the threat it poses to livelihoods and resources, resource-related conflict and tensions have been noted, as the movement of people and their livestock in search of water and fertile land appears to be increasing. An influx of livestock into Ethiopia from drought-stricken areas of north-eastern Kenya and south-western Somalia is said to be exacerbating the current food insecurity situation.

The health situation is critical. Malaria is endemic in Moyale, Dire, Teltele, and in the lowlands of other areas. During epidemics, the morbidity and mortality rates can increase three- to five-fold, according to government statistics. Meningitis, acute respiratory

infections, water borne diseases, such as diarrhoea and intestinal diseases, are also common, particularly in children under five years of age and in pregnant and lactating mothers, who are at risk of complications. The level of malnutrition for children under five years has become acute, and the number of children leaving school has increased, either for reasons related to the drought or due to sickness.

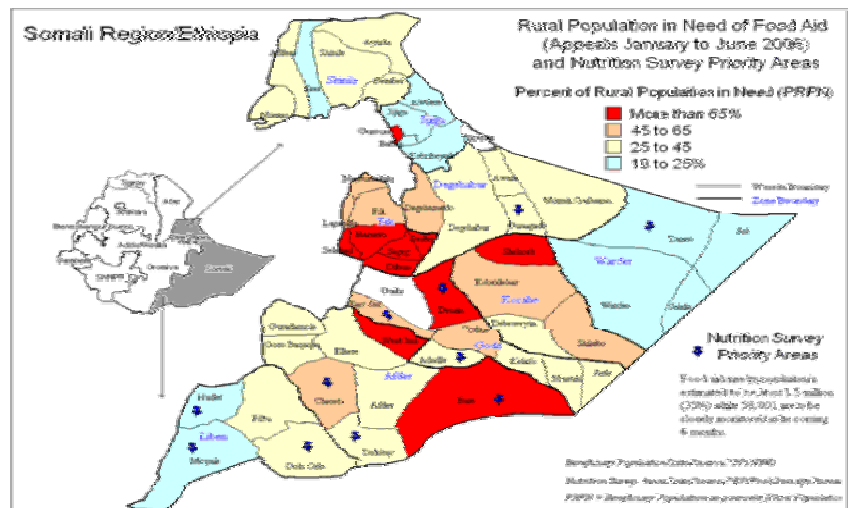


Figure 2: 2006 Est. Food Needs in Somali Region: Percent of Rural Pop. in Need of Food Assistance. (Source: DPPA, and DPPA-ENCU UK, January 2006; Graphics by

Oromiya region’s Moyale woreda/Somali region’s Moyale woreda

The Oromiya region’s Moyale woreda and the adjacent Somali region’s Moyale woreda which are essentially a single populated area divided in two, as the area crosses the Oromiya and Somali regional boundaries are highly dependent on *Gena* (long) and *Hagaya* (short) seasonal rainfall. The *Gena* rainy season is normally expected between mid-March and end-of-May, and crop production (maize, teff, and wheat) obtained during the *Gena* season accounts for 70 to 80 percent of the zone’s annual crop production. The *Hagaya* rainy season begins in mid-September extends through mid-November and accounts for about 20 to 30 percent of annual production (maize, teff, wheat, haricot bean). The 2005 *Gena* and *Hageya* rains were poor, but were particularly so in the lowland areas, with most areas having received no *Hagaya* rains while others only received rainfall for a scant 2-3 days. District administrations are currently engaged in water distributions with few tankers, due to the water shortage. However, it has become difficult to reach all of those in need of assistance.

The Oromiya and Somali region's pastoral areas are amongst the most severely affected. Almost all the kabeles in these areas face serious food insecurity problems. According to data from the woreda government offices and affected communities, there was little crop production following the last planting season. Because these areas are marginalized, they lack well functioning health posts. Thus, there is very limited statistical baseline health or current drought information available. However, the ERCS, the Ethiopian Government, and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) have confirmed the severity of the situation in these areas.

According to a recent ERCS Rapid Assessment Report², the incidences of malaria, diarrhoea, and respiratory infections are significant. A nutritional survey conducted this year by DPPA showed a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 10 to 35 percent (according to DPPA guidelines, 10.9 percent with aggravating factors is acute). This survey's finding, and the findings of other broader surveys³ indicate a serious situation that requires close monitoring. According to the report from the Woreda Education Offices of Moyale woredas and the community, many students have left school following the termination of a school feeding program, increasing the number of dropouts. The ERCS has reported that about 904 students are known to have dropped out, of whom 29 percent left because of the drought and 28 percent left due to sickness. Health, sanitation, and food interventions are needed.

Table 1. Affected Population and Food Requirement in 2006-02-13

Region	Emergency Beneficiaries	Close Monitoring	Food Requirement (MT)				Total
			Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended food	
Afar	54,600	0	4,914	491	150	1,301	6,856
Amhara	154,700	51,500	18,770	1,877	563	5,457	26,667
B.Gunuz	4,200	9,790	378	38	11	91	518
Dire Dawa	31,160	0	2,804	280	84	841	4,009
Gambella	50,200	21,300	4,518	452	136	1,355	6,461
Oromiya	733,780	284,200	75,958	7,596	2,278	10,699	96,531
SNNPR	35,910	14,160	3,232	323	97	877	4,529
Somali	1,514,510	514,000	136,346	13,635	4,090	39,447	193,518
Total	2,579,510	845,390	246,920	24,692	7,409	60,068	339,089

Source: DPPA. 2006 Humanitarian Appeal for Ethiopia

Coordination

The government of Ethiopia, through the DPPA, is leading the overall emergency response. The government coordinated crop and livestock assessments from 19 November to 19 December 2005, and, issued a request for international aid on 23 January 2006. The appeal includes interventions in several sectors, including food. Supported by funding partners, the government is appealing for net requirements of 101,066 metric tons of the 339,000 requirement of food due to a carry-forward of 238,072 metric tons from 2005. Food distributions will be undertaken by DPPA and partner organizations.

The DPPA is dispatching food assistance for 1.5 million people in Somali Region and for 155,000 beneficiaries in Borena zone of Oromiya Region. The United Nations World Food Programme is providing a full food basket and supplementary food for 35 percent of beneficiaries regarded as the most vulnerable groups. The DPPA has started using radio broadcasts in Somali Region to inform beneficiaries of upcoming relief food distributions.

² *Rapid Assessment Report about the Drought Situation in Moyale Woredas of Oromiya and Somali Regions*, Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

³ Figures vary, depending upon the number of woredas included in the survey. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Relief Bulletin: Weekly Humanitarian Highlights in Ethiopia*, 20 February 2005 references joint nutritional surveys that were conducted by Save the Children UK and USA, in collaboration with regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Food Security Bureaus. The preliminary results of the surveys recorded 19.7% Global Acute Malnutrition, and 1.4% Severe Acute Malnutrition AM with 3.2 deaths per 10,000 per day for Moyale and Hudet woredas.

UNICEF's emergency measles campaign in 25 woredas of Somali Region is under way. The campaign in 21 woredas of the region aims at reaching 313,663 under five children and is underway, while the additional four woredas (Chereti, Dolo Odo, Moyale, Bare) which will target 88,225 under five children is in preparation

At present the only nongovernmental organization (NGO) operating in the Moyale area is LVIA, an Italian organization which is engaged in small-scale water development activities, such as maintenance, provision of spare parts and technical training to selected villages.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Immediately following the issuance of the Government Appeal, the ERCS, which is a member of the DPPA-chaired National Early Warning Group that which monitored the food insecurity situation, met with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Federation) Acting Head of the Sub Regional Office and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Cooperation Coordinator to discuss the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's approach to responding to the situation.

The ERCS has participated in inter-agency assessments, and has deployed a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)/Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) trained assessment team to Oromiya, Somali, and Amhara regions. The society and has worked in coordination with the Federation Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), the Federation's Regional Delegation in Nairobi, the ICRC, and relevant government, nongovernmental and international organizations to assess needs, discuss findings, and to develop a response.

There has been good collaboration between the ERCS and Kenya Red Cross Society in with regards, to the nature of the food security problem, and the president of the ERCS, to Shimeles Adugna, recently travelled to northern Kenya with the Kenya Red Cross Society to get a better understanding of the situation. An emergency appeal was launched for Kenya on 4 January 2006.

Based on it assessment findings, the ERCS response will provide assistance in Oromiya Moyale woreda of Somali region and Somali Moyale woredas along the Ethiopia-Kenyan border in coordination with relevant Ethiopian government agencies and International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. The ERCS is attending all inter-agency meetings with DPPA (Early Warning Working Group, Health Task force, Water task force, Agriculture Task Force and Technical information Management Meetings).

A regional food security meeting was held in Nairobi on 19 January 2006, which brought together representatives from 18 affected national societies and partner national societies and resulted in the development of a 13-point plan for short- and medium-term action. The 19 January meeting led to the convening of a special Drafting committee including representatives from the affected national societies, the ICRC and FACT.

The country based approach, recognizes the regional dimension of the problem (cross-border population movements) and the need to coordinate the additional human resources support in terms of the assessment and operational capacity at the regional level.

The ERCS has confirmed that there will be no duplication of response efforts with the Federation and ERCS supporting beneficiaries in non-conflict affected areas, and the ICRC and ERCS engaged in a separate and distinct non-food response for two months in other zones of Somali region prone to conflict, in which the ICRC is the lead agency. All activities are coordinated with other organizations providing humanitarian assistance.

An application for DREF funds has been submitted and approved by the International Federation for CHF 200,000 to start up emergency response activities.

Proposed operation

The ERCS food security response operation will conduct activities to meet the immediate as well as the longer-term needs of 36,341 vulnerable people and their livestock in the critically affected Moyale Oromiya woreda (Oromiya

region) and the Moyale Somali woreda (Somali region) near the Ethio-Kenyan border. Assistance will be divided evenly between the two Moyale woredas, which is the result of new regional, zonal, and woreda restructuring in Ethiopia. The woredas are located 775 km south of Addis Ababa on the way to Kenya and 200 km east of Yabello.

Response Areas	Woreda	Woreda Population	Drought Affected	Targeted for Assistance
1	Moyale Oromiya	133,942	30,000	21,341
2	Moyale Somali	286,000	53,870	15,000

Source: Ethiopian Red Cross Society

Oromiya Moyale is about 1,130 square kilometres, or about 2.37 percent of the Borena zone's total area. It has a total population of 133,942, two urban kebeles (villages), and 15 farmer associations. The district's highest plateau is Goro Bike. The area is primarily lowlands, with altitudes ranging from 1,150 to 1,350 meters above sea level, but there are also mid-high land (20 percent) agro climatic zones. Annual rainfall ranges from 500-600mm and its climate is classified as hot tropic with annual temperature ranging from 25⁰c -35⁰c.

The Somali Region Moyale has 45 kebeles and a total population of 286,000, according to information obtained from the local authorities. The population is heavily dependent on livestock, with agro-pastoralists accounting for only 15 percent of the population. Information regarding this altitude, temperature, and rainfall is unavailable

The people in these Moyale woredas, who are dependent on livestock and crops for their livelihoods, require access to sufficient quantities of safe water, food, seeds, human and animal health services, and livelihood rehabilitation inputs. The National Society needs assistance to expand its capacity as it undertakes disaster preparedness and awareness efforts and activities.

In order to meet these needs, response activities include the provision of immediate short term (about three months) assistance to 36,341 of the most vulnerable beneficiaries from 11 kabeles, including five kabeles in Borena zone Moyale woreda (Tuka, Mudhi-Ambo, Argane, Dembi, and Medo) and six kabeles in Somali region Moyale woreda (including Dibe, Elkur, Eleder, Kubagna, and Hraulie). Beneficiaries will be selected by the community and local authorities based on the targeting guidelines of the government and NGOs.

Assistance will include the provision of water and water storage materials (tanks, bladders, jerry cans) for beneficiaries to use for their own water-related needs. Longer term activities include the maintenance of existing water points, rehabilitation of deep wells, and the construction of surface water harvesting cisterns to improve the ongoing availability of water to communities. At least 36,341 people will benefit from water-related activities. The number of livestock that will benefit from water-related activities include 35,000 cattle, 7,000 camels, 15,000 goats, and 5,000 sheep in Oromiya Moyale, and 150,000 camels, 200,000 cattle, and 149,000 goats and sheep in Somali Moyale.

The response will support the provision of health care services to those affected, through the funding (and subsequent monitoring and reporting by ERCS) of appropriate health-related interventions, including the purchase of critical medical supplies by the Ministry of Health's woreda health officer to treat sick beneficiaries and notably malaria prevention and promotion of immunization as these are critical in malnourished populations. The response will also support the provision of veterinary assistance to improve the health of beneficiaries' livestock through the funding of appropriate animal health-related interventions, including the purchase of critical veterinary supplies by the woreda's agriculture office. Community-based health and sanitation training and development will be provided and, since HIV/AIDS is a serious problem in Ethiopia (with a prevalence of 4.4 percent, according to the Ethiopian Government's 2006 Humanitarian Appeal) that has an indirect effect on food security, the response will include HIV/AIDS awareness training.

Livelihood support will be provided through the provision of seeds (maize, beans) and tools (pick axe, hoes, sickles, shovels) for targeted beneficiaries in cropping areas (fertilizer is not needed for the seeds being provided). The response also includes activities to strengthen the ERCS capacity (supplies) and presence, support its ability to reach affected areas (vehicles, motorbikes), and to disseminate information on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Additional detailed assessments may result in the incorporation of further livestock development, health care and cross border activities. These will be communicated through operation updates during implementation. A plan of action has been prepared and specific, measurable objectives have been identified, and Better Programming Initiatives have been employed to ensure that response activities do no harm.

The proposed operation

Goal: To improve the food security situation in the Moyale woredas of Somali and Oromiya regions.

Objectives, activities planned, and expected results (activities and interventions below are divided evenly between the Moyale woredas of Somali and Oromiya regions):

Objective 1: Water availability in the 11 drought-affected kebeles of Moyale woredas of Oromiya and Somali regions is improved.

Activities planned:

- Rent two water tankers to truck water into affected areas.
- Install 11 water bladders (provided by ICRC);
- Maintain seven water points ;
- Purchase and distribute 6,000 jerry cans;
- Rehabilitate six water points/ deep wells;
- Construct 10 surface water harvesting schemes;
- Construct 10 roof catchments.

Expected Results:

- The livestock in the targeted areas are provided with adequate water supply;
- Drought-affected people are provided with clean and adequate water supply;

Objective 2: The health of livestock in Moyale woredas of Oromiya and Somali regions is improved.

Activities planned:

- Procure and distribute veterinary drugs in collaboration with woreda agricultural office.
- Provide technical support to the veterinary services in collaboration with the woreda agricultural office.

Expected Results:

- Livestock health is improved through the provision of an adequate drug supply to veterinarian health posts.

Objective 3: The health status of 36,341 drought-affected people in Oromiya and Somali Region Moyale woredas is improved.

Activities planned:

- Purchase and distribute 6,000 Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITNs);
- Purchase and distribute essential drugs;
- Train and utilize 30 of first aiders;
- Train and utilize 30 staff and volunteers in Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST);
- Train and utilize 30 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs);
- Train and utilize 30 Community-Based Reproductive Health Agents (CBRHAs);
- Train and utilize 30 Community Health Agents (CHAs);
- Train and utilize 30 core facilitators on HIV/AIDS awareness training;
- Train volunteers on immunization promotion and malaria prevention;
- Conduct 2 project orientation sessions;
- Conduct 2 advocacy session
- Produce and distribute 3,000 health education materials with malaria prevention and promotion of immunization awareness;

- Purchase and distribute 65 First Aid Kits;
- Set up health monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Expected Results:

- Incidence of malaria cases and number of malaria deaths among the drought affected people has decreased;
- Diseases are treated with essential drugs provided through the two woreda health offices;
- Volunteers and staff are trained in different community health services;
- Knowledge, skills and practices of health (particularly malaria prevention and promotion of immunisation), sanitation and HIV/AIDS Health are increased through the production, distribution and training of education materials;
- Health monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are established.

Objective 4: The drought-affected farmers in Tuka area of Moyale woreda in Oromia region are provided with agricultural inputs and their production capacity is increased.**Activities planned:**

- Purchase 67.6 MT seeds (maize, beans) and 1,500 sets of agricultural tools (hoes, pick axe, sickles, shovels) to 1,500 farmers
- Distribute 67.6 MT seeds (maize, beans) and 1,500 sets of agricultural tools (hoes, pick axe, sickles, shovels) to 1,500 farmers.

Expected Result:

- Targeted 1,500 drought-affected farmers production capacity enhanced.

Objective 6: The ERCS response capacity is strengthened and drought-affected people receive support through timely and efficient interventions.**Expected Result:**

- ERCS presence in the targeted areas is strengthened;
- ERCS receives necessary material, and appropriate staff and volunteers are mobilized and deployed.
- ERCS establishes 30 Red Cross committees to expand its presence in the affected areas;
- ERCS conducts dissemination of Fundamental Principles sessions for 55 community leaders;
- ERCS response and reporting capacity is enhanced through the provision of office equipment (four computers with printers and accessories, and two still cameras) to ERCS coordination office;
- ERCS is better able to access response locations and to provide assistance through the purchase of two water tankers to truck water into affected areas, two vehicles, and two motor bicycles.

Capacity of the national society

The national society has been actively involved in monitoring and assessing the situation, in coordinating efforts with Movement partners, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations, and has transported ten water bladders and 3,000 jerry cans to the affected areas. Due to the distance between the ERCS branches that will be implementing response activities and the location of those response operations, a special Moyale level set-up will be established, incorporating representatives from both the Oromiya Moyale, Oromiya region and Somali Moyale, Somali region.

The Oromiya Regional ERCS branch staff, Borena Zonal branch staff, and Somali Region Branch staff are trained in disaster management and many have emergency response experience as well. At ERCS headquarters, there is a relief officer, a disaster preparedness officer, a food security officer, a health officer, two information officers, three water and sanitation officers, and three program coordinators, who will provide direct and indirect technical support to this operation. All of them have experience with drought operations. The national society has profound experience in handling emergency response interventions and implementing rehabilitation and development activities.

Capacity of the Federation

In Ethiopia, the Federation is represented by the Acting Head of the Horn of Africa Sub Regional Office, who will facilitate the communication between the National Society and the Regional Delegation Nairobi in terms of monitoring the implementation of the drought response. FACT is working with the Regional Delegation in Nairobi, and the affected national societies. More information is available on the regional response at www.ifrc.org.

The drought response coordination and the food security unit (comprised of food security, water and sanitation, logistics and drought operation coordinator) at the Regional Delegation Nairobi will provide technical support and assist in monitoring the implementation of immediate and longer term interventions.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness unit at ERCS Headquarters will work closely with the Oromiya and Somali branches to ensure the proper delivery of humanitarian assistance to the drought-affected people. With the support of the ERCS and the Federation, the Programme Department will assume the overall accountability, timely and quality reporting responsibilities, through its Disaster Preparedness and Response unit.

Attention will be given to key seasonal events to review the situation and the ongoing operation. After the *Gena* (long) rains ending in May, the water trucking operation will be reviewed. In July the impact of these rains on house hold food security will be reviewed and then in November the quality and quantity of the *Hagaya* (short) rains will be evaluated.

Budget summary

Please see Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget Below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY
Ethiopia Food Insecurity 2006

Appeal No: MDRET001

TYPE	VALUE
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF
Shelter & constructions	
Clothing & textiles	
Food & seeds	90,012
Water & sanitation	292,317
Medical & first aid	141,124
Teaching materials	
Utensils & tools	33,088
Other relief supplies	
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	556,541
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	254,412
Computers & telecom. equipment	8,529
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	94,399
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Distribution & storage	14,260
Transport & vehicle costs - Water Trucking	130,385
Transport & vehicle costs - Other	48,949
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
Expatriate staff	150,000
National staff	29,917
Workshops & training	38,840
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	31,764
Information expenses	11,765
Administrative & general expenses	82,533
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	895,753
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	1,452,294
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	0
NET REQUEST	1,452,294