

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

Emergency Appeal No. MDRET003

ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

Glide no. FL-2006-000122-ETH

19 May 2007

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

In Brief

Operations Update no. 6; Period covered: 30 November 2006 to 10 April 2007; Appeal target: CHF 3.7 million (USD 3 million or EUR 2.3 million).

Appeal coverage: 62.6%; Outstanding needs: CHF 1,389,592 (USD 1,148,423 or EUR 847,312).

[<Click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 18 August 2006 for CHF 1,112,299 (USD 902,000 or EUR 707,000) to assist 9,000 beneficiaries for six months.
- [Operations Update no. 1](#) issued on 23 August 2006.
- [Operations Update no. 2](#), issued on 26 August 2006, focused on South Gondar and North Gondar zones.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 6 September 2006 for CHF 5,212,634 (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million) to assist some 25,000 people for nine months.
- [Operations Update no. 3](#), issued on 18 September 2006, increased the number of targeted beneficiaries to 45,000 (9,000 families).
- [Operations Update no. 4](#), issued on 29 September 2006, focused on Acute Watery Diarrhoea and Cholera.
- [Operations Update no. 5](#), issued on 29 November 2006, reduced by the Appeal budget from CHF 5.2 million (USD 4.2 million or EUR 3.2 million) to CHF 3.7 million (USD 3 m or EUR 2.3 m).
- This Operations Update extends the Appeal timeframe for two months (until 30 September 2007).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 294,000 (USD 238,443 or EUR 186,904).

Operational Summary: The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has played a vital role in responding to the devastating floods that wrecked havoc across Ethiopia since June 2006. Red Cross volunteers have been working round the clock to bring life-saving aid to thousands of people affected by the disaster. Those trapped by the floodwaters were evacuated to safer grounds and were provided with psycho-social support, food, water and relief items. Measures were also taken to reduce the vulnerability of the affected communities to health epidemics. The Red Cross/Red Crescent action has kept the destitute alive.

Most of the floodwaters have either largely dried up or receded and people have returned to their homes and started rebuilding. The priority now is to assist the vulnerable segments of the population, whose coping capacities have been exhausted by the recent climatic shocks, to regain control over their lives. Efforts are being made to ensure that families have a sustained access to safe water; new wells are being constructed in the areas where water sources were washed away by the heavy rains. Farmers have been supported with seeds and agricultural tools to help them revive their livelihoods, to become more self-sufficient and to minimize their dependence on food assistance. Poor sanitary conditions, lack of access to water, inadequate practices and lack of awareness, coupled with an intolerably hot climate encourage the spread of communicable diseases. Thus, promotion of better hygiene practices and use of latrines has been another priority.

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The ERCS efforts have improved living conditions of thousands of people. The commitment of Red Cross volunteers has been admirable. However, there have been setbacks; the prolonged absence of a Federation representative in Addis Ababa created a gap in coordination within the Movement – which delayed the upstart of some of the activities planned for the recovery phase. The coordination role is useful to adequately support the National Society in its work. On 27 February 2007, a delegate arrived in Ethiopia to serve as an acting representative until the recruitment of the Federation head of sub-regional office is finalized. In dialogue with the National Society, a plan has been developed to put the operation back on track. The ERCS has critically reviewed its achievements to date and identified the needs that remain to be addressed; both are highlighted in this report.

The Federation and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society are committed to engage all available financial, material and human resources in order to meet the set objectives (to assist the targeted communities to recover their lives). It has been acknowledged, however, that the National Society will need additional time to implement all planned activities and develop a viable exit strategy to strengthen sustainability of its work in the flood-affected areas. Consequently, it was agreed to extend the appeal timeframe for two months so as to close on 30 September 2007. At the end of the operation, a joint ERCS and Federation team will facilitate an end-review to capture and reflect on lessons learned. The team will trace actions, decisions and consultations undertaken within the operation and concentrate on operational as well as strategic issues related to coordination between Movement partners.

Donor response to the appeal has been good and the Federation, on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, takes this opportunity to thank its partners for their valued contributions. Gaps, however, remain (**CHF 1.4 million** or **USD 1.1 million/EUR 847,312**) and the Federation renews its appeal to the international community to make available additional resources to support the ERCS in its task.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Background

Unusually extended and widespread rainfalls that started in June 2006 triggered flash floods affecting large areas of Ethiopia. By the end of August 2006, eight of the country's 11 regions had been flooded. Over 600 people were killed and thousands were forced to abandon their homes in search of safer grounds. In Amhara Region alone, over 38,000 people were displaced. Some were accommodated by their relatives while others found shelter in public buildings such as schools, churches and camps across the country. The destitute condition of the people called for an immediate humanitarian action.

The damage caused by the floods was massive; pastoralists lost their livestock, stocks of grains were washed away and ploughed land was submerged in water. According to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), the magnitude of the 2006 disaster was unprecedented. Community coping capacities had already been stretched after a decade of climatic shocks; the rains either did not come at all or came in floods causing distraction, loss of lives and leaving many people at the mercy of humanitarian aid. Most traditional wells were contaminated or collapsed and latrines were destroyed or damaged. Sanitary conditions became alarming in areas where the awareness of personal and environmental hygiene had been chronically poor and large communities were exposed to health epidemics. A sharp increase in the number of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases was recorded. Concern was growing as more cases of the virulent form of AWD emerged with increased fatalities.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society mobilized all available resources to respond to the situation. Its volunteers were working round the clock to bring life-saving aid to thousands of people affected by the disaster. Those trapped by the waters were evacuated to safer grounds and offered psycho-social support, food, water, and non-food items.

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Measures were also taken to reduce vulnerability of the affected communities to health epidemics. The National Society, supported by the Federation, dispatched its teams to conduct a rapid assessment in the flood-affected regions and to organize an emergency response to meet the immediate needs of the affected populations.

The ERCS has a strong and well-established network of regional, zonal/local branches, well trained and experienced personnel, thousands of dedicated volunteers and significant material assets that place it in an advantaged position to reach the vulnerable communities. The Federation made available a total of CHF 294,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) to support the National Society's relief efforts. The impact of the floods, however, overwhelmed local and national capacities; the vast operation mounted by the ERCS soon exhausted its disaster preparedness stocks and the National Society requested the Federation to mobilize additional resources. In response to this request, the Federation deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and several members of the Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) to assist the National Society in identifying the capacities and needs of the most vulnerable groups in the affected areas. The Federation also launched an international appeal seeking CHF 1.1 million to assist 9,000 people for six months; the appeal prioritized provision of emergency relief, health, water and sanitation support.

The situation, however, evolved rapidly and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society had to adjust its focus to respond to emerging needs; originally, it concentrated on Dire Dawa (the first region hit by the floods in 2006). In anticipation of a massive relief operation and based on initial assessments, the original budget of CHF 1.1 million was increased to CHF 5.2 million. Subsequent assessments, however, showed the Dire Dawa region was receiving a disproportionate amount of attention from aid agencies. To maximize the use of resources and to avoid duplication of activities with other stakeholders, it was later decided to concentrate the Red Cross action in Amhara – one of the worst affected regions in the country – where humanitarian conditions had already been grim. Only 35 per cent of the region's population had access to safe water and only 2.6 per cent of the households had access to sanitation facilities. Consequently, the appeal budget was reduced from CHF 5.2 million to CHF 3.7 million in line with the changing situation.

Operational developments

As the situation eased and the displaced populations started returning to their homes, emergency relief distributions in the camps were phased out and attention was diverted to responding to health epidemics (AWD/cholera), food security as well as water and sanitation needs of those returning to their homes. Focus was on assisting the vulnerable segments of the population whose coping capacities had been exhausted by the recent climatic shocks, to regain control over their lives. Farmers were supported with seeds and agricultural tools to help them revive their livelihoods, to become more self-sufficient and to minimize their dependence on food assistance. Poor sanitary conditions, lack of access to water, inadequate practices and lack of awareness, coupled with an intolerably hot climate encouraged the spread of communicable diseases. As a result, promotion of better hygiene practices and use of latrines became another priority.

The geographically widespread nature of the floods complicated the logistics of the operation. The situation evolved rapidly and demanded a great amount of flexibility; coordination was not always easy. The information on the actions undertaken by other agencies in the flood-affected areas and gaps in the needs was at times fragmented, despite the efforts of the Red Cross to consolidate the data.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: To address part of the basic immediate needs of floods-affected persons. [*Activities under this objective have been completed*].

Progress

An immediate priority was to minimize human suffering resulting from the tragic displacements. Most evacuees lost all their belongings and assets. Within days after the floods were first reported, Red Cross volunteers were taking part in the government-led search and rescue efforts, offering psycho-social support and distributing emergency relief items mobilized from the National Society's emergency stocks. Its presence at the grass-root level and active engagement with the disaster-affected communities encouraged a number of embassies, national and international organizations to donate bilaterally to the ERCS.

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When nationally and locally available resources were exhausted, the ERCS procured additional non-food items, such as sleeping mats, kitchen utensils (pots, eating bowls and drinking cups), blankets and tarpaulin, with the funds made available by through the Federation and Partner National Societies. Procurement of non-food items was carried out through both local purchase and via the Federation's logistics units in Dubai and Nairobi. All items were stored in ERCS warehouses prior to transportation to distribution sites. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided additional logistical support to the ERCS by mobilizing two trucks for the transport of non-food items to the affected areas during the early phase of the operation. With the combined support of its national and international partners, the ERCS, reached a total of **14,753 households (73,765 people)**, as detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Total number of households assisted by the Red Cross since the start of the emergency operation

Region	Population assisted by the Red Cross	
	(Number of households)	(Number of people)
Dire Dawa	1,500	7,500
Somali Region	1,000	5,000
Amhara Region	7,570	37,850
SNNPR- South Omo	2,183	10,915
Affar Region	500	2,500
Shaw Region	1,000	5,000
Tigrai Region	1,000	5,000
Total	14,753	73,765

**The final list of relief items distributed is attached in Annex 1 <[Click here to go to the distributions list](#)>.

Amhara Region: The ERCS efforts have exceeded the targeted number. In total, the National Society provided **7,000 families** (some 35,000 people) in Amhara Region with emergency relief items – kitchen materials, blankets, tarpaulin and sleeping mats.

Objective: To enable displaced persons to prepare meals thus contributing to the maintenance of their basic health. *[Activities under this objective have been completed].*

Southern Nations and Nationalities People's Region (SNNPR), South Omo – 7,135 planned beneficiaries: As indicated earlier, the operation has been shifted to concentrate only on Amhara Region.

In South Omo, the ERCS was able to reach a total of **10,910 people** (2,182 households). Emergency food and non-food needs of the targeted population have been largely met. People had food, shelter and basic equipment to sustain their lives.

Health – Hygiene promotion

Objective: To improve health status and hygiene awareness among the population affected by floods *[Activities under this objective have been partially completed].*

Progress: The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has launched a campaign aimed at upholding hygiene, sanitation and community management of water and sanitation facilities through training of the flood-affected communities on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), a methodology that empowers people to adequately respond to hygiene and health issues and resolve them on their own. Several training sessions have been held and have been attended by a total of 101 ERCS staff and volunteers. Additionally, a PHAST tool kit has been developed for the use by volunteers. The toolkit consists of drawings made by local artists to reflect the local culture and conditions. The materials will be vital for helping group participants to develop skills and confidence to think problems through, to identify solutions and to plan for change.

The ERCS also procured and distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets (16,900 nets in Amhara Region), as there were concerns that the risk of vector-borne diseases would increase if adequate prevention and control measures were not initiated timely. The efforts, undertaken by the National Society, have contributed to maintaining a stable health condition among the flood-affected populations. Diarrhoea and malaria cases in the targeted areas have also reduced.

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Water supply and sanitation

Objective: Reduced risk for water and sanitation-related diseases through increased access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation. *[Activities under this objective have been completed].*

Progress and impact

As an emergency measure, the ERCS – supported by the Federation – distributed sachets of water purification chemicals, water jugs (necessary to measure water purification chemicals) and jerry cans to 7,000 households sheltered in the temporary camps in Amhara region so as to contain outbreaks of waterborne diseases. The sachets and jugs were purchased internationally by the Federation. These efforts have substantially reduced exposure of the targeted groups to health risks.

Contingency planning: Disaster stocks and logistics

Health kits

Objective: To enable a response to immediate emergency health needs upon the request of national health authorities (Ministry of Health) in health emergencies such as AWD or natural disasters. *[Activities under this objective have been completed].*

Progress and impact

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

Table 2: Total number of cholera and emergency health kits distributed by the ERCS (per region)

Regions	Number of cholera kits	Emergency health kits
Oromia	5	1
Amhara	2	1
SNNP	1	0
Total	8	2

Objective: To build the capacity to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the needs which are likely to emerge during the continuation of heavy rains. *[Activities under this objective have been partially completed].*

Progress and impact

To help the flood-affected communities to become more self-sufficient and minimize their dependence on food assistance, the ERCS arranged for the procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of 196.3 tonnes of seeds to local farmers. The seeds were chosen from local varieties and were procured locally. In total, 6,359 households were supported to cultivate their land. The table below shows the details of the seeds distributions.

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

Woreda	Seed type	Quantity (tonnes)	Number of households supported
Dembla	Chick peas	133.7	4,007
	Fenugreek	8.1	1,269
Achefer	Chick peas	51.5	933
	Lentils	3.0	150
Total	1,963	196.3	6,359

**After identification of beneficiaries, the ERCS regional and zonal branches will distribute agricultural tools to the flood-affected populations.

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National Society capacity building

Objective: To contribute to restoring the National Society's disaster response capacity. *[Activities under this objective have been partially completed].*

Progress and impact

The Federation, through its logistics units in Dubai and Nairobi, arranged for the procurement of 6,200 blankets, 55 rolls of plastics sheeting, 8,500 sleeping mats and cooking sets (6,620 cooking pots, 5,300 tea pots and 6,620 plastic cups), 5,200 water jerry cans, 6,620 water jugs, 10,540 insecticide-treated nets and 7.5 tonnes of high energy biscuits to replenish the emergency stocks of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. However, more efforts are required to re-establish the ERCS initial capacity by procuring more non-food items.

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

Objective: To enhance the preparedness and response capacity of local branches in floods-affected areas. *[Activities under this objective have been completed].*

Progress and impact

In March 2007, the Federation's regional disaster management department in Nairobi facilitated a six-day training in disaster management for the ERCS staff and volunteers. The training was held in Bahir Dar, Amhara Region, and was attended by 26 participants from various flood-affected branches. It aimed at enhancing the ERCS capacity to prepare for, mitigate and respond to disasters. The agenda included sessions on the Seville Agreement, the Federation's Strategy 2010, discussions on indigenous/contemporary early warning systems, the importance of contingency planning and coordination, planning and implementation of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA); VCA is one of the risk analysis tools used by National Societies in planning their disaster management efforts. The trainees were also introduced to various Federation disaster response tools, including the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), Emergency Appeals, National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs), Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs), Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs).

Current Needs

Floodwaters have receded in most flood-affected areas and people have returned to their homes, farms and pastures and started rebuilding. All camps that sheltered the displaced populations have now been closed. The priority now is to assist the people to regain control of their lives and become economically self-sufficient. Recent assessments highlight several gaps in the overall response, as outlined below.

Access to safe water remains critical: To ensure the families have a sustained access to safe water, new wells must be constructed and mechanisms established to allow community maintenance of the water sources. Contamination of water supplies is creating a heightened risk of disease outbreaks and undermines efforts to improve public health. In Ethiopia, one out of six children dies before their fifth birthday; diarrhoea, a water-borne disease, is attributable to over 22 per cent of these deaths.

The ERCS is in the process of constructing 56 traditional shallow wells. National Society staff and volunteers have already finalized all preparatory work, including assessment of the targeted areas as well as identification of the beneficiaries and location of the wells. The existing community participation systems have also been studied and will be applied when possible. The ERCS has now started the procurement process and the construction phase is estimated to last for 42 days.

Reducing vulnerability to water-borne diseases and improving sanitary conditions remains a priority: Poor sanitary conditions, lack of access to water, inadequate practices and lack of awareness, coupled with an intolerably hot climate encourage the spread of communicable diseases. Promotion of better hygiene practices and use of latrines is seen to be another priority. Volunteers trained by the ERCS on the PHAST methodology need support to engage with their communities to share knowledge and to train more volunteers.

Revised plan of action

Water and sanitation

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society is supporting the construction of 56 shallow wells in Amhara Region (36 in South Gondar and 20 in North Gondar) to ensure that some 37,865 people (7,573 households) have a sustained access to safe water. Community participation is an important element of the Red Cross efforts and the targeted beneficiaries will be mobilized to take part in monitoring the construction process. Where possible, the communities will be encouraged to contribute 10 percent of the total cost, which will be retained by a community committee to cover the expenses related to the maintenance of the water points. This, it is believed, will enhance the sense of ownership and sustainability of the project. Where not feasible, the Red Cross will contract local companies. The ERCS has assigned a coordinator in each targeted Woreda to supervise the construction process and recruited a water and sanitation engineer who is in charge of the overall management of the well and latrine construction exercise.

The role of women in water management will be proactively promoted. Like in many parts of Africa, women in Ethiopia bear the main burden and are more vulnerable to water-borne diseases. By bringing wells closer to their homes, women will no longer need to walk long distances and spend hours waiting to fetch water. They will have more time for alternative occupations, such as income generating activities, and more importantly, their exposure to sexual violence and exploitation will be reduced.

In addition to the well construction, the ERCS is mobilizing its volunteers to engage with the local communities and encourage the use of latrines. The National Society will distribute sanitary platform (SanPlats) and train local residents on the construction of family latrines. Emphasis will be on applying the Sphere standards, and priority will be given to beneficiaries who voluntarily ask for the provision of latrines, since this is not yet fully assimilated by the local communities.

As indicated in the previous operations updates, on the 15 March 2007 the Federation signed a contract with European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) for the co-funding of the activities detailed in this revised plan of action. The ERCS is the implementing partner and receives support from the newly-appointed Federation head of sub-regional office based in Addis Ababa, who has been posted at an acting capacity. The Federation has also recruited a programme delegate entirely dedicated to providing support to the ERCS in the implementation of the ECHO co-funded project. The ERCS and the Federation are committed to mobilize all available human, material and financial resources to complete the activities on time since the deadline for the completion of the related activities is 30 June 2007. As a result, the Federation is extending the operational timeframe of the Emergency Appeal until 30 September 2007 in order to ensure the sustainability of the project through provision of adequate training to the communities in the maintenance of the water points and latrines. The Red Cross will also continue performing PHAST dissemination activities.

The initial implementation scheme was to recruit artisans – community members trained by the government in masonry and construction of traditional wells – who would then recruit labourers to perform the work, while the ERCS would be in charge of the procurement process and delivery to the sites. Unfortunately, due to factors such as limited timeframe, approach of the rainy season and a lack of response, it has been decided to hire contractors in North Gondar. In South Gondar, the implementation shall be done using a combination of both systems.

North Gondar: After unsuccessfully tendering for Artisans, the ERCS zonal branch and regional office have decided, in consultation with the Federation, to opt to hire contractors. On 24 April 2007, the advertisement for the contractors were posted on local boards, as is the practice in the region, and interested bidders had to purchase bid documents for each well to be constructed. To ensure transparency, the bids were opened by the Committee of Contracts (CoC) on 2 May 2007 in the presence of all bidders. Each bidder had provided a sealed original and a sealed copy of its offer; the copies are to be used in cases of disputes. Only the originals were opened and out of the 49 bid documents received, three were disqualified and 16 were selected.

The CoC was composed of the secretary of North Gondar Zonal branch of ERCS, the accountant of the zonal branch and the accountant from the regional office, the regional programme manager, and the zonal water bureau representative. The Federation programme delegate was present as an observer/adviser during the opening of the bids.

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By the end of the opening process, it appeared that eight wells have not been considered by any bidder, including one whole Kebele, due to the distance from the main road, the rocky nature of the soil and the level of water table (which is lower than the average). A separate solution will thus be explored for these wells. Contracts for the 14 wells which have received bids have been issued and the sites have been handed over to the contractors. The construction is expected to be completed within 42 days. Nevertheless, the critical phase is estimated to last 13 days (digging of the well and application of the concrete rings).

Most of the water committees have been identified at community level, in close cooperation with the local administrations, and water management trainings will be provided to all by the ERCS water and sanitation engineer. An operational office has been rented in Woreta, located between Gondar and Bahir Dar. The office is being equipped and the operation will be managed from there.

South Gondar: In South Gondar, the Artisans system has been retained. The tender was published on 10 April and opened on 17 April 2007. After several consultations, 19 bidders have been pre-selected. Contracts were expected to be signed during the week 7 to 11 May 2007, after the definition of the *modus operandi*. The procurement process was to be initiated in the same time.

Two warehouses are in the process of being rented out; storage capacities will also be considered at village level in order to avoid damage of materials by potential rains. The communities will be tasked to ensure the security of the purchased goods. Some construction material will be purchase from Bahir Dar while sand and gravel are only available through small suppliers, usually by the side of the main roads. A market assessment is being conducted in order to define whether hand pumps will be purchased locally, at regional or zonal level, or from Addis Ababa.

The ICRC has made available a 10-tonne truck to assist the ERCS and the Federation in transporting the construction material from the zonal warehouses to the sites. This support will allow the teams in the field to save significant time and resources.

Objective: To provide 37,865 people (7,573 households) in Amhara region (South and North Gondar) with a sustained access to safe water and adequate sanitation. [New Objective].

Activities:

- Identify sites for construction of wells;
- Mobilize communities to assist in the construction of 56 shallow wells fitted with hand pumps;
- Establish water committees and train them in water management;
- Procure and distribute 1,500 pilot sanitary platforms in North and South Gondar.

Expected results:

- The selected beneficiaries are provided with safe water;
- Outbreak of waterborne diseases is contained;
- Communities increasingly use latrines;
- Community management structure for the water and sanitation facilities are developed;
- Women are less exposed to sexual violence and abuse.

Hygiene promotion

Volunteers selected from within the targeted communities will be trained on the PHAST methodology and will be supported to organize sensitization campaigns in their villages. The engagement of the local inhabitants as agents of change will increase the impact and ensure the sustainability of Red Cross efforts. The ERCS will maintain contacts with the trained community members beyond the timeframe of the emergency operation as part of its ongoing health promotion and education programming.

Objective: To raise community awareness of personal and environmental hygiene in the targeted areas. [New Objective].

Activities:

- Develop PHAST tools to promote better hygiene in the target communities;
- Train community-based volunteers using the PHAST methodology;
- Organize household visits and hygiene promotion campaign by the PHAST-trained volunteers.

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Expected results

- There is a change in practices and attitudes amongst selected community members;
- Target communities increasingly practice basic hygiene rules such as washing hands.

Coordination

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society takes the lead in disaster response and coordination efforts for the Movement in all non-conflict areas in Ethiopia. The Federation Secretariat, through its Horn of Africa sub-regional office and the regional delegation in Nairobi, provides logistical, information technology (IT) and communications related support. The Federation acting head of sub-regional office and a programme delegate are offering technical support to the National Society, at national headquarters and field levels. A reporting delegate recently made a mission to Ethiopia and a finance delegate is expected soon to train the Federation staff in financial reporting and to assist the ERCS in improving its financial procedures. The Federation regional delegation in Nairobi will mobilize additional resources to ensure that the operation is not delayed any further.

Consultations with the government representatives at national and local levels continue to ensure that Red Cross action complements government efforts and is deployed where it is most needed. To avoid duplication, information on the needs, planned activities and gaps has been regularly exchanged with other actors working in the floods-affected regions. The ICRC has offered provide logistical support to this operation.

Monitoring and evaluation

The ERCS is responsible for day-to-day monitoring, primarily at branch level, but supervised closely by the national headquarters. The branches will prepare regular reports to analyze the progress made, to identify constraints and to find appropriate solutions. Joint Federation and National Society teams will visit the operation sites periodically to help identify problems and where necessary resolve them. The situation will be reported via operations updates that will be published on the Federation's public web site.

At the end of the operation, a joint ERCS and Federation team (including the representatives from the Federation's regional delegation in Nairobi specialized in water, sanitation and food security) will facilitate an end-review to capture and reflect on lessons learned. The team will trace actions, decisions and consultations undertaken within the operation and reflect on operational as well as strategic issues related to coordination between the Movement partners. Specifically, it will study and make suggestions on how to improve coordination in emergencies – what are the responsibilities, competencies, and accountabilities required to make it successful. Partner National Societies will be invited to join the discussions.

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the National Society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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

Annex 1.**List of relief items distributed by the ERCS in the flood-affected areas (From August to December 2006)**

Relief items	Unit	No. of beneficiaries	Amhara Region	Oromia region	Somali Region	SNNP	Tigray Region	Dire-Dawa	Afar Region	Total
Blankets	Pieces	8,235	7,570	2,900	1,000	1,000	-	4,000	-	16,470
Bed sheets	Pieces	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Mosquito nets	Pieces	11,300	13,900	1,500	3,000	2,200	2,000	-	,1000	23,600
Water jerry cans	Pieces	10,496	4,692	204	2,000	1,600	-	1,500	500	10,496
Cooking pots	Pieces	7,509	3,209	200	1,000	1,600	-	1,500	-	7,509
Tea pots	Pieces	9,141	5,050	100	891	1,600	-	1,500	-	9,141
Water jugs	Pieces	6,549	5,049		-		-	1,500	-	6,549
Bowels	Pieces	1500			-		-	1,500	-	1,500
Plastic plates	Pieces	2,776	1,000	704	-	6,400	-	3,000	-	11,104
Plastic cups	Pieces	4,181	6,620	704	-	6,400	-	3,000	-	16,724
Plastic sheeting	Rolls	650	10	25	-	15	-	10	5	65
Tarpaulins (4X6m)	Pieces	6,224	5,624	-	-	600	-	-	-	6,224
H.E biscuits	Tonnes	7,287	4.05	-	-	21.6	-	1.5	2	29.15
Canned food (100 tins)	Cartons	1,500		-	-		-	103	-	103
Cholera kits	Kits	9,000	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	9
Emergency health kits	Kits	10,000	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ringer lactate	Units	3,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Infusion sets	Units	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET003 - ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRET003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		3,715,518				3,715,518
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		105,756				105,756
British Red Cross		117,117				117,117
Canadian Red Cross Society		404,663				404,663
Danish Red Cross		161,449				161,449
Echo (01009)		732,600				732,600
Finnish Red Cross		143,338				143,338
Irish Red Cross Society		126,143				126,143
Japanese Red Cross Society		173,600				173,600
Monaco Red Cross		23,700				23,700
Netherlands Red Cross		63,200				63,200
Swedish Red Cross		170,571				170,571
United Arab Emirates - Private Dono		1,875				1,875
C1. Cash contributions		2,224,013				2,224,013
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross		1,607				1,607
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		25,238				25,238
German Red Cross		51,942				51,942
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		78,786				78,786
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
American Red Cross		19,460				19,460
Finnish Red Cross		3,667				3,667
C5. Inkind Personnel		23,127				23,127
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		2,325,926				2,325,926
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,325,926				2,325,926

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		2,325,926				2,325,926
E. Expenditure		-1,511,388				-1,511,388
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		814,538				814,538

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			4,375,201				4,375,201	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	152,000		33,823				33,823	118,177
Clothing & textiles	360,000		145,929				145,929	214,071
Food	57,000		73				73	56,927
Seeds, Plants	400,000							400,000
Water & Sanitation	502,000		57,929				57,929	444,071
Medical & First Aid	884,803		135,823				135,823	748,980
Teaching Materials	115,000							115,000
Utensils & Tools	390,000		87,307				87,307	302,693
Other Supplies & Services	290,000		3,055				3,055	286,945
Total Supplies	3,150,803		463,939				463,939	2,686,864
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	100,000							100,000
Computers & Telecom			24,571				24,571	-24,571
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			6,120				6,120	-6,120
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	100,000		30,691				30,691	69,309
Transport & Storage								
Storage	124,500		30,412				30,412	94,088
Distribution & Monitoring	195,500		215,272				215,272	-19,772
Transport & Vehicle Costs	153,250		11,630				11,630	141,620
Total Transport & Storage	473,250		257,314				257,314	215,936
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	37,200		23,249				23,249	13,951
Delegate Benefits	60,000		66,537				66,537	-6,537
National Staff	19,600		1,263				1,263	18,337
National Society Staff	13,000		4,099				4,099	8,901
Consultants	24,500		19,316				19,316	5,184
Total Personnel Expenditures	154,300		114,464				114,464	39,836
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	62,000		259				259	61,741
Total Workshops & Training	62,000		259				259	61,741
General Expenditure								
Travel	68,700		47,114				47,114	21,586
Information & Public Relation	4,500		65				65	4,435
Office Costs	25,800		7,453				7,453	18,347
Communications	38,460		34,239				34,239	4,221
Professional Fees	1,000		49				49	951
Financial Charges	1,500		396				396	1,104
Other General Expenses	10,500		692				692	9,808
Total General Expenditure	150,460		90,008				90,008	60,452
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			456,000				456,000	-456,000
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers			456,000				456,000	-456,000
Program Support								
Program Support	284,388		98,143				98,143	186,246
Total Program Support	284,388		98,143				98,143	186,246
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			571				571	-571
Total Operational Provisions			571				571	-571
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,715,518		1,511,388				1,511,388	2,204,130
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,204,130				2,204,130	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET003 - ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/12
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MDRET003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Disaster Management							
PET006	2006 Dire Dawa Floods	0	2,325,926	-1,511,388	814,538	3,715,518	2,204,130
PET007	2006 Omo Floods	0	0	0	0		0
Sub-Total Disaster Management		0	2,325,926	-1,511,388	814,538	3,715,518	2,204,130
Total	ETHIOPIA: FLOODS	0	2,325,926	-1,511,388	814,538	3,715,518	2,204,130