

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

Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

GLIDE no. FL-2007-000145-ETH

14 September 2007

ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

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 185 countries.

In Brief

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 941,088 (USD 782,284 OR EUR 572,438) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 42,200 BENEFICIARIES FOR 6 MONTHS.

[<Click here to link directly to the attached appeal budget and here to link to the attached map>](#)

CHF 99,654 (USD 82,769 or EUR 60,396) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate an immediate response to the Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak in Oromia Region.

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

The situation

Torrential rains in Ethiopia have caused rivers and lakes to overflow, resulting in extensive flooding. Several human lives have been claimed while livestock deaths and destruction to crops and food stocks have been recorded. Reports from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicate that the widespread flooding has affected approximately 138,000 people across Ethiopia, with 7,200 families forced to vacate their houses and seek shelter in safer and higher areas. The displaced families are presently receiving assistance from local and international humanitarian organizations present in the country, coordinated by the Ethiopian government and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Confirmed reports indicate that the most affected regions are the Southern Nations and Nationalities People's Region (SNNP) and Gambella, located on the south and west of Addis Ababa respectively. Recent information received by the Gambella regional branch of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) indicate that more than 40,000 people have been affected by the floods in the area, with over 8,000 displaced. In late August, local media reports indicated that two children had been killed and over 2,000 households displaced when floods swept off their homes in Amhara Region. In addition, more than 614 hectares of crops were



Up to 138,000 people have been affected by floods across Ethiopia. Rescuers, including Red Cross volunteers, have evacuated several affected people to safer areas.

displaced. In late August, local media reports indicated that two children had been killed and over 2,000 households displaced when floods swept off their homes in Amhara Region. In addition, more than 614 hectares of crops were

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

destroyed when the River Megech burst its banks and inundated farms and grazing land. Furthermore, local rivers such as Omo, Gilo and Blue Nile are real threats to the surrounding communities in case the situation deteriorates. With this in mind, projections by the Amhara Regional Disaster Response Team of the Ethiopian government – outlined in its floods contingency plan for 2007 – indicate that at least 78,400 people are likely to be affected in Amhara.

Table 1: Comparative estimates of people affected by floods in 2007 vis-à-vis the 2006 floods

Zone	Flood-affected people (in 2006)			2007 Flood projections mild-case scenario (most likely)		
	Affected people	Displaced		Affected people	Displaced people	Displaced households
		People	Households			
West Gojjam	3,300	500	100	2,640	400	80
South Gondar	71,400	23,700	4,740	57,120	18,960	3,792
East Gojjam	300	0	0	240	0	0
Oromia	6,700	5,700	1,140	5,360	4,560	912
North Gondar	9,200	4,300	860	7,360	3,440	688
North Shoa	4,600	3,600	720	3,680	2,880	576
South Wollo	900	0	0	720	0	0
North Wollo	100	100	20	80	80	16
Wag Hamra	1,500	100	20	1,200	80	16
Total	98,000	38,000	7,600	78,400	30,400	6,080

According to local authorities, following flooding along the Wotio River in Oromia Region in the south east, rescuers used motorboats to save some 4,000 agro-pastoralists trapped in Erbor locality. Hundreds of families had been surrounded when the Wotio River burst its banks. Initially, the rescuers were able to move 1,800 people away from danger.

Weather forecasts by the Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency show that heavy rains, sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms and hailstones, are likely to persist in the coming days across the western half and central portions of Ethiopia. Concerns have been expressed about the risk of further flooding (including in areas traditionally perceived as safe), particularly in western parts of the country, as the rains continue. Some of the areas which are likely to receive more rains are Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and SNNP. Arba Minch and Dilla towns in SNNP Region received 52 mm and 36 mm of rain respectively on 10 September alone and are, therefore, at risk of further flooding because the nearby Lake Abaya could overflow.

Flooding is inevitable in some areas of Ethiopia during the main rainy season which extends from June to September; the season is characterized by high amounts of rain with wide distribution. Flooding is normally expected in some areas of Humera in Tigray (North), around Lake Tana and Oromia zone of Amhara, zones 1 and 3 of Afar, Gode, Afder and Liben zones of Somalia, east and southwest Shoa of Oromia Region, South Omo zone of SNNP, Gambella, Itang and Jikawo woredas of Gambella Region.

An analysis of the trend – and especially looking at the most recent flooding which affected the country in 2005 and 2006 – it appears that two types of floods affect Ethiopia; flash floods and river floods. Flash floods typically happen in lowland areas of the country after heavy rains drench the highlands. The rainwater flows down to lowlands at great speed and force, often without warning and giving no time for the affected to organize adequate preventive measures. The overflow results in considerable loss of human lives and property and damage to infrastructure. When areas with high concentration of human settlements and infrastructure are affected, the damages lead to major displacements and destruction. The disaster experienced in Dire-Dawa in 2006 is the most typical example of flash flooding. On the other hand, much of the flood disasters in Ethiopia are related to rivers that overflow and burst their banks due to heavy rains and inundate lowland plains. The 2006 flooding that occurred in Southern Omo zone of SNNP, Gode and Afder zones of Somali, and most parts of Gambella regions are some examples of river flooding.

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

Ethiopia's neighbour, Sudan, is also experiencing unusually severe flooding as tributaries that flow from the Ethiopian highlands have burst their banks following the heavy rains. The floodwater feeds into rivers that pass through Sudan, such as the River Gash.

Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)

In addition to flooding, the Oromia Region has been affected by acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). As a result of the excessive rainfall and floods, numerous families have been temporarily displaced and forced to seek shelter in poor quality settlements. Since sanitation facilities have been damaged or destroyed, access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities is very poor. Such a situation has increased the risk of the spread of AWD, especially in Oromia Region.

Latest reports from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) indicate a total of 3,680 AWD cases and 63 related deaths between 25 June and 21 August 2007. This figure translates to an average rate of 64 cases per day for the 57 days. However, the infection rates declined by 35 per cent between 7 and 21 August, with disaggregated data showing a male to female ratio of 10 to 12; the age group of 15 to 44 years has the highest number of both males and females registered with AWD.

Table 2: Acute Watery Diarrhoea statistics in Oromia Region (25 June up to 21 August, 2007) **

Affected Zones	Affected Woredas	Affected Kebeles	New cases between 7 and 21 August, 2007 (disaggregated)			Cumulative total cases and deaths: 25 June-21 August, 2007	
			Males	Females	Total	Cases	Deaths
Arsi	8	66	79	86	165	482	5
Bale	5	30	2	4	6	118	9
Borena	5	38	38	46	84	644	8
Guji	3	35	4	8	12	666	5
East Shoa	2	41	7	9	16	316	0
East Hararghe	12	59	7	16	23	468	18
West Hararghe	1	11	7	4	11	143	3
South West Shoa	4	26	1	2	3	843	15
Total	40	306	145	175	320	3,680	63

**Source: Oromia Regional Government Health Bureau

Red Cross Red Crescent action so far

In order to curb the spread of AWD, the regional government requested for assistance from humanitarian organizations present. At the request of the ERCS, the Federation allocated CHF 99,654 from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to allow the National Society to rapidly respond to urgent needs. For more details, please refer to DREF Bulletin no MDRET004 available at page: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/07/MDRET004.pdf>

The ERCS, with support from the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone office in Nairobi and Geneva Secretariat, had requested for ten AWD kits; six have already been received (four from Nairobi and two from Denmark). In addition, the ERCS is procuring ringer lactate, oral re-hydration salts (ORS), water purification products. The National Society has also mobilized participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Technology (PHAST) trainers from other regions, some of whom have been deployed to Oromia in order to provide PHAST training sessions to targeted communities. Ten ERCS members of staff who received the PHAST training of trainers (ToT) are expected to be mobilized. Out of these, five will come from Amhara, two from SNNP and three from Oromia region. A PHAST orientation meeting was held at the ERCS's headquarters on 5 September 2007. An assessment team has been dispatched to Afar region where alarming reports have been received.

Capitalizing on its previous experience in addressing similar situations, the ERCS flood response efforts are mostly concentrated in Amhara Region. The National Society is in the final phase of implementing a major project funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO). A rapid response has already been implemented to the benefit of the most vulnerable. The society, with support from the International Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is organizing shipment of essential non-food items to the area.

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

The needs

The Ethiopian government's Amhara Regional Disaster Team has released an official floods contingency plan for year 2007. The plan has been shared with various stakeholders as a reference tool for flood interventions in the region. The contingency plan proposes two possible scenarios; a "mild-case scenario" – also described as the most likely – and the "worst-case scenario", described as least likely. It estimates the need for approximately USD 4 million to address the anticipated emergency relief and recovery needs of up to 78,400 people (see Table 1 on page 2 for detailed figures).

Immediate needs

Water and sanitation (WatSan) and shelter needs are the most urgent. Many people have been displaced from their homes and there has been a disruption in the flow of treated water due to blocked or contaminated water supply systems.

Longer-term needs

Needs assessments will be conducted at a later stage to define how the Ethiopian Red Cross Society can efficiently assist flood-affected people return to their normal lives and re-establish their coping mechanisms.

Coordination

The ERCS is participating in coordination meetings organized by the Government of Ethiopia in collaboration with OCHA. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) has the lead role for all flood-related interventions while the Ministry of Health (MoH) is coordinating response to the AWD outbreak in close cooperation with the concerned regional governments. At field level, all Red Cross branches are working closely with regional and zonal authorities and participate in coordination meetings organized by those authorities.

In close coordination with the DPPA, the National Society has responded to immediate needs by providing non-food items (NFI) and, in some cases, basic food items to vulnerable people in Dera and Libo Kem-Kem (which are woredas of Amhara Region) and in Gambella.

Table 3: Items distributed by the ERCS from 20 to 28 August 2007

Items	Dera	Libo Kem-Kem	Gambella	Awassa	Antsokia Gemza	Kemisse	Total
Cooking oil* (litres)	300	750	0	0	0	0	1,050
Wheat flour* (kg)	7,550	18,700	0	4,000	0	0	30,250
High energy biscuits* (kg)	2,250	4,365	0	0	0	1,000	7,615
Blankets	1,000	1,000	0	9,600	260	884	12,744
Soap (bars)	2,000	0	3,000	0	1,300	0	6,300
Jerry cans	500	500	0	0	0	0	1,000
Tarpaulins	1,000	0	600	80	260	442	2,382
Water guard (litres)	1,000	0	1,200	0	0	0	2,200
Plastic cups	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,800
Plastic plates	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,800
Mosquito nets	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
Cooking pots	0	0	600	0	0	0	600
Tea pots	0	0	600	0	0	0	600
Sleeping mats	0	0	0	0	260	884	1,144

* Cooking oil and wheat flour have been procured locally by the ERCS office in Bahir Dar, while high energy biscuits have been sent by the ERCS headquarters.

The Federation sub-zone office in Addis Ababa is participating in coordination meetings that are held every morning with the ERCS Secretary General and the heads of disaster management and health departments. The Federation's Eastern Africa Zone office in Nairobi has been providing technical support to the ERCS from the initial stages of the operation. In addition, ICRC is playing a major role by availing its logistical resources. The support has enabled ERCS to rapidly and efficiently assist the most vulnerable by transporting food and non-food

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

items (NFI) to affected areas. ICRC trucks have transported 6.615 tonnes of high-energy biscuits to Amhara region, as well as 3,000 pieces of soap, 600 tarpaulins, 1,800 plastic cups and plates, 1,200 mosquito nets, 1,200 litres of Water Guard, and 600 cooking and tea pots to Gambella region.

The proposed operation

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society is implementing its initial response using funds from other sources and has already carried out several activities. It is expected that appeal [MDRET003](#) will be closed by end of September 2007. With its appeal coverage topping 71 per cent, donors who have generously contributed will be requested to allow the Federation to reallocate the remaining funds to this emergency operation.

Areas of intervention under consideration are broad and will allow the ERCS to maintain an adequate level of flexibility in designing of a most appropriate response to the current disaster. The operation will focus on health interventions, including controlling the spread of AWD, WatSan interventions and building the capacity the National Society. The disaster preparedness stocks of the ERCS will be beefed up.

Goal: The humanitarian needs of communities affected by floods and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) are addressed.

Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Objective 1: To replenish Ethiopian Red Cross Society's non-food items stocks for 5,000 households in order to allow for timely and adequate response to future potential disasters.

Expected results:

- The capacity of the ERCS to respond timely to disasters is enhanced and maintained;
- ERCS disaster preparedness stocks are replenished and pre-positioned in selected strategic regions.

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- Select strategic locations for pre-positioning of relief items;
- Procure 5,000 jerry cans, 10,000 mosquito nets, 10,000 blankets, 5,000 tarpaulins, 5,000 cooking pots and 5,000 tea pots;
- Transport relief items to selected locations.

In addition to the existing Federation Framework Agreements, the ERCS has identified potential in-country NFI suppliers, mainly government-owned companies. This contingency measure will allow the National Society to carry out tendering in line with Federation procurement procedures while maintaining full respect of its own procurement procedures. Part of the NFI purchased – sufficient to serve 25,000 beneficiaries (5,000 households) – will be pre-positioned in strategic locations. The pre-positioning will allow the National Society to respond timely to future potential disasters and avoid delays in transporting the items to affected locations. When the need for the items arises, the National Society will dispatch them to selected locations, in collaboration with government local authorities and other stakeholders.

Health and hygiene promotion

Objective 2: To control and mitigate the spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in eight zones of Oromia Region.

Expected results:

- Cases of AWD are minimized and controlled;
- There is improved quality and effective case management at the case treatment centres (CTCs).

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO, select the ten CTCs to be supported;
- Support effective case management activities in 10 CTCs;
- Mobilize ERCS volunteers to address gaps in the CTCs;

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

- Procure Ringer Lactate, oral re-hydration salts (ORS), water treatment products and 10 AWD kits;
- Transport purchased items to the CTCs;
- Construct temporary latrines in the CTCs;
- Conduct monitoring activities on the evolution of AWD;
- Provide weekly reports to the ERCS health and care department.

The health department of the ERCS, in close cooperation with Oromia Health Bureau and with the regional and zonal branches, will first identify areas with most severe cases, and jointly define which case treatment centres will be supported by Red Cross volunteers. The ERCS procurement unit will then procure and transport items to identified CTCs. The water and sanitation unit of the health department will also provide temporary latrines to selected CTCs.

Objective 3: To contribute towards improving the health status and hygiene awareness among the flood-affected population in Oromia Region.

Expected results:

- Increased hygiene awareness among the population affected by floods;
- As a result of increased hygiene awareness, key caretakers adhere to essential hygiene practices (at personal and domestic levels);
- Increased latrine demand and usage, and created sense of ownership at household level;
- AWD cases at community and household levels are identified and referred to CTCs within the shortest time possible.

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- Conduct AWD assessments in affected areas;
- Set up surveillance and case identification mechanisms;
- Refer suspected cases to case treatment centres;
- Train ERCS volunteers on case identification and treatment of mild cases;
- Provide PHAST training to ERCS volunteers from affected communities, at the branch level (zones and kebeles);
- Conduct PHAST sessions and monitor level of adherence to safe hygiene behaviour in the next 6 months.
- Design and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials and conduct AWD prevention campaigns;
- Supply and distribute water treatment products and train beneficiaries at the household level on how to use them;
- Provide ORS as part of oral re-hydration therapy (ORT) for the management of mild cases in the affected households;
- Provide weekly reports to the ERCS health and care department.

The ERCS health and sanitation specialists will conduct needs assessments in affected woredas; information collected will then be made available to health offices and other stakeholders. Red Cross volunteers will be trained in identification of AWD cases, sensitization on prevention and control of the disease, ORT, provision of assistance to mild cases and referral of severe cases to CTCs.

A PHAST orientation workshop was conducted at the ERCS headquarters on 5 September 2007 and 10 of the PHAST trainers have been deployed to Oromia region. A targeted 160 ERCS volunteers from 16 Kebeles of 8 zones of Oromia region will be trained as PHAST trainers of trainers (ToT). The trained volunteers will use the skills acquired to conduct PHAST sessions at community level, targeting at least 3,200 community volunteers; each community volunteer will then target at least six people. In total, 19,200 people will participate in PHAST session during the next 6 months.

Objective 4: To reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases by providing safe water and adequate sanitation facilities.

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

Expected results:

- Improved access to adequate safe water in affected locations;
- Reduced incidence of waterborne diseases among the flood-affected communities;
- Public sanitation facilities are provided at selected places, including schools

Activities planned to reach the objective:

- Conduct sanitation facilities needs assessments in close cooperation with local health offices;
- Evaluate existing sanitation facilities and common practices;
- Provide training in latrines construction and maintenance to targeted beneficiaries;
- Conduct PHAST training for beneficiaries provided with sanitation facilities;
- Design and construct 10 ecological sanitation (Ecosan) latrines each in five locations, as a pilot scheme;
- Constitute sanitation committees in selected communities;
- Provide weekly reports to the health and care department of the ERCS.

The procurement unit of the ERCS headquarters will purchase the WatSan facilities outlined above and dispatch them to targeted locations. Initial needs assessments will be conducted in order to define the needs to be provided to communities at most risk of waterborne diseases. Ecosan pilot latrines will be designed in close cooperation with the WatSan unit of the Federation Zone in Nairobi and the regional and zonal water offices. If the test is successful, the latrines will be rolled out as part of further sanitation projects in Ethiopia.

Logistics

The Federation's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai will provide technical support to ERCS in the procurement of relief items. The unit will liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to ensure that the logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible. A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table will be made available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). In relation to mobilizing specific relief items, partners should coordinate with this unit regarding outstanding needs. The RLU will also provide shipping instructions; a consignment tracking number will be issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation area.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The ERCS has a well established and experienced communication and information department which was mobilized immediately the disaster struck. Photographers/cameramen have been deployed to the field in order to gather material (films and photographs) on the ERCS's response; they will be used to advocate for support to the National Society via the national and regional media. The ERCS will give particular attention to providing accurate and timely reports and news stories. Related documents will be published on the ERCS and Federation websites.

Capacity of the National Society

The ERCS is the largest indigenous humanitarian organization in Ethiopia. It has significant experience in responding to flood disasters, especially during the last three years. The National Society has a well established disaster management department. After a major reorganization, its health department is now fully operational and is actively organizing response to the AWD outbreak affecting Oromia Region. Nevertheless, the ERCS aims at further improvement and reorganization in order to handle flood disasters more effectively; this will be addressed through provision of improved implementation and monitoring tools to the disaster management and health teams.

Capacity of the Federation

The Federation's sub-zone office in Ethiopia is comprised of an acting head of office, a finance and administration officer and administration officer. In addition, there is a temporary programme delegate based in Amhara Region. A finance and administration delegate is expected to be deployed to Djibouti soon. The Federation in-country team will be strengthened with a reporting delegate to ensure that donors receive regular reports on the implementation of the operation.

Through its disaster management and health departments, the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone office has been providing valuable support to the ERCS since the early stages of this operation. The Secretariat in Geneva closely monitors the situation and provides support and guidance when and where needed.

Ethiopia: Floods; Emergency Appeal no. MDRET004

Monitoring and evaluation

The ERCS national headquarters, in close collaboration with technical departments from the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone will conduct regular monitoring activities in order to ensure that the implementation of the operation is on course. Monitoring will be done in close coordination with other stakeholders to avoid duplication of activities. The ERCS health department is designing a monitoring format to be used by its staff and volunteers in order to have a standardized approach to data collection. With support from the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone office and Partner National Societies (PNS), a final evaluation will be carried out at the end of the operation.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Acting Director
Coordination and Programmes Department

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief* and is committed to the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)* in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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>

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **In Ethiopia:** Vincent Toutain, Acting Head of the Horn of Africa Sub-Zone Office; email: vincent.toutain@ifrc.org; phone + 251.11.551.43.17; fax + 251.11.551.28.88
- **In Kenya:** Dr. Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone, Nairobi; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; phone + 254.20.283.51.24; fax + 254.20.271.27.77
- **In Dubai RLU (for mobilization of relief items):** Amina Shaikh, Logistics Officer; email: amina.shaikh@ifrc.org; phone +971.50.458.48.72 and Ari Mantyvaara, Regional Logistics Coordinator, email: ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org; phone +971.50.458.32.54
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[<Budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

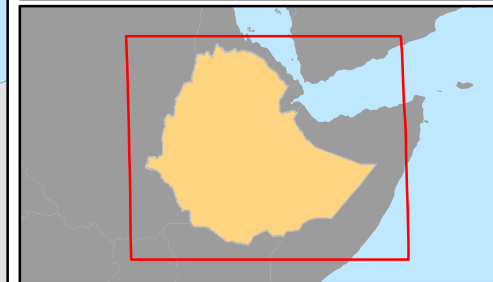
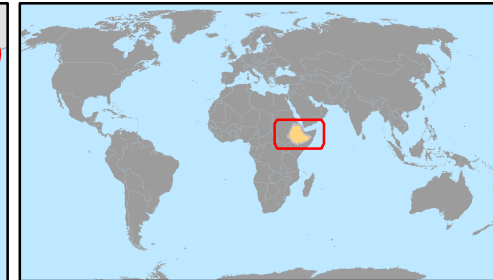
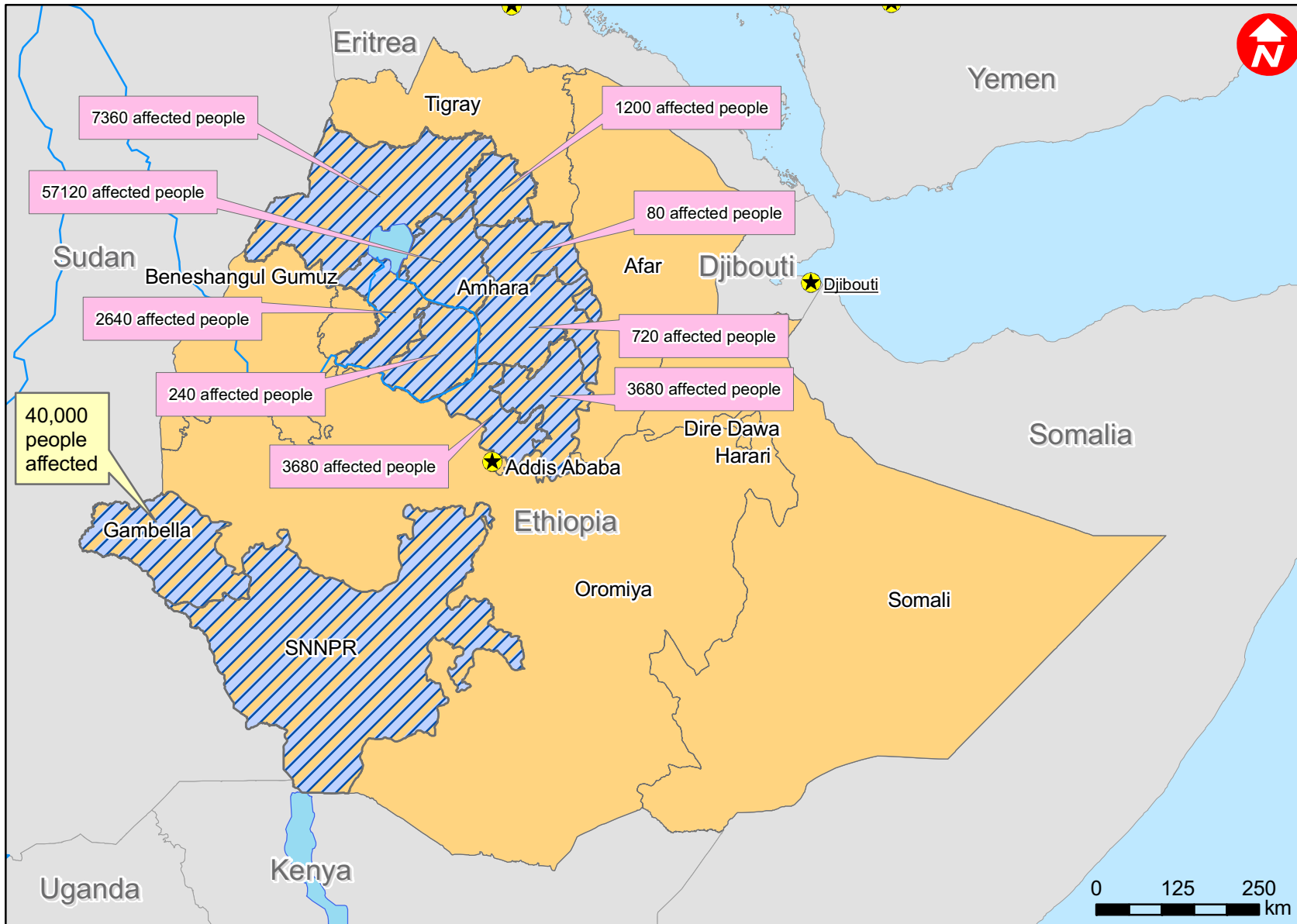
Appeal No: MDRET004

Ethiopia Floods 2007

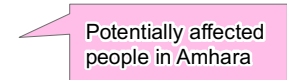
TYPE	VALUE
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF
Shelter	66,450
Clothing & textiles	186,100
Water & sanitation	32,823
Medical & first aid	204,819
Utensils & tools	108,322
Other relief supplies	2,780
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	601,294.00
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	57,437
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Distribution & storage & clearance	60,200
Transport & vehicle costs - Other	14,460
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
Expatriate staff	126,504
National staff	4,498
Workshops and Training	37,443
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	0
Information expenses	0
Communication	1,200
Administrative & general expenses	38,052
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	339,794.00
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	941,088.00
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	0
NET REQUEST	941,088.00



Ethiopia: Floods



 Most affected regions

 Potentially affected people in Amhara

0 125 250 km

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

Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, Federation