

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Ethiopia: Severe Food Shortages

Emergency appeal n° MDRET007  
GLIDE n° OT-2010-000016-ETH  
Operations update n° 1  
18 August, 2010

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 05 February to July 2010. This update represents a five-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 30,579,088 (USD 28.7m or EUR 20.8m) in cash, kind or services to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) in assisting 330,621 people for 12 months with food assistance, emergency water supply and sanitation facilities and livelihoods recovery.

**Appeal coverage:** 16%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- CHF 50,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the initial stage of this operation, particularly the deployment of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and field assessments led by ERCS.

**Summary:** This is an update on the primary stages of the operation, which focused on food aid interventions and limited distribution of seeds to the affected households. The slow inflow of funding support limited the scale of food aid actions in the three targeted zones. The areas prioritised by the National Society included East Hararghe Zone of Oromyia Region based on the needs.

This operations update also provides an overview of the food security situation in Ethiopia since the launch of the Emergency Appeal and presents the evolving situation in the field, as assessed by the FACT and the ERCS. It also covers coordination efforts and cooperation with various stakeholders including the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components, UN, EC and other stakeholders.

The Emergency Appeal has so far been supported multilaterally and bilaterally through contributions from Austrian British, Danish, China (Hong Kong branch), Finnish, Monaco, Japanese, Netherlands, and Swedish Red Cross and ECHO through recently approved/signed agreement between the IFRC and DG ECHO.



Ethiopian Red Cross Society volunteers distributing seeds to families in East Hararghe Zone in March 2010.

Photo: Ethiopia Red Cross

## The situation

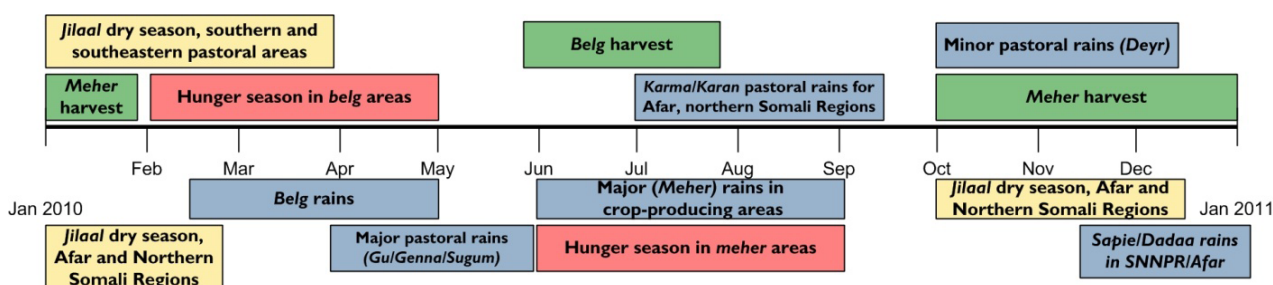
The Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) issued by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in October 2009 concluded that several seasons of persistent below-average rains had left 6.2 million people acutely in need of food assistance and support to facilitate their recovery. This figure of 6.2 million people in need was exceptionally high for the time of the year. Normally the need for foreign assistance is at its lowest in the last quarter of the year as the result of the Meher harvest, which is responsible for more than 85 percent of the country's annual cereal production, arrives in the local markets. The higher than normal figure of people in need reflects the failure of the February to June Belg season (rain and crop), the second year in a row that this had occurred in several parts of the country. The report thus illustrated that a significant part of the Ethiopian population was already in need of assistance and had a very limited capacity to cope with even more food shortage as a result of yet another season of failed 'kiremt' rains that were late, erratic and insufficient in almost 50 percent of the country. HRD issued by the Government of Ethiopia in January 2010 and presented to donors, partners and international community in the beginning of February 2010, confirmed existence of food shortages caused by failed 'kiremt' rains and concluded that 5.2 million people would need emergency food assistance in 2010.

The Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) completed *belg* multi-agency assessment and started debriefing regional authorities. *Gu* assessment in pastoralist areas has been completed in July 2010 and the report is being consolidated. The Belg/*Gu* assessment data will be used to revise HRD and identify emergency needs from July to December 2010.

Generally, performance of *Belg/Gu* rains in the first half of 2010 was normal or above normal, that has improved food security situation in *belg* and *gu* rainfall receiving areas. It has been estimated that in 2010, emergency food needs would decrease from 5.2 million due to the anticipated good crop production in *belg* areas.

With the prospect of having a good *belg* harvest, availability of green harvest and food distributions, and a forecasted normal *kiremt* (July to September) rains<sup>1</sup>, the market price of cereals decreased in *belg* producing areas. Lower prices on cereals have been reflected in bids submitted by the suppliers to ERCS procurement unit that generated considerable budgetary savings on procurement and primary transportation of food for ERCS operation. In *Kiremt* dependent areas, with the peak hunger season from June to September, the needs for food assistance remains or may increase in some Woredas (districts). *Kiremt* is the main rainy season for most parts of the country and is used for 90 to 95 percent of the total national crop production. The forecast and anticipated scenarios described above is confirmed by the FEWSNET Ethiopia (Food Security Outlook Update – June 2010).

Seasonal Calendar and Critical events timeline (source: FEWS NET)



Ethiopian Government has lifted a two-year ban on export of cereals such as maize and sorghum, following a good harvest, which has led to surpluses in the country. According to Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ethiopia is producing surplus in cereals and "export will definitely benefit all stakeholders in the export process, especially small-holder farmers"<sup>2</sup>. UN WFP is planning to start purchasing food from local smallholders within its Purchase for Progress (P4P) project at competitive prices for people in need in Ethiopia. ERCS was as well encouraged by the GoE to involve local suppliers in food procurement bids.

<sup>1</sup> National Meteorological Agency forecast

<sup>2</sup> The Daily Monitor newspaper no. 161

## Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC and ERCS are engaged in coordination efforts through clusters, various UNOCHA coordination mechanisms including task forces and working groups, as well as through bilateral discussions with UN Agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and donor community. The coordination efforts ensure proper exchange of information and effective communication. The IFRC supported ERCS in coordinating monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) within Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The MCM and close collaboration between Movement partners ensures coordination and more effective use of resources to adequately address humanitarian challenges in Ethiopia including food insecurity. Currently, the Spanish and German Red Cross are having integrated food security and livelihood programmes. Austrian Red Cross is active in water and sanitation working closely with ERCS. Finnish Red Cross has contributed to the operation by cash-for-goods at bilateral level fully covering one Woreda (district) with food items. All Red Cross and Red Crescent partners are operating in different geographical areas through bilateral projects.

Close cooperation has been established with ICRC Delegation in Ethiopia particularly in logistics support. ICRC made available their fleet (trucks) to transport seeds and rub hall (tent storage for the field operations). This is a name used in logistics to the operational area in East Hararghe.

The ERCS is a member of the Food Management Task Force of the GoE's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), the main coordinating body of all food security responses in Ethiopia. The National Society is also a member of and participates in all coordination platforms related to food interventions and relief in Ethiopia, and therefore ensured effective coordination with other actors including the WFP and the non-governmental organizations (NGO) consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP). The main coordination role is undertaken by the Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of MoARD. The ERCS is taking the lead in the operation, thus working closely with government authorities at all levels – federal, regional, zonal and local.

The ERCS/IFRC have been engaged in a dialogue with WFP to explore the potential of direct cooperation in the purchase and transport of food and sharing of logistics resources in selected field locations. The IFRC maintained regular contacts with DG ECHO office in Ethiopia and its field experts sharing information on activities and Red Cross and Red Crescent efforts to address humanitarian needs in Ethiopia.

After launching the Emergency Appeal, the IFRC initiated a number of meetings with major donors in Ethiopia in an effort to disseminate the planned activities, increase collaboration with donor agencies and enhance resource mobilisation. Meetings were held with German Embassy (in coordination with German Red Cross in Addis Ababa), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), United States Aid for International Development (USAID), OFDA and DG ECHO. The Emergency Appeal was shared with all major embassies and donor community in Ethiopia. Embassy of China visited the ERCS, expressed and informed about bilateral contribution to the operation on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Given the situation described above and responding to a request from the ERCS to support their ongoing efforts, the IFRC deployed FACT report confirmed existence of significant and exceptional deficits in food production in four visited areas. ERCS assessment team, supported by the IFRC FACT visited East Hararghe, West-Arsi, North Wollo and East Tigray between 1 to 11 December 2009 (locations that were selected in consultation with the Ethiopian Government, FEWSNET, WFP and its Vulnerability Assessment Mapping Unit). The report from this assessment formed the basis for launching an emergency appeal calling for resources to enable immediate response to the rapidly rising levels of malnutrition, which required food assistance to be provided for a period of six months starting in March 2010; the onset of the 2010 hunger season.

Considering the limited response to the Emergency Appeal in March-April 2010 priority, as indicated in the appeal document, was given to East Hararghe Zone of Oromiya region. Available funding did not allow ERCS/IFRC to expand operation in other targeted areas. The ERCS team, supported by the IFRC logistics delegate and logistics assistant, was deployed to the operational area in March-April 2010 to conduct detailed assessment on logistics, inform local branch and authorities about planned operation and mobilise volunteers.

In addition to logistics assessment, ERCS team looked at the possibilities of sourcing and conducting seeds distribution to identified households in close cooperation with local authorities. Seeds distribution took place in March-April 2010 in targeted Woredas of East Hararghe (please see details below in *Progress towards outcomes*).

Due to unconfirmed pledges for the operation, in March-April 2010 some of the previously identified areas were taken by JEOP for food interventions. After having discussed with DRMFSS at Federal and Regional levels, it was agreed that ERCS would operate in four Woredas in East Hararghe: Meyu, Gollo Oda, Kumbi and Fedis covering 41,280 beneficiaries with six rounds of food distributions. A confirmation letter from DRMFSS was issued and submitted to the ERCS. Consequently, these areas will not be covered by DRMFSS/WFP food interventions.

The procurement process that included local and international suppliers as well as considering offer made by the UN WFP has been finalised by end of June 2010. ERCS Procurement Unit and Committee of Contracts (CoC) recommended local suppliers considering lower price that included transportation to main four distribution hubs in East Hararghe: Fedis, Meyu, Gollo Oda and Kumbi. Deliveries and distribution of food items started in first week of July 2010.

In order to ensure effective and continuous support to ERCS and monitoring in implementing the operation, the Federation Horn of Africa operational team contracts have been extended until end of December 2010. At the moment the Federation team comprises of three expatriates and six national staff seconded by the ERCS.

### Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective 1: To improve nutritional status of the people affected by the drought in targeted zones of Oromiya and Amhara regions.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household access to food in targeted areas has improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS.</li> <li>Sourcing 27,695 MT of food (22,984MT of maize, 2,298MT of beans and 2,413MT of CSB) and 766,119Lt of cooking oil.</li> <li>Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>Contract local logistics providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> <li>Mobilise volunteers for beneficiary identification and relief distributions.</li> <li>Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including verification and validation.</li> <li>Distribute food up to 255,000 beneficiaries in East Hararge, West Arsi and North Wollo zones.</li> <li>Distribute supplementary food for families with children under 5-years of age, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women (35 percent of caseload).</li> <li>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

Available funding by March 2010 and anticipated contribution from DG ECHO allowed the ERCS and the IFRC to kick-start the operation in first priority operational area: East Hararghe Zone of Oromiya region. Initial plan was to set up operational hub in Hararge and operate in three Woredas: Bedeno, Meyu and Midhega. Initial plan was changed to four Woredas: Meyu, Fedis, Gollo Oda and Kumbi, after having number of coordination meetings with DRMFSS where it was advised to work in those new four Woredas. Bedeno and Midhega were already taken by JEOP. New operational areas were part of the six identified priority areas by the ERCS/IFRC assessment team in December 2009, therefore ERCS decided to operate in proposed areas. Two (Fedis and Meyu) out of four proposed locations are identified as priority by the GoE and other two as second priority. Total number of beneficiaries for this operation in East Hararghe is 41,280.

Six rounds of distributions will provide a standard ration of 15kg of cereals, 1.5kg of beans and 0.5 litre of cooking oil per beneficiary per month. In addition, 4.5kg of CSB will be distributed on a monthly basis to children under five, lactating and pregnant women, elderly, severely ill and disabled persons covering approximately 35 percent of the caseload. Total amount of food to be sourced for the operation is: 3,715 MT of cereals, 372 MT of beans, 123,840 litres of oil and 390 MT of CSB. The general ration supplies 2,050 kcal per person per day, while the supplementary ration (CSB) supplies an additional 570 kcal. The full basket will greatly contribute to efforts to stabilize the nutrition situation in targeted communities. Part of the operational needs including procurement of food items have been covered through bilateral donation from the Finnish Red Cross, which will cover Fedis Woreda with six rounds of distribution.

Initial plan for sourcing the food for the operation was to enter into partnership with WFP and access food items directly from WFP hubs in Dire Dawa. This cooperation would enable ERCS to start distributions as early as in April 2010 and would decrease transport costs for the operation. Due to limited funding level we could not secure sufficient funding to confirm exact number of beneficiaries and locations to WFP. Later, when operational areas had been identified, negotiations over agreement modality and prices took approx a month. Meanwhile, as agreed with the IFRC Logistics Unit and the ERCS, local and international tenders were open to get bids from potential suppliers and compare various options. Finally, after compiling comparative bid analysis, it was clear that local suppliers offered better prices which included transportation (primary transport) to operational areas. ERCS Tender Committee (TC) recommended local suppliers considering low price and potential savings from overall planned budget. Recommendations have been approved by the Federation's Committee of Contracts (CoC) in Geneva, Switzerland.

Meanwhile, in parallel to procurement process, ERCS team on the ground, supported by its headquarters disaster management officer deployed in the field, started and completed mobilisation of volunteers, identifying relevant field staff, verification of beneficiaries and ground preparation for relief interventions. The initial food deliveries took place in first week of July 2010 and distributions started in Fedis Woreda considering availability of storage space, logistics accessibility and number of beneficiaries.

**Challenges:**

The lack of initial funding for the operation did not allow ERCS/Federation in due time to identify operational areas and agree on number of beneficiaries as planned. Consequently, initial plan of starting food deliveries in April-May 2010 was postponed for June 2010. After securing funding for four woredas and informing DRMFSS about ERCS intentions to work in identified districts, procurement process took longer than planned and expected. Delays occurred due to local re-tendering in order to follow ERCS internal procurement procedures.

Continues rainy season may affect road conditions in the field, thus creating accessibility problems to distribution points and some operational areas. Gollo Oda and Kumbi woredas are particularly difficult to access due to remoteness and poor road conditions. ERCS and the Federation are looking at different options to ensure smooth implementation and working on contingency planning.

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective 2: Improved access to safe water and thus a reduced risk of water-related diseases for an estimated 23,700 families in four targeted zones – East Hararghe, West Arsi, North Wollo and Eastern Zone.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>East Hararge Zone, Oromiya Region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 44 community water technicians (two per water point) in water pump maintenance and repair.</li> <li>Provide team of two trained technicians with a kit for pump maintenance.</li> <li>Train 180 volunteers in PHAST (trainer of trainers) to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct PHAST trainings for communities.</li> <li>• Establish and train water management committees.</li> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water-borne diseases.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of water for households and livestock increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate four water ponds – one in each Woreda through cash for work.</li> <li>• Produce total of 600 san-plats (100 in each Woredas) and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 24 deep wells in Midhega (4), Meyu (6) and Golo Oda (14) Woredas.</li> <li>• Construct five roof catchments.</li> </ul>
<b>West Arsi, Oromiya region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 99 community members in water point management.</li> <li>• Conduct PHAST training of trainers (ToT) for 95 volunteers and cascade down to the communities.</li> <li>• Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability and accessibility of safe water for households and water for livestock improved in Shalla and Siraro Woredas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tankers for water storage.</li> <li>• Distribute jerry cans for 14,250 households.</li> <li>• Construct 33 roof catchment schemes.</li> <li>• Construction of spring water collection chamber.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of irrigation canal.</li> </ul>
<b>North Wollo, Amhara region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 45 community members in water point management.</li> <li>• Conduct PHAST ToT for 15 volunteers and cascade down to the communities.</li> <li>• Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of water for households and livestock increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate four springs/water points in Kobo Woreda.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate five hand dug wells in Kobo Woreda.</li> <li>• Constructing two single layer cattle trough in Kobo Woreda.</li> </ul>
<b>Easter Zone, Tigray</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 216 facilitators in PHAST ToT.</li> <li>• Cascade PHAST training for communities.</li> <li>• Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of water and awareness of communities in good hygiene practices increased in Astbi Womberta Woreda.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To rehabilitate and maintain 10 springs, 20 shallow wells, 7 hand-dug wells and 3 deep wells.</li> <li>• Distribute 200 san-plats to beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Establish and train water management committees through seven sessions.</li> <li>• Develop IEC material on prevention of AWD and other water-borne diseases.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

Due to limited resources at the beginning of the operation and giving priority to seeds distribution and setting up relief operation, water and sanitation activities will be implemented in the second stage of the operation as now funds are secured to implement activities in the field. ERCS water and sanitation unit is planning to conduct a field assessment in August 2010 and confirm activities planned through initial assessment and drew a plan of action.

### Challenges:

On-going rainy season may hamper full scale implementation of planned activities related to water and sanitation as field is difficult to access and rain prevents ERCS from implementing certain water point rehabilitation activities.

<b>Livelihood assistance</b>	
<b>Objective 3: Agricultural production for vulnerable farm households affected by drought restored and their livelihoods strengthened.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Nutritional status of targeted households improved through increased food production.	
East Hararghe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 11,040 households with seeds to restore agricultural production.</li> <li>• 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of sorghum and 30kg of beans distributed to individual households, covering in total 0.75 ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 10,439 households with agricultural tools (Harar spade).</li> </ul>
West Arsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize and 30kg of haricot beans seeds individually to 16,850 households, covering in total 0.75 hectares per family.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 100kg of fertilisers 11 individually to 16,850 households through a fertilizer for work scheme.</li> <li>• Conduct dry land farming training for communities.</li> <li>• Conduct seed multiplication training for communities and/or households.</li> <li>• Provide 1,150 goats (3 per female-headed household) to 550 households.</li> <li>• Provide 6,000 chickens to 1,000 female-headed households.</li> <li>• Conduct ToT in asset building techniques and management.</li> </ul>
North Wollo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize and 50kg of horse bean seeds individually to 12,887 households in Kobo Woreda, covering 0.75ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 100kg of fertilizers individually to 12,887 households in Kobo Woreda at fertilizer for work basis.</li> </ul>
Eastern Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 25 fruit tree (apple) seedling/cuttings and set of agricultural tools individually to selected 1,000 households.</li> <li>• Provide 75kg of wheat, 50kg of beans seeds and 100kg of fertilizers individually to 6,460 households, covering 0.75ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 1,292 cereals producing households with agricultural tools.</li> <li>• Provide 720 selected households with elephant grass cuttings to support the production of animal fodder.</li> <li>• Provide selected 200 households with modern beehives (two beehives per household) and related training.</li> <li>• Provide selected 200 households with cattle for fattening and conduct technical training for beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide selected 20 households with crossbreed cows and conduct relevant technical training for beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide selected 100 female headed households with five sheep per household and conduct workshop/training on asset building management.</li> </ul>
Livelihood of targeted HHs in Moyale and Wolayita protected and diversified.	
Moyale (Oromiya, Somali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of beans seeds individually to 7,020 households (Oromiya), covering 0.75ha per family</li> <li>• Provide two motorized mills for communities set up in strategic locations of the Woreda and managed by Woreda-approved agricultural cooperatives (Somali).</li> <li>• Distribute 1,170 Bee hives to 1,170 households.</li> <li>• Conduct training in basic veterinary services and train up to 90 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) in both, Oromiya and Somali regions.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate Dembi Sabante Dam in Oromiya side to serve 1,217 households.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate Elkur Rock Catchment in Somali side to provide water 600 households.</li> </ul>
Wolayita, SNNPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute 400 bee hives to 400 households.</li> <li>• Construct water catchment and water storage facilities.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

Simultaneously with preparing for food interventions in East Hararghe, ERCS gave high priority to start distribution of seeds to selected households in order to limit the duration of the expected food shortages wherever possible. With available funding at that time, a total of 26.6 MT improved variety of seeds distributed to selected households. Selection of the beneficiaries was done in close consultation with zonal agricultural office, Woreda development workers and with full participation of communities involved. Selection criteria was based on considering highly drought affected poor families, women-headed households, farmers with available plot of land sufficient for cropping to produce yield and farmers having good efforts for seeds multiplication for the area. As per recommendations from the Zone and Woreda agricultural experts, 3.5 MT Catumany maize, 19.6 MT of BH hybrid maize, 2.5 MT of sorghum, and 0.5 MT of haricot beans.

**Table 1: distribution of seeds in East Hararghe**

#	Woreda	No of beneficiaries	Catumany maize (MT)	Hybrid maize (MT)	Sorghum (MT)	Beans (MT)	Area coverage in Ha.
1	Fedis	1,974	0.7	19.6	2.5	0.5	1,132.8
2	Meyu	160	2	-	-	-	80
3	Gollo Oda	64	0.8	-	-	-	32

**Challenges:**

The initial plan of reaching 11,040 households with seeds and agricultural tools has not been met due to limited availability of seeds in the market. Improved seeds for farmers are available only through recommendation from the specialised government institution (seeds enterprise) in Ethiopia. Allocation of seeds to regional authorities had been already done in the beginning of 2010. ERCS managed to get only part of required seeds through recommendations from local authorities and agricultural experts.

<b>National Society Capacity Building</b>	
<b>Objective 4: ERCS capacity at Headquarters and branch levels to deliver more effective services to vulnerable people and respond to future emergencies has increased.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced capacity of the National Society and the branch office to better respond to future disasters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of information technology and communication equipment to branch office and Headquarters.</li> <li>Training to ERCS headquarters, branch personnel and volunteers on disaster management, logistics, finance and administration.</li> <li>Organise programme review meetings at branch and headquarters levels.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

Communication between National Society's branches and the headquarters is crucial factor in coordinating operation and keeping command line to ensure effective implementation of planned activities. Effective communication is essential for reporting and monitoring purposes as well as to keep partners updated on the developments affecting operation and planned activities. The ERCS information and technology (IT) unit has conducted basic assessment of IT capacity and needs at the headquarters level and results submitted to the IFRC Country Representation Office. Relevant resources will be provided by the IFRC to address those needs by procuring a server and communication equipment for the ERCS. IT/office equipment and furniture have been provided to ERCS East Hararghe Zonal branch to strengthen already existing branch capacities in managing humanitarian operations on the ground.

The ERCS disaster management department conducted number of trainings in East Hararghe zone for local ERCS staff, volunteers and community members on basics of disaster response and logistics to build relevant capacities prior to food distributions in four Woredas of the Zone.

<b>Logistics support for emergency operation</b>	
<b>Objective 5: To procure, deliver and distribute relevant humanitarian goods to those in need in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.</li> <li>Logistics capacity of ERCS is enhanced through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in cooperation with the ERCS.</li> <li>Support the ERCS in setting-up the necessary supply chain and controlling all movements of supplies from point of entry to final distribution points.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate supply chain and provide reporting on performance.</li> <li>Support ERCS in international mobilisation and procurement activities. (Support will be provided by the IFRC Dubai-based Regional Logistics Unit and the Nairobi Logistics Base).</li> <li>Liaise and coordinate action and logistics activities with ICRC, WFP and relevant government stakeholders to ensure that IFRC and ERCS logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

Following decision by the ERCS to start operations in East Hararghe of Oromiya Region, a logistics assessment had been conducted by ERCS supported by the IFRC logistics delegate. Initial field logistics assessment was conducted in the second half of April and follow-up monitoring trips in first week of July 2010. ERCS/IFRC team visited East Hararghe (Harar town) and planned operational areas, particularly Fedis, Gollo Oda, Kumbi and Meyu Woredas (districts). Team looked at storage capacities in the field and checked accessibility to operational areas. One rub hall was procured through Dubai-based Regional Logistics Base and was transported to the operational area to ensure relevant storage capacity in the field. Second rub hall is in Addis Ababa on stand-by to be transported in the field as required.

Initial agreement with the local authorities in Fedis, Gollo Oda, Meyu and Kumbi Woredas to make their warehouses available for ERCS food interventions has not been materialised fully. Government has started getting food commodities through its “Productive Safety Net Programme” and most of government warehouses were filled with commodities. ERCS had to find alternative storage space of share with administration until PSNP food is distributed to beneficiaries. ERCS is looking at exploring additional options to ensure sufficient storage capacities in the operational areas.

The IFRC supported ERCS in getting relevant bids from international suppliers through its Regional Logistics Base in Dubai and liaise with WFP Office in Ethiopia. The IFRC logistics delegate and logistics team have been working closely with ERCS colleagues throughout procurement process and preparation of all necessary logistics means for the operation.

### **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

Due to expected severity of the problem and considering previous challenges in mobilizing public attention and accessing donor funding on time, it was agreed with ERCS to pay special attention to resource mobilization and profiling the needs of the vulnerable people. Before launching the Emergency Appeal, two consultants, a photographer and a media expert, were hired by the IFRC to conduct field visit in East Hararghe (first priority area in the EA) and prepare media coverage for launching the Emergency Appeal. Prepared media material was shared through social networks (YouTube) and the IFRC web-site to wider audience. A number of meetings have been held with donors and representatives of various Embassies in Ethiopia. Emergency Appeal document was shared with all major donor and diplomatic communities in Addis Ababa.

Special attention was given to disseminating information about the problem of anticipated severe food shortages, process of assessments in November-December 2009 and prioritization of regions during teleconferences with Partner National Societies and during discussions at ERCS Partnership Meeting held in March 2010.

## How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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[<Financial statement attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET007 - Ethiopia - Drought

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/11-2010/07
Budget Timeframe	2009/11-2011/1
Appeal	MDRET007
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>30,579,088</b>					<b>30,579,088</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government)</i>	677,562					677,562
<i>British Red Cross</i>	163,265					163,265
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	56,090					56,090
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	137,178					137,178
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	2,139,896					2,139,896
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	49,996					49,996
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	43,011					43,011
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	30,243					30,243
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	46,974					46,974
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	735,926					735,926
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,080,140</b>					<b>4,080,140</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	546,672					546,672
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	240,390					240,390
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	1,367					1,367
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>788,429</b>					<b>788,429</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>4,868,570</b>					<b>4,868,570</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>4,868,570</b>					<b>4,868,570</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>16%</b>					<b>16%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>4,868,570</b>					<b>4,868,570</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-321,672</b>					<b>-321,672</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>4,546,897</b>					<b>4,546,897</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET007 - Ethiopia - Drought

Interim Financial Report

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### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>30,579,088</b>					<b>30,579,088</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Food	16,547,279							16,547,279
Seeds, Plants	4,349,135							4,349,135
Water & Sanitation	927,195							927,195
Teaching Materials		23,086				23,086		-23,086
Utensils & Tools	93,739							93,739
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>21,917,348</b>	<b>23,086</b>				<b>23,086</b>		<b>21,894,262</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	58,042	1,732				1,732		56,310
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	34,850	3,137				3,137		31,713
Others Machinery & Equipment		3,625				3,625		-3,625
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>92,892</b>	<b>8,493</b>				<b>8,493</b>		<b>84,399</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	370,515	5,264				5,264		365,251
Distribution & Monitoring	540,112							540,112
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,585,563	19,139				19,139		2,566,424
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3,496,190</b>	<b>24,403</b>				<b>24,403</b>		<b>3,471,787</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	972,000	86,338				86,338		885,662
National Staff	31,340	6,801				6,801		24,539
National Society Staff	293,536	1,777				1,777		291,759
Consultants		16,645				16,645		-16,645
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,296,876</b>	<b>111,561</b>				<b>111,561</b>		<b>1,185,315</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	115,763							115,763
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>115,763</b>							<b>115,763</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	22,400	10,548				10,548		11,852
Information & Public Relation	34,656	2,357				2,357		32,299
Office Costs	112,672	4,375				4,375		108,297
Communications	43,147	2,835				2,835		40,312
Professional Fees	20,000	1,761				1,761		18,239
Financial Charges		30				30		-30
Other General Expenses	1,439,503	3,195				3,195		1,436,308
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,672,378</b>	<b>25,101</b>				<b>25,101</b>		<b>1,647,277</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		103,903				103,903		-103,903
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>103,903</b>				<b>103,903</b>		<b>-103,903</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,987,641	19,673				19,673		1,967,968
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>1,987,641</b>	<b>19,673</b>				<b>19,673</b>		<b>1,967,968</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		1,033				1,033		-1,033
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>1,033</b>				<b>1,033</b>		<b>-1,033</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		4,420				4,420		-4,420
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>4,420</b>				<b>4,420</b>		<b>-4,420</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>30,579,088</b>	<b>321,672</b>				<b>321,672</b>		<b>30,257,415</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>30,257,415</b>				<b>30,257,415</b>		