

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° 3
19 July 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: February to May, 2011;

Appeal target (current): CHF 30,579,088 in cash, kind or services to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) in assisting some 330,621 beneficiaries for 12 months with vital food assistance, emergency water and sanitation, and livelihoods recovery.

Appeal coverage: Approximately, 17 percent; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 5 February 2010 for CHF 30,579,088 for 12 months to assist 330,621 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 50,000 was allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the initial stages of this operation, particularly deployment of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and field assessments led by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS).
- An [Operations Update No. 2](#) was issued on 3 February 2011 extending the operational timeframe for an additional 6 months; the operation will be completed by 5 August 2011. A Final Report will be made available by 5 November 2011.



In April 2011, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society distributed urgently needed agricultural tools in East Hararghe. Source:IFRC

Summary: This operations update covers the activities carried out by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) from February to May 2011. The major highlights during this reporting period were in the areas of Water and Sanitation as well as livelihood assistance. The ERCS WatSan department completed a tendering process for rehabilitation of wells and spring development in two *kebeles* (*neighbourhood*) in two different *woredas* (*districts*): Kore, a *kebele* in Gursum Woreda and Goro Muti Kebele of Meta Woreda in East Hararghe. As part of the livelihood assistance operation, another tendering process was carried out by the ERCS WatSan department which includes the construction and completion of Boji pond rehabilitation project at Moyale, Somali Region. This also includes the construction and completion of Ketela pond rehabilitation project at Moyale, Oromiya Region. These activities are scheduled to begin at the end of July 2011.

Additional livelihood assistance activities were carried out by the ERCS from April to May 2011. This included the distribution of agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizer in four *woredas* in East Hararghe. Approximately, 24,000 households benefited from this distribution.

The situation



Beneficiaries in Fedis, East Hararghe lining up for food distribution. Source: IFRC

In October 2009 the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) stated that several seasons of persistent below-average rains had left 6.2 million people in need of food assistance and support to facilitate their recovery. Consequently, the International Federation deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and confirmed existence of significant and exceptional deficits in food production in the visited areas. 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.

In 2010, the Government and its partners released two Humanitarian Requirement Documents (HRD) based on the *meher* and *belg*¹ assessments. The first document released on January 2010 stated relief food

requirements for 5.2 million beneficiaries but later in November 2010, the second HRD released decreased the number of people to 2.3 million people.

At the end of 2010, the general food security situation was stable in most crop producing areas that benefited from the normal to above-normal *kiremt* (June to September) rains. Overall, the *kiremt* rains were favourable for agricultural activities that resulted in good *meher* harvest as reported by the pre-harvest multi-agency seasonal assessment from the Regional Agricultural Bureaus. However, poor performance of *deyr/hagaya* rains (October to December) in the pastoral and agro pastoral areas in the south and south eastern parts of the country led to a deteriorating food security situation, according to the multi-agency needs assessment conducted in November-December 2010. The situation was attributed to the prevailing La Nina phenomenon in the Pacific Ocean that started in June 2010.

In addition, on February 2011, the HRD issued indicated that poor performance of the *deyr/hagaya* rains (October to December) caused water and pasture shortage in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in Somali, Oromyia and SNNP regions. Water sources in most affected areas have been depleted and water trucking interventions are ongoing in the worst affected areas of Somali and Oromyia regions. The existing water and pasture shortage has resulted in early migration of livestock to relatively better off areas, which places pressure on existing limited resource and further exacerbates an already deteriorating situation. These conditions are also affected by the influx of livestock from neighbouring areas of Kenya and Somalia.

Due to changes in the humanitarian situation in 2010 and low contributions received for the emergency appeal, the planned interventions were scaled down focusing more on the most immediate needs of the affected population. These needs were in the areas of food distributions, water and sanitation as well as livelihood assistance.

Coordination and partnerships

At the onset of the operation, IFRC and ERCS engaged in coordination efforts through clusters, various coordination mechanisms facilitated by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), including task forces, working groups, as well as through bilateral discussions with UN Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and donor community to ensure proper exchange of information and effective coordination. ERCS and IFRC, alongside the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are "observing" members of the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT). The EHCT is the highest humanitarian coordination body, and is chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. It is composed of UN Agencies, INGOs, the donor community and the RC/RC Movement.

¹ The two main crop seasons in Ethiopia are the *belg* and *meher* seasons which receive rainfall from February to June and from June to October, respectively. The *meher* crop season is the main season and produces 90-95 percent of the nation's total cereals output, and the *belg* harvest provides the remaining 5-10 percent of cereal output. For the *belg* harvest, corn accounts from one-third to nearly one-half of the *belg*'s cereal production and the remaining *belg* output comprises of mostly short-cycle wheat, barley and teff. The *kiremt* rain season is between June and September. Source: http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2008/11/eth_25nov2008/

Coordination efforts continued within Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement through monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) led by the ERCS. All Partner National Societies (PNSs) in the country, particularly Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish Red Cross societies as well as ICRC are actively involved, thus ensuring effective utilization of available resources within the Movement.

In addition, there has been close cooperation with the ICRC Delegation in Ethiopia in obtaining logistics support for the operation. ICRC made available their trucks to transport food items between the operational areas in East Hararghe Zone.

The ERCS, a member of the Food Management Task Force of the GoE's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), the main coordinating ministry for all food security responses in Ethiopia have held several coordination meetings since the onset of the operation. It has been essential for ERCS and International Federation to maintain close relationship with all governmental and district authorities for the implementation of the operation.

National Society Capacity Building: Drought, food insecurity and seasonal floods are the main hazards affecting Ethiopia. Since the early 1980's ERCS has been implementing and delivering large scale operations involving disaster relief, food security and improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable. One of the four core programmes of ERCS is Food Security and Disaster Preparedness/Response department since ERCS realizes the necessity and importance of disaster preparedness and response in times of natural disasters. Over the years, the ERCS has established a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) in order to respond to emergencies as fast as possible. In terms of disaster preparedness activities, pre-positioning of non-food items have been strategically placed by ERCS to respond faster in case disaster strikes.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the onset of the emergency, ERCS requested assistance to support their relief efforts. Consequently, IFRC deployed a FACT team to the affected areas and confirmed existence of significant and exceptional deficits in food production. Through the emergency appeal, the ERCS' East Hararghe Branch supported by the ERCS headquarters and the Federation operational staff, undertook major responsibilities in implementing food interventions in the four identified districts. Distributions started in early July 2010 in Meyu, Kumbi, Gollo Oda and Fedis *woredas* in East Hararghe Zone reaching a total of 41,280 beneficiaries. After a month of discussions with the Federal Authorities (DRMFSS), a final agreement was reached with authorities to expand interventions to three additional *woredas*: Grawa, Gursum and Jarso, and reach a total of 40,455 beneficiaries. Food distributions have since been completed: for more details, please refer below under "*Progress towards outcomes*".

On May 2011, the ERCS disaster management department and East Hararghe Branch started final rounds of distribution of tools, seeds and fertilizers in four *woredas*: Grawa, Jarso, Gursum and Fedis. ERCS has recruited 45 staff and 40 volunteers to support the operations in East Hararghe. The current food interventions were

implemented by the ERCS East Hararghe branch supported by the ERCS Disaster Management Team at headquarters and the Federation Country team of 2 expatriates and 6 national staff.

The ERCS Watsan department has drawn up plans of actions for East Hararghe and Moyale areas and a bidding process for both areas started on May 2011: WatSan activities are scheduled to start promptly in Moyale. In addition, further assessments were carried out by the IFRC country representative and Swiss Red Cross in the Moyale Oromiya Region in order to monitor preparations for the upcoming Watsan activities in the area.



April 2011: Agricultural tools distribution
Source IFRC

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
Household access to food in targeted areas has improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS. • Sourcing 27,695 MT of food (22,984MT of maize, 2,298MT of beans and 2,413MT of corn-soy blend—CSB) and 766,119Lt of cooking oil. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local logistics providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points. • Mobilize volunteers for beneficiary identification and relief distributions. • Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including verification and validation. • Distribute food up to 255,000 beneficiaries in East Hararge, West Arsi and North Wollo zones. • Distribute supplementary food for families with children under 5-years of age, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women (35 percent of caseload). • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Progress:

Over the course of this operation, this objective was partially achieved due to insufficient contributions to the Appeal. Nevertheless, sourcing and distribution of food items was carried out thanks to ECHO contribution reaching an estimated 40,918 people for six months. A total of 4,326.28 metric tonnes of food and 123,840 litres of oil were sourced. Four distribution hubs were established in East Hararghe: Fedis, Meyu, Gollo Oda and Kumbi and local transport providers were contracted to facilitate the distribution process. ERCS team on the ground, supported by its headquarters disaster management officer deployed in the field mobilized an average of 40 volunteers, identified relevant field staff and prepared for relief interventions.

Table 1: Distributed relief food items in for a period of 6 months

Woreda	Type of relief items in MT			In litres
	Maize	Pulses	CSB	Oil
Fedis	576.98	56.23	43.1	19,229
Mayu	741.44	73.89	55.64	24,716
Golo oda	685.80	68.66	32.54	22,646
Kumbi	953.40	95.05	67.80	32,211
Grawa	347.22	31.56	27.00	11,577
Gursum	268.65	26.86	22.32	7,512
Jarso	132.75	13.27	6.30	4,634
Total	3,706.24	365.52	254.70	122,525*

*1,315 litres of oil were left over and were distributed to vulnerable groups in Fechadu, Meyu and Kore woredas. A total of 123,840 litres of oil were distributed.

An average of 40,918 people were reached with food distributions. In the first phase of the planned distribution programme, during the course of three months, 62 kebeles were reached benefiting a total of 41,280 beneficiaries in four targeted operational woredas (districts). Each beneficiary received 15kg of cereals, 1.5kg of pulses, 0.5 liter of oil for general target population and; 4.5kg of CSB for vulnerable groups in the community which consists of 29-35 %. (Lactating and pregnant mothers, elderly people, orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS).

Table 2: Target population reached during the first phase of food distribution:

Operational Woreda (districts)	No. of Kebeles identified	No. of beneficiaries	No. of vulnerable groups
Fedis	12	8,220	1,886
Meyu	19	11,300	2,426
Golo oda	17	10,170	1,266
Kumbi	14	11,590	2,976
Total	62	41,280	8,554

During the initial plan of the programme, the distribution was expected to start in the month of May 2010 up to October 2010 for three months. However, due to delays of the budget approval and procurement processes as well as road access limitations (due to rains) the distributions started on the first week of July 2010.

The second phase of three month distribution started in September 2010. After joint assessments carried out by the federal DRMFSS, the number of beneficiaries in need for food assistance reduced by half. This situation caused complications since food supplies had already been delivered to the operational warehouses and beneficiaries had already been identified. Nevertheless, based on the reduced number of beneficiaries, three additional Woredas (districts) were targeted through the same procedure in Gursum, Grawa and Jarso woredas with a total of 16,636 beneficiaries in the same East Hararghe Zone for three months. 23,920 beneficiaries were also recruited from the previous 4 Woredas (Fedis, Mayu, Golo oda and Kumbi).

Table 2: Newly identified beneficiaries for the second phase of distributions

Operational Woreda (districts)	No. of Kebeles identified	No. of beneficiaries	No. of vulnerable groups
Fedis	13	4,619	1,305
Meyu	9	5,194	1,794
Golo Oda	10	4,507	651
Kumbi	14	9,600	3,358
Grawa	12	7,716	1,998
Gursum	26	5,970	1,653
Jarso	18	2,950	493
Total	102	40,556	11,252

Monitoring the operation was carried out by the ERCS Disaster Management Department and IFRC staff. The IFRC Logistics team frequently visited the operation area and supported East Hararghe Branch in compiling stock data, reporting and planning for subsequent distribution rounds. Monitoring visits to the field have been conducted by the IFRC Country Representative and the DG ECHO representative in Ethiopia.

Challenges:

At the beginning of the operation, lack of funding did not allow ERCS/Federation 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 July 2010. After securing funding and informing DRMFSS about ERCS intentions to work in identified districts, procurement process took longer than planned and expected. In addition, delays occurred due to local re-tendering in order to follow ERCS internal procurement procedures.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

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.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
East Hararge Zone, Oromiya Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 44 community water technicians (two per water point) in water pump maintenance and repair. Provide team of two trained technicians with a kit for pump maintenance. Train 180 volunteers in PHAST (trainer of trainers) to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities. Conduct PHAST trainings for communities. Establish and train water management committees.
Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.
Availability of water for households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 4 water ponds – one in each <i>woreda</i> through cash for work. Produce total of 600 san-plats (100 in each <i>woredas</i>) and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology. Rehabilitate 24 deep wells in Midhega (4), Meyu (6) and Golo Oda (14) <i>woredas</i>. Construct 5 roof catchments.
West Arsi, Oromiya region	
Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 99 community members in water point management. Conduct PHAST TOT for 95 volunteers and cascade down to the communities. Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.
Availability and accessibility of safe water for households and water for livestock improved in Shalla and Siraro <i>woredas</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tankers for water storage. Distribute jerry cans for 14,250 households. Construct 33 roof catchment schemes. Construction of spring water collection chamber. Rehabilitation of irrigation canal.
North Wollo, Amhara region	
Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 45 community members in water point management Conduct PHAST TOT for 15 volunteers and cascade down to the communities. Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.
Availability of water for households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate 4 springs/water points in Kobo <i>Woreda</i>. Rehabilitate 5 hand dug wells in Kobo <i>Woreda</i>. Constructing 2 single layer cattle trough in Kobo <i>Woreda</i>.
Easter Zone, Tigray	
Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water related diseases increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 216 facilitators in PHAST ToT. Cascade PHAST training for communities. Provide trained volunteers with PHAST tool kits.
Availability of water and awareness of communities in good hygiene practices increased in Astbi Womberta <i>Woreda</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rehabilitate and maintain 10 springs, 20 shallow wells, 7 hand-dug wells and 3 deep wells. Distribute 200 san-plats to beneficiaries. Establish and train water management committees through 7 sessions. Develop IEC material on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.

Progress:

After the end of the rainy season in September 2010, ERCS headquarters visited East Hararghe in order to verify the planned activities and needs within the Emergency Appeal. According to reports from East Hararghe Branch, ERCS was informed by local authorities their interest to continue with water and sanitation activities in the zone. As per preliminary field information, some of the targeted *woredas* in the zone were already covered by the government and UNICEF. Based on this information, the ERCS team travelled to East Hararghe by end of December 2010 to verify the reported needs and a new plan of action was drafted. The majority of the planned activities mentioned above will not be carried out. ERCS will focus on WatSan activities in East Hararghe Zone.

- East Hararghe plan of action*

The ERCS, after discussions with East Hararghe zonal water office, decided to intervene in two kebeles in two different *woredas*: Kore, a kebele in Gursum Woreda and Goro Muti Kebele of Meta Woreda. The proposed plan consists of rehabilitating two wells and development of one spring (one well in Kore and one well plus spring development in Goro Muti). A total of 11,733 people will be reached (1,500 people in Kore Kebele and 10,233 people in Goro Muti Kebele). In order to initiate the activities, ERCS WatSan department opened up a bid on May 2011. The decision of the ERCS bidding committee has taken more time due to different factors regarding the contractors. Nevertheless, the activities are planned to start by end of July 2011.

Challenges:

Since the beginning of the operation, priority was given to seeds distribution and setting up of the relief operation due to limited resources. Water and sanitation activities have been limited to two locations using unearmarked funds and earmarked contribution from the British Red Cross. Delays have been encountered with the bidding process and ERCS is currently revising all their procedures and guidelines in order to avoid delays in projects and operations in the future especially emphasizing on timely response during emergencies.

Livelihood assistance	
Objective 3: Agricultural production for vulnerable farm households affected by drought restored and their livelihoods strengthened.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Nutritional status of targeted households improved through increased food production.	
East Hararghe, Oromiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 11,040 HHs with seeds to restore agricultural production. • 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of sorghum and 30kg of beans distributed to individual HHs, covering in total 0.75 ha per family. • Provide 10,439 HHs with agricultural tools (Harar spade).
West Arsi, Oromiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 12.5kg of maize and 30kg of haricot beans seeds individually to 16,850 HHs, covering in total 0.75 ha per family. • Provide 100kg of fertilisers individually to 16,850 households through a fertilizer for work scheme. • Conduct dry land farming training for communities. • Conduct seed multiplication training for communities and/or households. • Provide 1,150 goats (3 per female headed households) to 550 households. • Provide 6,000 chickens to 1,000 female headed households. • Conduct ToT in asset building techniques and management.
North Wollo, Amhara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 12.5kg of maize and 50kg of horse bean seeds individually to 12,887 HHs in Kobo <i>Woreda</i>, covering 0.75ha per family. • Provide 100kg of fertilizers individually to 12,887 HHs in Kobo <i>Woreda</i> at fertilizer for work basis.
Eastern Zone, Tigray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 25 fruit tree (apple) seedling/cuttings and set of agricultural tools individually to selected 1,000 households. • Provide 75kg of wheat, 50kg of beans seeds and 100kg of fertilizers individually to 6,460 households, covering 0.75ha per family. • Provide 1,292 cereals producing HHs with agricultural tools. • Provide 720 selected households with elephant grass cuttings to support the production of animal fodder. • Provide selected 200 households with modern beehives (2 beehives per household) and related training. • Provide selected 200 households with cattle for fattening and conduct technical training for beneficiaries. • Provide selected 20 households with crossbreed cows and conduct relevant technical training for beneficiaries. • Provide selected 100 female headed households with 5 sheep per household and conduct workshop/training on asset building management.
Livelihood of targeted HHs in Moyale and Wolayita protected and diversified.	
Moyale Oromiya, Somali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of beans seeds individually to 7,020HHs (Oromiya), covering 0.75ha per family • Provide two motorized mills for communities set up in strategic locations of the <i>woreda</i> and managed by <i>woreda</i>-approved agricultural cooperatives (Somali). • Conduct training in basic veterinary services and train up to 90 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) in both, Oromiya and Somali regions. • Rehabilitate water pond in Bodji (Somali region). • Rehabilitate deep well in Guchi (Oromiya region).

Progress:

- *East Hararghe*

While 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 funds available at that time, 26.6 MT of improved variety of seeds were distributed to 2,198 beneficiaries in East Hararghe (Fedis, Meyu and Gollo Oda). 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.

The encouraging results and lessons learned from the first round of seed distribution triggered additional interest by the East Hararghe Branch and the ERCS DM team to continue and expand operational areas for seeds interventions. In collaboration with local authorities and agricultural experts, a plan of action was drafted to support up to 25,000 farmers with seeds, agricultural tools and fertilizers in 2011. ERCS identified Grawa, Jarso, Gursum and Fedis *woredas* as potential areas of intervention. Selection was made based on areas affected by floods, crop disease and poor quality seeds distribution (not within RC operational areas) in 2010. The plan of action and budget was finalized by the ERCS in December 2010. Since this intervention would go beyond the original appeal timeframe, the operational period for the appeal was extended in order to complete activities that would widely contribute to improving food security in the targeted areas. Approximately 24,000 households benefited with seeds and/or agricultural tools.

Table 3: Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools in May and June 2011

	Woreda	Seed Beneficiary (Households)	Tools Beneficiary (Households)	Maize in MT	DAP in MT	Urea in MT	Tools Distribution		
							Pick Axe	Shovel	Sickle
1	Grawa	1,808		21.775	87	87			
			3,693				2,237	3,693	3,693
2	Fedis	932		11.65	-	-			
			6,020				2,404	6,020	6,020
3	Jarso	2,088		28.6	47.55	48.25			
			3,197				2,304	3,197	3,197
4	Gursum								
			11,278				1,137	11,278	11,278
	Total	4,828	24,188	62.025	134.55	135.25	8,082	20,495	24,188

In order to further strengthen community disaster risk reduction capacities, increase food security and income for the affected households, funds were allocated to support development and further expansion of the nursery. The nursery produces tree seedlings including fruit trees, commercial trees and indigenous trees for further distribution to communities/households. The nurseries produce around 250,000 seedlings.

- *Moyale*

The second area selected for livelihood related interventions was Moyale. Based on reports from Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), WFP and HRD, the failure of deyr rains (October to December) have deeply impacted the livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Scarcity of water has become critical in these areas and water distribution by the government, UNICEF and NGOs is ongoing. However, these interventions are currently considered inadequate compared to the magnitude of the needs and it is expected to further deteriorate until the next Fu/Genna/Sugum rains that are normally received in February/March. Therefore, ERCS conducted further assessments in Moyale and drew up a plan of action for water and sanitation activities. The targeted population within this operation is 23,000 (approximately 4,600 households). Funding for the interventions in Moyale is secured from the Swiss Red Cross.

Particular attention will be given to the construction and completion of water pond in Boji (Somali Region) and in Ketela (Oromyia Region). The seeds distribution will be revised considering water shortage and failing rains. There is no rationale to start distribution of seeds in the middle of a drought and water shortage situation. Based on this information, the ERCS conducted an evaluation of this proposal. It was agreed that the livelihood assistance needs to suit the needs of the affected population in Oromyia and Somali regions so as to have a deeper impact on the most vulnerable.

- *Wolayta*

Considering successful implementation of disaster relief and risk reduction activities in Wolayta Zone by the ERCS branch, approximately CHF 8,000 has been allocated to further develop and strengthen tree nurseries in the area for further distribution to communities. Distribution of fruit trees as well as commercial and indigenous trees to communities serves a number of purposes contributing to re-forestation, increased food security and generating income from selling fruits. Approximately 450,000 tree seedlings will be produced and distributed in the nursery site in Wolayta Zone.

Challenges:

Improved seeds for farmers are available only through recommendation from the specialized government institution (seeds enterprise) in Ethiopia. Allocation of seeds to regional authorities is done at federal level and then it cascades down to zones and *woredas*. Procurement of sufficient amount of seeds depended on negotiations with zonal authorities which caused minor delays in obtaining the seeds.

National Society Capacity Building

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

Progress:

The ERCS information and technology (IT) unit conducted basic assessment of IT capacity and needs at the headquarters level and results were submitted to the IFRC Country Representation Office. Relevant resources have been provided by IFRC to address those needs by procuring a server, communication and supporting 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.

Additionally, the ERCS DM Department continued conducting a 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 all targeted *woredas* of the Zone.

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society re-established its operation office in Moyale Town (southern Ethiopia). Moyale is a strategic place for ERCS to operate considering its location within disaster prone belt that experiences recurrent drought and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) as well as other health related challenges. Moyale is located on the border with Kenya and it hosts two administration units: Moyale Oromiya and Moyale Somali. ERCS decided that the office in Moyale will be given status of the sub-branch, which ensures permanent presence of the RC and sustainability. The office was supported with equipment, furniture and necessary stationery. Further assistance is planned for the office to enable newly recruited staff to expand its activities, strengthen its volunteer base and accelerate membership drive by closely working with local authorities and communities.

A workshop for the RC branches in South Nations Nationalities and People's Region was organized by the ERCS in April 2011 covering a wide range of operational issues including lessons learned from emergency operations, ongoing interventions and plans.

Logistics support for emergency operation

Objective 5: To procure, deliver and distribute relevant humanitarian goods to those in need in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in cooperation with the ERCS. • Support the ERCS in setting-up the necessary supply chain and controlling all movements of supplies from point of entry to final distribution points.
Logistics capacity of ERCS is enhanced through training,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate supply chain and provide reporting on performance. • Support ERCS in international mobilization and procurement activities.

workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.	<p>(Support will be provided by the Federation Dubai based Regional Logistics Unit and the Nairobi Logistics Base).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise and coordinate action and logistics activities with ICRC, WFP and relevant government stakeholders to ensure that International Federation and/or ERCS logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.
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Progress:

Following decision by the ERCS to start operations in East Hararghe of Oromiya Region, a logistics assessment was conducted by ERCS supported by the IFRC logistics delegate. Initial field logistics assessment was conducted in the second half of April 2010 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). The 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. Four distribution hubs were established in East Hararghe: Fedis, Meyu, Gollo Oda and Kumbi and local transport providers were contracted to facilitate the distribution process.

Due to changes in the number of beneficiaries and taking over three new woredas for interventions, some amount of food items were transferred from existing warehouses to new storage facilities. This was done in close consultation with local authorities and community members. ICRC has released its truck to support the exercise in addition to locally arranged transportation.

In order to prepare for the seeds and tools distribution, ERCS opened a tender for procurement of agricultural tools. Provision of seeds was limited to the specialized institution, thus there was no possibility to conduct an open tendering. All procurement details were shared with the Logistics Base in Dubai. 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

Since the onset of the operation and due to the 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 were held with donors and representatives of various Embassies in Ethiopia. The Emergency Appeal document was shared with all major donor and diplomatic communities in Addis Ababa.

On May 2011, the ERCS communication department with support from the IFRC Reporting Delegate carried out a media coverage, including photographs, videos and beneficiary interviews during the last rounds of seeds and agricultural tools distribution in East Hararghe. A news story was published on the IFRC website: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/africa/ethiopia/improving-food-security-in-drought-affected-areas-in-ethiopia/>.

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

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Ethiopia:** Dr. Yeshitila Hailu, Acting Secretary General, email: yeshitilah@yahoo.com; phone: +251 11 515 38 53 and fax: +251 11 551 26 43.
- **In Ethiopia:** George Gigiberia, Country Representative, IFRC, phone: +251 11 551 45 71; fax: +251 11 551 28 88; e-mail: george.gigiberia@ifrc.org.
- **In South Africa:** Africa Zone Office (Dr Asha Mohammed, Head of Operations, Johannesburg); phone: +27 11 3039700; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org.
- **In Kenya:** Eastern Africa Regional Office (Alexander Mathew, Regional Representative, East Africa, Nairobi), phone: +254.20.283.5124; fax: 254.20.271.27.77; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org.
- **In Geneva:** Pablo Medina, Operations Advisor; phone: +41.22.730.43.81; fax: +41 22 733 0395; email: pablo.medina@ifrc.org.

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges enquiries:

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization and Performance and Accountability Coordinator; Johannesburg; Email: ed.cooper@ifrc.org ; Phone: Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230.

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **In IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate, Johannesburg; Email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org ; Tel: +27.11.303.9700; Fax: +27.11.884.3809; +27.11.884.0230.

For mobilization of relief items & Dubai RLU logistic enquiries:

- Peter Glenister, Regional Logistics Coordinator Dubai; Phone: +971.4.883.3887, Mobile +971.009.166, Fax: +971.4.883.2212, Email: peter.glenister@ifrc.org.

[<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 Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/10-2011/5
Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2011/8
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
A. Budget	30,592,664					30,592,664
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<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>	2,626,395					2,626,395
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	49,996					49,996
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	8,302					8,302
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	240,935					240,935
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	47,250					47,250
<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
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	159,266					159,266
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)</i>	295,781					295,781
C1. Cash contributions	5,275,163					5,275,163
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	5,275,163					5,275,163
D. Total Funding = B + C	5,275,163					5,275,163
Appeal Coverage	17%					17%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	5,275,163					5,275,163
E. Expenditure	-2,239,308					-2,239,308
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,035,855					3,035,855

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Budget Timeframe	2009/10-2011/8
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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
BUDGET (C)		30,592,664					30,592,664	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		2,491				2,491	-2,491	
Food	16,547,279						16,547,279	
Seeds & Plants	4,349,135						4,349,135	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	927,195						927,195	
Teaching Materials		23,086				23,086	-23,086	
Utensils & Tools	93,739						93,739	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	21,917,348	25,577				25,577	21,891,771	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	58,042	23,393				23,393	34,649	
Office & Household Equipment	34,850	3,137				3,137	31,713	
Others Machinery & Equipment		11,598				11,598	-11,598	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	92,892	38,128				38,128	54,764	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	370,515	6,796				6,796	363,719	
Distribution & Monitoring	540,112						540,112	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,706,875	94,246				94,246	2,612,629	
Logistics Services		1,033				1,033	-1,033	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,617,502	102,075				102,075	3,515,427	
Personnel								
International Staff	972,000	274,219				274,219	697,781	
National Staff	31,340	18,697				18,697	12,643	
National Society Staff	293,536	2,508				2,508	291,028	
Total Personnel	1,296,876	295,424				295,424	1,001,452	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants		16,645				16,645	-16,645	
Professional Fees	20,000	1,761				1,761	18,239	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	20,000	18,406				18,406	1,594	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	115,763	48				48	115,715	
Total Workshops & Training	115,763	48				48	115,715	
General Expenditure								
Travel	22,400	23,897				23,897	-1,497	
Information & Public Relation	34,656	4,402				4,402	30,254	
Office Costs	112,672	12,479				12,479	100,193	
Communications	43,147	9,076				9,076	34,071	
Financial Charges		6,216				6,216	-6,216	
Other General Expenses	1,439,503	3,748				3,748	1,435,755	
Total General Expenditure	1,652,378	59,817				59,817	1,592,561	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,554,903				1,554,903	-1,554,903	
Total Contributions & Transfers		1,554,903				1,554,903	-1,554,903	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		512				512	-512	
Total Operational Provisions		512				512	-512	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	1,879,906	136,211				136,211	1,743,695	
Total Indirect Costs	1,879,906	136,211				136,211	1,743,695	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		3,308				3,308	-3,308	

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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
BUDGET (C)		30,592,664					30,592,664	
Reporting Fees		4,900					4,900	-4,900
Total Pledge Specific Costs		8,208					8,208	-8,208
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	30,592,664	2,239,308					2,239,308	28,353,356
VARIANCE (C - D)		28,353,356					28,353,356	