

# Emergency appeal operation update

## Ethiopia: Drought

### Emergency appeal n° MDRET010 GLIDE n° DR-2011-000101-ETH Operation update n°2 24 October 2011

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 26  
September to 14 October, 2011;

**Appeal target (current):** This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 25,408,085 (plus CHF 3,000,000 for bilateral Emergency Response Units) totalling CHF 28,408,085 in cash, kind, or services; [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** 22%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

#### Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 5 August 2011 for CHF 10,978,250 for 6 months to assist 165,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 200,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond.
- An [Operations Update no.1](#) was published on 30 August 2011 informing on the deployment of a multi-assessment team to the affected region of Moyale.
- A [Revised Emergency appeal](#) was published on 26 September for CHF 28,408,085 to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries for 12 months in Oromiya, Afar and Somali regions.

#### Summary:

During this reporting period the major accomplishments were in the area of water and sanitation. There remains a shortfall in general water trucking capacity in Oromiya. Negotiations on food procurement are concluding this coming week and preparations for the provision of warehousing and other logistics to support distributions are underway with the government authorities.

As a result of the recent increases in population movements from Somalia into the Dollo Ado area, UNHCR and ARRA<sup>1</sup> have confirmed that they are setting up a fifth camp at Bora Mino. This may entail new Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) initiatives in addition to those already planned for Dollo Ado in order to support the new camp. Otherwise, ECRC/IFRC/PNS assessments verified the appropriateness of the interventions planned for Dollo Ado under the emergency appeal and made specific recommendations. For Afar region, a similar detailed ECRC/IFRC assessment will be carried out in the coming days, which can be expected to further inform and improve the emergency appeal and its attendant Plan of Action.



ERCS carrying out water distribution activities in Moyale area.  
Source: Spanish Red Cross

<sup>1</sup> The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is the government arm responsible for the implementation of refugee protection and assistance activities in Ethiopia

Additionally, recommendations by ARRA, UNHCR and the ICRC concerning Sudanese population movements into the West of Ethiopia will now be addressed in a separate emergency appeal, which has already received start-up funds from IFRC's DREF.

The Federation Ethiopia Representative Office's support to the ERCS Drought Appeal Operation has been reinforced with the establishment of a small Operations Support Unit (OSU) with the arrival of a Head of Operations (IFRC-funded by Canadian RC), Logistics (Danish RC) and WatSan Coordinator (Swedish RC). This will be augmented soon by a Health Coordinator (Finnish RC). Visits from PNSs were facilitated for Danish, Swiss, German, Spanish and Austrian Red Cross Societies.

## The situation

The National Meteorological Agency (NMA) issued its forecast on the outlook of the Bega (October-January) season on 6 October 2011. This period is normally the small rainy season in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Oromiya and most of central and southern Somali Region. The NMA forecasts that the season will be under the influence of La Nina, albeit weakly, during the period. If the forecast holds, the performance of the Deyr season in Somali and Hagaya in southern and south-eastern Oromiya will be mixed, implying that some areas in this part of the country will have poor or no rains at all; (if so, it will be the third consecutive poor rainy season for the areas). Second season production of crops in agro-pastoral areas could be very limited; livestock conditions, conceptions and productivity will be seriously affected as improvements in water and pasture will be limited to few areas. Sapia rains in December/January may be affected with considerable impact on production of sweet potato. Unseasonable rains in some of the Meher growing areas could cause post-harvest losses on both crop yields and grain quality<sup>2</sup>. According to the World Food Programme, food security continues to deteriorate in Somali Region, eastern and south-eastern Oromiya and the southern parts of Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). Generally, some improvements in the food security situation have been witnessed in many areas in Wolayta, Gamo Gofa, Dawro, Hadiya and Kembata Tembaro zones. The improvement is primarily as a result of ongoing harvest of Belg crops such as maize, haricot bean and potato. However, the food security situation in pastoral areas of South Omo zone and lowland areas of Segen zone is of particular concern and will require close monitoring and possibly additional intervention.

In parts of Somali and south-eastern Oromiya regions, increasing water scarcity is forcing large numbers of people and livestock to move from their localities in search of these resources. Conditions of livestock in most of these areas continue to deteriorate and there are also reports of localized deaths of livestock, particularly cattle and shoats. In addition, there is a concentration of livestock in the few water points and areas with better pasture, risking the depletion of these resources and the likelihood of disease transmission among livestock. No improvement is expected before the coming Deyr/Hageya rains start in October.

Due to the failure of the last Deyr rains (October-December) and the recent poor Gu rains, the food security situation in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of southern Somali Region is highly affected and is deteriorating further. Water scarcity is increasing by the day, pushing up prices in many areas. Water shortages continue to be a concern in pond/birkad-dependent areas of the region. Emergency water trucking interventions are either required or need to be expanded in some areas of Chareti, Barey, Gorobakaksa, Hargele, Hudet, Shilabo, Danot, Debwoin and Warder woredas. High prices of imported food, very low price of livestock, and restriction of trade is also aggravating the situation. Food assistance programmes in Somali region include relief, targeted supplementary feeding, school feeding, and the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

In Afar region, the food security situation of the region generally remained stable due to the improved livestock conditions/productivity and also the provision of resources from relief and PSNP programmes to beneficiaries. Light to medium precipitation was reported in zone one of the region, namely Adaar, Chifra, Afambo, Ayssaita, Elidaar and Kori woredas. Nevertheless, other areas remained largely cloudy and dry. Meanwhile, thanks to the rainy conditions in the past couple of months, access to water has improved in many woredas of the region. However, there is fear that the potential in some of the woredas particularly in those areas known to be highly deficit areas might not last long enough to address both human and livestock requirements. This has been in fact vividly observed in Bidu woreda where water tankering has already started for one kebele. Similarly, Afdera woreda has also requested for the commencement of such support.

As stated above, the physical condition and productivity of livestock particularly the camels and shoats have shown improvement mainly in view of the positive impact of this outgoing rainy season. The current situation of

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<sup>2</sup> WFP Weekly Sitrep October 14<sup>th</sup>. 2011

the browsers is generally good. Malaria is reportedly to be on the rise in Kori woreda presumably due to the accumulated waters. Additionally, as stated in previous reports, some inhabitants of Bidu woreda continue to suffer from the post effects of the volcanic ash like water contamination, arthritis and pneumonia though the eruption took place a couple of months back. An as yet undiagnosed viral outbreak with symptoms similar to Malaria or Dengue has emerged in Afar Region, affecting about 5,000 people. Results of tests sent to Senegal are awaited.

## Coordination and partnerships

Since the onset of the operation, ERCS has been carrying out a coordinated approach between Movement partners currently working in Ethiopia with bilateral projects. Likewise, the implementation of the activities defined under this appeal is carried out in the spirit of coordination and collectiveness by the RC/RC Movement led by ERCS. The ERCS, as the lead implementing organization, is supported by the IFRC country office, Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the ICRC within their capacities.

The ERCS leads monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) at country level. The MCM is a forum for Movement partners' in-country, to update each other on activities carried out, share experiences, discuss cross-cutting issues and coordinate interventions. Currently, there are four PNSs present in-country including Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish Red Cross implementing bilateral projects with ERCS with additional engagement under consideration from other societies. This appeal was revised based on the deployment of a ten member in-depth assessment team coordinated by ERCS and IFRC to Oromiya and Somali regions. Members of the team included ERCS staff and PNSs including Austrian, British, German and Spanish Red Cross delegates. In addition another assessment was carried out by ERCS and IFRC to Dollo Ado in Somali region to assess the needs of the planned Bora Mino camp. The final area of operation identified in this appeal to be further assessed is the Afar region and plans are being prepared for a similar multi-staffed mission in the coming days.

Since the onset of the operation an Operational Task Force (OTF) was established between ERCS and Movement partners in order to address operational matters. Meetings are on-going and are chaired by the ERCS Deputy Secretary General for Operations and include ERCS key departments and the IFRC. Additionally, the IFRC Country Representative and the IFRC Ethiopia Head of Operations are currently coordinating support to the ERCS in the planning and implementation of this operation. An Operations Support Unit (OSU), led by the Head of Operations and comprising Logistics, Health and WatSan coordinators, has been established to plan, coordinate and implement drought response related activities in support of the ERCS. The OSU will serve as an umbrella unit for coordinated and collective response to drought by the Movement partners.

The ERCS selection of operational areas and beneficiaries has been agreed upon with the relevant authorities at Federal, Regional, Zonal and Woreda (district) levels. The final allocation of target areas will be done by the GoE, taking into account the interventions from all other actors in-country. In addition, ERCS and IFRC members attend regular UN and IASC meetings to share information on the current emergency and avoid any duplication of actions. Meetings were held to introduce new Staff with senior managers of UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, and ARRA.

**National Society Capacity Building:** Drought, food insecurity and seasonal floods are the main hazards affecting Ethiopia. Since the early 1980's, the ERCS has been heavily engaged in implementing and delivering large-scale operations. These have involved disaster relief, food security and improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable. One of the four core functions of ERCS is based within the 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 has been ensured by ERCS to respond faster in case disaster strikes. Activities planned within the current emergency operation will incorporate and address NS capacity building elements specifically those related to emergency response, water and sanitation, health and branch capacity building in order to deliver better services to the communities during emergencies and to position the ERCS to better respond to either new emergencies or to expand existing actions.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, supported by the IFRC and PNS, has been implementing food security and drought response operations in different parts of the country for a number of years. Presently, the ERCS is involved in food security and drought related operations in the Moyale Area (southern Oromiya), Bale Zone (Oromiya), South Wollo and North Shoa zones (Amhara) and Tigray. These projects are supported by the German and Spanish Red Cross bilaterally as well as the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross multilaterally through the IFRC.

In response to the emerging crisis in the southern part of Ethiopia, the ERCS conducted an assessment following the launch of the Government's Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) at the beginning of July 2011. The ERCS governance and senior management decided to scale up response activities and asked the IFRC and the PNSs to support their assessment. British, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross as well as the IFRC deployed personnel to support the rapid assessment in Borena and Guji zones, in Oromiya Region. The locations were selected based on available data, previous analysis/assessments and the severity of the problem highlighted in the HRD. Despite the Somali Region being the hardest hit area by the drought, with communities hosting a high proportion of refugees from Somalia, the region was not considered within the initial assessment as the area fell under the lead mandate of the ICRC and negotiations were ongoing with the government over access. The assessment was conducted by three ERCS/PNS/IFRC teams with a debriefing presentation and recommendations made to DM staff at the headquarters in Addis Ababa.

A second assessment team was deployed to Oromiya and Somali regions for an in-depth assessment from 12 to 26 August 2011. Each team member was experienced in the specific priority sectors identified, including disaster risk reduction, food security, health, nutrition, WatSan, livelihoods and markets, logistics and finance and organizational development. The team assessed woredas in Oromiya Region (Borena, Moyale, Mio, Dire, Saba Boru and Meda Welabu). The major findings and conclusions of the assessment relate to and address the following: water and sanitation, food interventions, health, food security, livelihood, risk reduction and capacity building of branches. The final report of the assessment is available for sharing with partners. The ERCS prepared a draft response plan based on the recommendations of the assessment and the existing capacities. At the end of September 2011, a team headed by ERCS with members from IFRC and PNS was deployed to Dollo Ado to conduct an assessment in Bora Mino camp and verify the intended plan for assistance. Furthermore, to better detail the course of action in Afar region, ERCS and IFRC will deploy an assessment team to Afar region in the coming days to identify intervention areas for water and health related activities. These detailed assessments will inform and more accurately shape the wider scope of the operation as described in the revised appeal and will permit a more focused Plan of Action to be developed.

The ERCS has been working steadily throughout the crisis, at headquarter and field levels, coordinating deployments of water trucks and tanks to Moyale region, preparing food tenders and procuring mosquito nets in close cooperation with the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners. In addition to the establishment of the Federation Ethiopia OSU, three ERCS counterpart positions have been opened by to work closely and train in sectoral activities with the OSU Logistics, Health and WatSan coordinators to support the operation and to build up additional technical capacity for the National Society in these areas.

### Progress towards outcomes

During this reporting period, the ERCS has completed a draft of an amended Plan of Action, based on the revised appeal. This plan will be reflected in the next operations update. In the meantime, the ERCS with technical support from the IFRC have completed tenders for food procurement and negotiations with the selected suppliers on final conditions and deliverables are in hand. With support from IFRC and Spanish Red Cross has started the delivery of trucked water in Moyale region and purchased water storage tanks for positioning at key distribution points. Challenges experienced with the quality of mechanical condition of rental tankers are being addressed by the ERCS with technical support from the OSU logistics. Added attention being given to enhancing future ERCS specification requirements in transport contract Standard Operating Procedures.

### Relief distributions (basic food items)

<b>Outcome: Household food consumption among targeted drought affected population is improved.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Appropriate food rations are distributed to targeted beneficiaries.	<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 8,910MT of food (8,100MT of maize, 810MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 270,000l of cooking oil.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>• Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> <li>• Mobilize 120 volunteers for facilitating beneficiary identification and relief distributions.</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including verification and validation.</li> <li>• Distribute food up to 135,000 beneficiaries (75,000 initial target) in Guji and Borena zones of Oromiya region.</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>
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### Progress:

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GoE and ERCS is still pending until the food procurement is completed and distribution dates are defined. OSU Logistics will provide technical input to ERCS survey and preparation of warehousing facilities and distribution sites to ensure quality control and management of food stocks, including establishing acceptable vector control and fumigation SOPs.

The ERCS procurement department supported by IFRC logistics have completed the local tendering of 8,100 MT of maize, 810 MT of beans (in bags of 50 kg.), 725 MT of CSB (in bags of 25 kg.) and 270,000 litres of vegetable oil. Final negotiations are in hand with the selected suppliers.

The ERCS disaster management department, with support from IFRC logistics coordinator has drawn up a master plan of distribution for 137,579 beneficiaries described as follows with 75,000 as the initial target:

**Table 1: Master plan for distribution of food items:**

Region	Zone	Woreda	No. of beneficiaries
Oromiya	Borena	Moyale	17,200
	Borena	Dire	28,999
	Borena	Mio	31,925
	Guji	Saba Boru	59,473
<b>Total</b>			<b>137,597</b>

Each beneficiary will receive 15 kg. of maize, 1.5 kg. of beans, 4.5 of CSB and .5 liters of oil for a period of 4 months. Once the procurement process is complete the distributions will commence. During the assessment carried out in July, ERCS and IFRC logistics identified two main warehouses as hubs and 13 distribution points (6 in Moyale and 7 in Saba Boru).

### Challenges:

Procurement SOPs have proven to be more complex and slower than is acceptable in such an operation, and the ERCS has now initiated a revised approach that, whilst slowing this present procurement process, provides an opportunity to establish a more robust and efficient procedure for the future.

### Relief and early recovery through cash transfer interventions

<b>Outcome: Selected households have their remaining assets protected and some lost assets replaced so improving their ability to produce food or restart livelihoods and reduce use of negative coping strategies</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Household access to food, essential household items and livestock in targeted areas has improved by assisting with conditional cash transfers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree with local authorities and communities on criteria for targeting beneficiaries for cash grants.</li> <li>• Identify most vulnerable households through community screening</li> <li>• Identify modalities and distribution mechanisms for cash transfers as well as cash grant value and monitoring mechanisms.</li> <li>• Distribute cash grants equivalent to USD 250 per HHs for 4,000 households (20,000 people). (To be refined based on assessment).</li> <li>• Establish joint community-ERCS supervision committee to effectively and transparently manage cash grant programming.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely monitor and evaluate intervention at the end of the piloting.</li> </ul>
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### Progress:

At present no new initiative has been started yet in this objective, as priority has been given to water and food interventions. Nevertheless, the detailed plan of action will indicate how households can access essential food and non-food items.

Emergency health and care	
<b>Outcome: Excess morbidity and mortality from diseases related to malnutrition and lack of access to clean drinking water are prevented by providing targeted health and nutrition interventions to up to 150,000 people over a period of 12 months.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The health status of the population is improved through early detection and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 250 volunteers in the Guji and Borena Zones on epidemic disease control for volunteers, to enable them to support the existing extension health workers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Enable 250 volunteers logistically (transport, IEC material etc), conduct a minimum of 3 interventions per volunteer per week in health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening, active case finding and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition.</li> </ul>
Contribute to the control of the current measles outbreak by providing support to the MoH in the upcoming emergency measles vaccination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy 250 volunteers trained on epidemic control for the upcoming measles vaccination campaign to assist with social mobilisation and campaign activities.</li> </ul>
25,000 most affected families are reached by volunteers disseminating messages on malaria prevention and control and distribution of long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN), usage, and assist in the correct hanging of the nets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones.</li> <li>• Procure nails and strings to enable appropriate hang up of mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 250 trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members.</li> </ul>
Sustainably contribute to improved health status of the population in the drought affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA.</li> <li>• Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones.</li> </ul>

### Progress

34,000 mosquito nets shipped by the Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai have arrived and are now in ERCS's warehouse. The additional 16,000 mosquito nets for local procurement is completed and delivery will be completed by end of October. The 50,000 nets will be distributed to a total of 25,000 most affected families in Guji and Borena zones.

An IFRC health coordinator will join the Operations Support Unit in Addis Ababa from 24 October 2011. Once the coordinator is in place, the above planned health activities will be reviewed accordingly.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: Increased access to water addressed the root cause and the systematic failures of the water points in Oromiya and Afar. Increased knowledge and ability to maintain and repair water points.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	ERCS/PNS/IFRC leading the operation, six PNS water packages will be developed with a total value of CHF 12,8 million, with the following estimated outputs during 12 months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48 new deep well boreholes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 72 refurbished water points</li> <li>• 12 refurbished water ponds</li> <li>• 60 shallow wells refurbished, with water reservoirs</li> <li>• Water trucking at a limited scale to cover absolute emergency phase needs.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> <li>• Produce PHAST tool kits.</li> <li>• Establish PHASTER groups in targeted communities and cascade the training.</li> <li>• Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals and distribute to 27,000 households.</li> <li>• Communities and volunteers trained on appropriate use of water treatment chemicals.</li> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation is provided to 15,000 beneficiaries in Guji and Borena zones of Oromiya region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce a total of 3,000 san-plats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.</li> </ul>

### Progress

*Water Trucking Activities:* On 30 September 2011, ERCS with support from Spanish Red Cross deployed 2 water trucks to 7 sites in Moyale Region, reaching a total of 20,675 people with 78,000 litres of water

**Table 2: Water distribution in Moyale Region.**

Name of Kebele/ Distribution Centre	Households	Beneficiaries	Remark (reservoirs)
Alo Dula 1	128	640	No
Alo Dula 2			N/A
Abitu	315	1,575	Yes
Bede 1	650	3,250	Yes
Bede 2			N/A
Bede 3			N/A
Tula Daye 1	100	500	No
Tula Daye 2			Yes
Raro	560	2,800	No
Ketema	600	3,000	Yes
Dida Dhadecha	262	1,310	No
Elkur	1520	7,600	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>20,675</b>	

ERCS headquarters sent to Moyale region 4 tanks of 10,000 liters capacity and 2 tanks of 3,000 liters capacity. To date, half of these tanks have been installed, increasing the capacity in the water points. Additional trucks have been made available to the ERCS by the ICRC to support the distributions.

### Challenges

The road worthiness of the trucks contracted is in question; one of the trucks broke down after the 2<sup>nd</sup> day (1 October) and was of no longer usable. The second truck also encountered mechanical problems, forcing it to come back to Moyale the evening of 3 October. It has not provided service since 4 October. The trucks have been repaired but due to the start of rains, water trucking has been delayed. The OSU Logistics Coordinator is reviewing with the ERCS, their standard contract for truck rental, with a view to recommending clauses to ensure compliance and to reinforce SOP when it comes to duty of performance by any rental company.

A consortium of Swedish/Danish and Austrian Red Cross is reviewing plans to adopt one of the water packages in the appeal through coordinated multi-lateral support, including the provision of staffing. German Red Cross has indicated an interest as well through a coordinated bi-lateral action.

### Refugees assistance in Dollo Ado

<b>Outcome: Provide emergency relief to two sites: Bora Mino A (40,000 refugees) and B (20,000 refugees) with the provision of health and care, mass and specialized water.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Availability and access to emergency health and care access to water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of ERUs according to needs.</li> </ul>
The health status of refugee population in new camps around Dollo Ado is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy assessment team to Dollo Ado and identify possible areas of interventions by the ERCS supported by the RC/RC Movement partners.</li> <li>• Draft a Plan of Action based on the assessment outcome.</li> <li>• Agree with relevant government authorities and UNHCR on intervention scope and size by the ERCS.</li> </ul>

### Progress

On 22 September, a team of ERCS, IFRC and PNS members conducted an assessment in Dollo Ado (Bora Mino camp) to assess needs in the new planned camp and its surroundings. The assessment mission focused on the following issues: location of the new camp site, number of beneficiaries suitable for the camp site, drainage systems, waste water management, quality of water, waste management, etc.

Once the team completed the assessment, the following recommendations were made:

- At this stage, no ERU is required.
- Open sub-branch of RC in Dollo Ado (under Negele branch), collect members, recruit staff, procure equipment (OD support needed)
- Strengthen the tracing activities in coordination with the ICRC.
- Carry out CBHFA training for host community (water committees and health trainers already covered by Save the Children and World Vision).
- Provide material to host communities for sanitation (forks, shovels, wheelbarrows, etc).
- Provide RC ambulance service (possibly with community contribution, refer to MSF Holland ambulance service, consider options to buy/lease vehicle; municipality will cover running and staff costs).
- Provide refresher training for health extension workers (MoH staff).
- Provide emergency medicines for three health centres, support to drugs (emergency phase only).
- Provide refrigerators and cold chain materials (incl. maintenance, fuel) to strengthen EPI cold chain. EPI coverage is only 30%. (Advocate MoH/UNICEF to assess other possible reasons behind low coverage).
- Plan rehabilitation/recovery activities, including tree nurseries and other environmental activities (youth programme), small scale irrigation projects along the Ganale and Dowa river side and other livelihood activities.
- Although the assessment found a decline in the number of refugee arrivals, more recent reports show an increase, and at the time of publishing this update, ARRA /UNHCR indicated their intention to open a fifth camp at Bora Mino. The ERCS must consider how to respond if this is confirmed.

### Logistics

<b>Outcome: Humanitarian goods are procured, stored, delivered and distributed in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Assist the ERCS in setting up effective and efficient supply chain and provide reporting on performance.</li> </ul>
Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the ERCS in developing detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation.</li> <li>• Build necessary fleet base capacities to support the operation.</li> <li>• Assist the operation in developing a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system.</li> </ul>
Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from the point of dispatch to the end user.</li> <li>• Assist the operation in delivering services for the communities including procurement of goods, services and other equipment</li> </ul>
The Federation will also work	

with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to support and build logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.	<p>necessary for effective implementation of the planned activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work closely with the ERCS to strengthen their capacities in procurement, fleet management and supply chain management including training of the operational staff.</li> <li>• Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals.</li> <li>• Procure 50,000 mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Sourcing 8,910MT of food (8,100MT of maize, 810MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 270,000Lt of cooking oil.</li> <li>• Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>• Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> </ul>
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### Progress

A logistics assessment was carried out by the multi-assessment team from ERCS and IFRC in Moyale Region where several warehouses and possible distribution points were identified. The IFRC logistics coordinator is waiting for finalization of the food procurement in order to support the ERCS to establish the coordination centres and logistics hubs in Moyale and Shakiso (for Saba Boru).

Follow up has been done for the procurement of food, mosquito nets, receipt of vehicles shipped by Dubai Fleet base and IT equipment for the operation. Three vehicles will be deployed to Saba Boru (2) and Moyale (1). Contract of local service providers is in hand and will be done once the food procurement is completed.

<b>Capacity of the National Society</b>	
<b>Outcome: 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>
Capacities of the ERCS branches in operational areas strengthened to ensure adequate service deliveries to vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide necessary technical guidance, information technologies and equipment.</li> <li>• Provide with adequate transport and fleet capacities to ensure mobility and rapid response.</li> <li>• Provide necessary office equipment and furniture.</li> <li>• Training of branch staff in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, volunteer/youth mobilisation and project management.</li> <li>• Conduct training of the Branch governance on relationships between the management and the governance in operational branches.</li> </ul>
Enhanced capacity of the National Society to better respond to humanitarian challenges and coordinate branch activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide necessary information technologies and equipment.</li> <li>• Conduct training of the staff and volunteers in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, and reporting and project management.</li> <li>• Organize programme review meetings at branch and HQ level.</li> <li>• Organize peer education and exchange visits with sister National Societies</li> <li>• Organize training of the ERCS HQ and branch staff in “early recovery” and “cash programming”.</li> <li>• Conduct programme evaluation and/lessons learnt exercises to identify strengths and weakness of the response activities and take relevant measures for future operations –organizational learning.</li> <li>• Strengthen the ERCS PMER capacities through peer support, trainings and recruitment of necessary staff at HQs and branch levels.</li> <li>• Train ERCS volunteers and staff in community development approach in operational branches</li> </ul>

### Progress:

To date, steps have been made with the ERCS to identify counterparts from within the NS or through external recruitment, initially for the OSU and later to integrate into appeal projects. Discussions with PNS who have

expressed interest on taking up activities in WatSan and health projects outlined in the appeal have included identification and training of staff within their project plans. Funds received to date are being first allocated to food and water and sanitation activities. Discussions with the ERCS and PNS have identified possible capacity-building activities linked to the existing water and sanitation equipment already in the possession of the ERCS. Recommendations are in hand to provide a refresher and training courses based on these resources to both reactivate the equipment and already trained staff for the appeal and to engage and train new staff for the appeal activities.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The operational activities outlined in the Ethiopia Revised Drought Appeal - while sharing many common elements with the challenges and objectives in Kenya, Somalia and the other Horn of Africa countries - are also unique to the geography, profile and operational conditions of the affected Ethiopian regions, and as such need to be showcased and disseminated in such a way as to differentiate these activities and to offer options to donors and PNS. With this in mind, an agreement has been made with the Africa Zone and Geneva communications departments for the OSU to present to the ERCS design for a communications/media pilot project specifically for Ethiopia that will profile the challenges faced by the ERCS, as well as their efforts to address such challenges. The project will incorporate clear communication/media product deliverables, as well as capacity building components to rejuvenate ERCS capacities in this sector. It will call for a mixed team led initially by a Red Cross communications professional, along with ERCS and local media photographers and staff. It will be developed with the National Society, emphasizing both positive media relations and producing content that outlines the needs of the affected populations, including stories of previous drought interventions and other ERCS activities.

<b>Outcome: The profile and position of the host national society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications products are made available to media and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and interviews with qualified spokespeople are developed and made available to media and key stakeholders.</li> <li>Direct outreach will be coordinated with the Host National Society and conducted with national and international media.</li> <li>The launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation will be supported with people-centred, community level diverse content, including web-stories, video footage and photos will be posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media</li> <li>An IFRC communications officer will be deployed to the affected region, to initiate a pilot project, coordinating the gathering and dissemination of communication materials, liaising with and supporting the Host National Society and acting as spokesperson/media relations focal point for international media.</li> </ul>
Existing and potential donors, national societies and other partners receive and use high quality communications materials and tools they need to raise funds and build awareness for this emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A communications tool-kit will be developed and distributed to key stakeholders that includes draft news releases, opinion pieces linking the operation to IFRC advocacy priorities (e.g. early warning, emergency health, IDRL), key messages, talking points, reactive lines addressing existing and potential risks to reputation, beneficiary profiles, photos, extended captions and access to video footage for use in the partners' domestic markets.</li> <li>Conference calls for global communicators will be held as needed to share updated information and to understand emerging opportunities and needs in the communications arena.</li> </ul>

### Progress

The Africa Zone has been coordinating all communication activities through its communications coordinator, who has visited sites, conducted interviews and obtained photos and video. Case studies were made available to the global Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. These materials were used on channels such as the [IFRC website](#), National Society websites and international media to give visibility to the needs of the affected populations as well as to highlight ERCS response to the drought situation.

## Contact information

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## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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