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Emergency appeal operation update

Ethiopia: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRET010
GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-ETH
6-month summary update
5 April 2012

Period covered by this operations update: August 2011 to February 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 25.4 million (plus CHF 3 million for bilateral Emergency Response Units¹) totalling CHF 28.4 million in cash, kind, or services; [<click here to view the attached interim financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: 35% [<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. This assessment resulted from recommendations from an earlier a special mission to the region in August, undertaken by the Federation Secretary General's High Level Coordinator for Horn of Africa. This initiative, co-ordinated with the Host National Societies and IFRC country offices resulted in a significant scale up of the Red Cross/Red Crescent operations and revisions of the existing appeal as noted below.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was published on 26 September 2011 for CHF 25,408,085 (plus CHF 3,000,000 for bilateral Emergency Response Units) totalling CHF 28,408,085 - to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries for 12 months in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions.
- Operations Update no.2 was published on 24 October 2011 informing on the latest developments.
- In December a second ERCS/IFRC/PNS multi-disciplinary assessment team completed a "Follow up Drought Assessment for Afar" and circulated to partners.
- Operations Update no.3 was published on 14 March reporting on further progress. Target beneficiary numbers were adjusted to reflect estimates at the time of finalising the Plan of Action (PoA) for this Appeal.
- A Special "Early Warning Update Sitrep" for both the Ethiopia drought and population movement appeals was issued at the end of March 2012.



ERCS volunteers in preparations for the third round of food distributions. Source: IFRC.

Summary: During the first six months of this operation, though hampered by a number of challenges, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), have made advancements in the objectives stated within this Emergency Appeal, mainly in the sectors of **relief food and non-food distributions, emergency health and care and water and sanitation.**

¹ These ERU were removed from the appeal as the criteria under ERU standard operating procedures for appropriate deployment were not confirmed to date.



ERCS volunteers in preparation for the third round of food distributions. Source: IFRC.

In **food assistance**: To date, up to 74,732 people from Oromia region in Saba Boru and Bule Hora woredas have received food items through three rounds of food distributions, with a fourth is expected to take place in April. Beneficiary surveys, observed and noted by both Federation and PNS attending the distributions have indicated a high level of satisfaction among the targeted beneficiaries. As a result, ERCS, at the request of and in consultation with the government relief agency, the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), are considering two additional rounds of distributions, but with reduced numbers of approximately 37,000 persons, to meet some outstanding needs. The food security status is likely to be reviewed should conditions suddenly deteriorate (See Early Warning Section). These remain as unconfirmed extensions of the original food assistance plan of action.

In **health**, community health training in different skills as detailed in this appeal and related plan of action has

increased thanks to the effective efforts and contributions of the two IFRC/ERCS health counterparts. Specifically, trainings on use of mosquito nets have been coordinated to be implemented at the same areas as food distributions and distribution of mosquito nets continues. Further details of progress are indicated in the health sector.

In **water and sanitation**, this sector has been challenging to develop, partly due to external delays in accessing critical data as well as complications in ERCS capacity to provide technical water and sanitation staffing. At the beginning of the emergency water trucking activities were carried out with the support from Spanish Red Cross. Water tanks were procured, but are not yet installed due to missing parts. Unfortunately, there remains no clear explanation provided to date on the situation.

As part of the new ERCS initiative, a detailed branch assessment has commenced and continues in the operational branches with a view to evaluate the current and required operational capacity of these branches to be able to be more independent from headquarters and improve implementation and services delivery of the Plan of Action for the Drought Appeal.

The Emergency Appeal activities, budget and timeframe will be revised to better fit the current needs and capacity of the National Society and branches. This will include activities in Afar and will be reflected in an operation update further down the line.

Partners who have contributed to this appeal include American Red Cross, Andorran Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), Hong Kong branch of the RCSC, Danish Red Cross/ Danish government, French Red Cross/ French government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and other private donors.

IFRC, on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.

Introduction

This six-month report attempts to capture the overall evolution of the Ethiopia Drought Appeal from the initial Preliminary Appeal in August 2011 for approximately CHF 10 million through the Revised Appeal issued on 26 September 2011 to the present. It is not the intention to revisit the details that have been reported in the three previous operation updates and situation reports that are available on IFRC's website but rather to provide an overview of the activities, challenges, where possible impact and the developments and direction for the future. Attention will also be paid to describing changing dynamics within the affected regions and above all recent early warnings regarding the coming next six months. Further details of specific initiatives to address the issues summarized in this introduction will be found elsewhere in the report.

Even as drought conditions manifested themselves in Ethiopia, the overall organizational and operational capacity of the national society, its management structures and performance was the subject of a management review. A major change process was approved and initiated by the appointment of a new Secretary General (SG) with a strong mandate to lead what was and remains a daunting challenge: to turn the national society into a more effective, efficient and dynamic organization befitting the oldest Red Cross Society in Africa. It was candidly acknowledged at the start of her appointment by the new SG that this process would not only take some considerable time to evidence its effect but that indeed the process itself could likely generate additional

operational, logistical, human resource and administrative “drag”. Hard choices would be made and more, if temporary, burdens on service delivery could result. ERCS entered into this major and far reaching management change process just when the revised appeal was launched and the inevitable consequences from this critical initiative as emphasized by the Secretary General have had an impact. However, significant steps and actions have been taken with the appointment of a new senior management team headed by the SG and supported by three new Deputy SG positions. At the time of this report the next stage of the process, the restructuring and staffing of the second level departmental managers, has just been announced. Evidence is already emerging that this change will lead to improved overall performance in the future.

IFRC’s country office, in its role as support to ERCS, has not been immune to these changes and is already considering the future value of adjustment within its own structure and staffing to mirror and reinforce continued and effective assistance and support to the new ERCS structure. The IFRC operational support unit (OSU), established to advise, consult and support ERCS for the emergency operations, has faced with challenges including occasional lack of clarity and acceptance on its role, especially in the areas of integrated decision making, communication and coordination with ERCS. However, the appointment of well qualified OSU counterparts recruited through ERCS, who act as an interface and sectoral “bridge” with both headquarters and branch departments, have resulted in improved interaction and operational harmony. In addition positive progress is maintained with the new ERCS management team in addressing and resolving issues through twice-weekly meetings.

Up to the end of November 2011, it has been acknowledged that the rate of service delivery and project implementation for this operation has not been as timely as the ERCS and IFRC expected. This has been particularly so in the sectors of food distribution and water and sanitation activities, less so in health interventions. A series of challenges were faced, and many subsequently resolved, by ERCS and consequently in support of them, IFRC’s country office. These issues, both internal and external were of concern since the beginning of the operation and partners are aware of them, however it is important to summarize them in this report in the interest of transparency and as a base line to measure success and progress where they have been addressed and to show continued efforts to resolve any outstanding obstacles. Specific technical, management and operational issues, obstacles, opportunities, resolutions and planned and future interventions will be recorded where ever possible in separate sections within this report.

The situation

Due to two consecutive seasons of significantly below average rainfall, drought conditions of varying intensity affected most countries in the Horn of Africa. This was intensified by the influence of a strong *La Niña* episode, reducing the seasonal rains. These conditions resulted in one of the driest years since 1995. In July 2011, The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) launched a Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD)² indicating that around 4.5 million people would be in need of emergency food interventions from July to December 2011. The document was based on a multi-agency assessment and was in response to increased concerns about the deteriorating food security situation caused by severe drought conditions. Ethiopia has been struggling with systemic food and water shortage, due to droughts and floods for the past decade and in 2011 the prolonged La Nina conditions affected a second consecutive rainy season, which resulted in the deterioration of food security and lack of water. The late and poor performance of the rain has resulted in poor harvest and grassland. The poor harvest resulted in an increase of malnutrition in large areas of Ethiopia, and it seemed that Oromia, Somali and Afar were worst affected areas. In addition Ethiopia had received some 180.000 refugees, mainly coming from Somalia, and the figures are increasing from day to day. As a consequence, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) launched an Emergency Appeal in August 2011 to address the drought affected areas in Ethiopia. By September 2011 an initiative was launched across The Horn by the Federation’s High Coordinator for The Horn appointed by the Federation Secretary General to surge up activities especially in response to the situation in Somalia and Kenya. Ethiopia was included in this and the Revised Appeal raised the amount sought to CHF 28 M which included a contingency for ERUs. Whilst the situation in the identified regions of Ethiopia were serious they were and never became nearly as dire as what became famine and severe security conditions in Somalia, resulting in the huge population movements into and the consequently the operational profile of that in Kenya. As government response supported by national and international agencies’ humanitarian operations surged the reality became clear by late October that Ethiopia had in fact avoided a famine, and indeed crude mortality rates remained relatively stable.

By November 2011, rains arrived and actually induced floods in parts of Somali region as well as parts of Borena and Guji zones in Oromia region delaying humanitarian operations. Water trucking in which the ERCS was planning longer engagement were able to be stopped. Conditions within the regions covered by the Drought Appeal generally improved with the exception of a number of hotspots and food supplies and distributions were well coordinated and although very late in starting the ERCS food assistance activities have been operational to the present. (See food assistance in this report). To quote a senior donor official 2011 was a “Good Drought” by comparison to previous years.

² A follow up HRD for 2012 has just been published.

By January 2012, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported the general food security situation in the country was stable and improving in most areas due to start of fresh Meher harvest, positive impact of the generally good rains in the last few months on water availability and livestock condition and the contribution of the ongoing humanitarian food distribution programs. The rains since June 2011 (Kiremt, Deyr/Hageya) significantly enhanced availability of pasture, browse and water across the country and resulted in notable improvements in overall livestock conditions.

Early Warning Concerns:

However, by late February early March 2012 indicators started to emerge giving cause for some initial disquiet. The National Meteorological Agency issued its climate forecast for the period February-May. According to the forecast: *“the rainfall during the entire Belg season (February-May) will be below normal and erratic in both amount and distribution over much of eastern half of the country (eastern, south-eastern and southern parts). However, the rains are expected to be better than received in 2011. The performance of these rains is expected to show some improvement from mid-April. Close to normal rainfall is expected over western and south-western Ethiopia”*. Nonetheless the ERCS and the Federation, having maintained close contact with governmental and UN agencies and attending coordination meetings, are in agreement that the prognosis has deteriorated further in the past weeks and is of sufficient concern to indicate a need to be prepared to surge back to an emergency mode if needed. To this effect a Special Sitrep (Early Warning) covering both the Ethiopia Drought and Population Appeals was prepared and circulated to partners on March 27th 2012³. In this Special Sitrep the emphasis is on the need to be ready to surge the operation back into an emergency mode whilst at the same time maintaining and expanding the current objectives to address underlying vulnerability issues, DRR opportunities and livelihoods in all sectors.

Coordination and partnerships

A coordinated approach between Movement partners working in Ethiopia to support ERCS programmes was used at the beginning of the operation in order to launch an Emergency Appeal. The implementation of the activities described in this Appeal is being coordinated in a collective manner between the RC/RC Movement led by ERCS. The IFRC country office and the Operations Support Unit (OSU), Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the ICRC within their capacities are supporting the ERCS, the leading implementing organization. The IFRC OSU is led by the IFRC Head of Operations and comprising Logistics, Health and Watsan coordinators and was established to plan, coordinate and implement drought response related activities in support of the ERCS. Technical health and water and sanitation meetings are held on a biweekly basis between IFRC and ERCS staff to coordinate activities and share of information.

An Operational Task Force (OTF) was established since the onset of the operation, between ERCS and Movement partners in order to address operational issues. Meetings are ongoing and are chaired by the ERCS Deputy Secretary General for operations and programmes and include ERCS key departments and the IFRC. In addition, IFRC OSU and ERCS staffs continue to participate in United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) task force meetings on a weekly basis including local authorities, to keep informed on other agencies activities throughout the country and to share information.

Moreover, monthly Movement Cooperation Meetings (MCM) led by ERCS continues to be held for sharing of information and coordination purposes. All partner national societies (PNS) in the country, mainly Austrian, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss and Swedish Red Cross societies as well as ICRC are actively involved, thus ensuring effective utilization of available resources within the Movement.

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 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 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. The current emergency operation will be incorporating and addressing the certain NS capacity building elements related to emergency response, water and sanitation, health and branch capacity building to deliver better services to the communities during emergencies.

The OSU was established in agreement with the ERCS, the Federation country representative and the High Level Coordinator for the Horn of Africa appeal as a temporary “support” tool for the emergency phase of the operation, and as such it has been an important contributing element in supporting the change process within the national society. The OSU is the unit that strengthens implementation capacities and secondly it builds capacities of the ERCS recruited counterparts to the IFRC/PNS coordinators. Trained counterparts in emergency health, water and

³ Copies available from Ethiopia Country Office and East Africa Regional Office

sanitation, and logistics have now become part of the ERCS operations unit, which is within the ERCS new senior management's vision on having effective service delivery unit within the national society. The Secretary General, supported by the National Board of the ERCS, has embarked on the transformation process of the national society which will regain its role as a key humanitarian player in Ethiopia.

As the new ERCS structure becomes increasingly operational, plans are under discussion to transit the IFRC OSU to an ERCS managed and staffed "Operations Management Unit" within the DM department. The OSU functions would then be assumed by a longer term profile programme support element within a Federation Country Office's continuously evolving structure. This change will then mirror and compliment the new ERCS organogram.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Since the onset of the emergency in the southern part of Ethiopia, ERCS conducted an assessment following the launch of the Government's Humanitarian Requirements Document at the beginning of July 2011. The ERCS governance and senior management decided to scale up response activities and asked IFRC and the PNSs to support their assessment. British Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and IFRC deployed personnel to support the rapid assessment in Borena and Guji zones, in Oromia Region. The locations were selected based on available data, previous analysis/assessments and the severity of the problem highlighted in the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The assessment was conducted by three ERCS/PNS/IFRC teams with debriefing and presentations at the headquarters level in Addis Ababa. Consequently, the ERCS management, in consultation with the IFRC and PNS present in-country, agreed to launch an emergency appeal based on the available data and recommendations from the assessment teams. Due to the short duration of the assessment, it was not possible to collect in-depth data during the fieldwork.

After the launch of the Appeal, a second assessment team was deployed to Oromia and Somali regions for an in-depth evaluation from 12 to 26 August 2011. Each team member, from IFRC and ERCS, was experienced in the specific priority sectors identified, including disaster risk reduction, food security, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, livelihoods and markets, logistics and finance as well as organizational development. The team assessed woredas in Oromia Region (Borena, Moyale, Mio, Dire, Saba Boru and Meda Welabu). The major findings and conclusions of the assessment address the sectors included in this Appeal: water and sanitation, food interventions, health, food security, livelihood, risk reduction and capacity building of branches. The Appeal was revised 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 Dolo Ado to conduct an assessment in Bora Mina camp and verify the activities within the objective in this Appeal.

To address the needs of the affected people in Afar Region, ERCS and IFRC deployed an assessment team on 23 November 2011 to identify intervention areas for water and health related activities. A detailed assessment report was drafted by ERCS with support from IFRC and was shared with partners accordingly. A Plan of Action for Afar is being drafted by the ERCS and will become part of the overall Drought Appeal PoA. This is currently on-going and pending ERCS internal planning for the regional branch the detailed PoA will be available to partners.

In addition, ERCS with support of IFRC and PNS are planning to commission a mid-term evaluation of the operation in the near future. This evaluation will be likely led by an external evaluator with ERCS and Movement partners.

Progress towards outcomes

A series of assessments were carried out since the beginning of the emergency by ERCS, IFRC and PNS staff. Based on the findings of these assessments the Drought Plan of Action was drafted and activities included in this Emergency Appeal have started to be carried out by ERCS. The major developments in the operation for the first 6 months have been in the distribution of basic food items, health activities, Watsan preparations, logistics activities and OD support. Major challenges have been faced by the ERCS and the IFRC until recently. After a slow start to the initial bidding process for the food, procurement inconsistencies and suspicious supplier contracting procedures were identified and judged sufficiently serious to warrant intervention. Reluctantly, acknowledging the inevitability of further delays, the decision was made by the SG to terminate the procurement and restart the process which has been done. The consequential enquiry details, coordinated with ERCS by the Anti-corruption Commission, have been disseminated to partners by the ERCS and the Country Office. As noted difficulties with local regional authority capacity as well as internal challenges also delayed starting Watsan, which are better on track. Health activities are now widely functioning in both appeals. For more detailed information please read below under progress of objectives.

Relief distributions (basic food items)

Outcome: Household food consumption among targeted drought affected population is improved.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Appropriate food rations are distributed to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS. • Sourcing 8,910MT of food (8,100MT of maize, 810MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 270,000Lt of cooking oil. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points. • Mobilize 120 volunteers for facilitating beneficiary identification and relief distributions. • Identify beneficiaries; agree on distribution lists including verification and validation. • Distribute food up to 135,000 beneficiaries (75,000 initial targets) in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region. • 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: For the first six months of the operation ERCS with support of IFRC formed a team comprised of a ERCS team leader, officers and IFRC logistics coordinator and assistant in order to start-up the planning for the food distributions. ERCS drafted a MoU with the Government of Ethiopia and in September 2011 started the necessary preparation for procurement of the food items. The bidding process as noted earlier took longer than anticipated affecting the distribution schedule and timing of the food delivery to the selected communities.

On 18 November, the IFRC OSU Logistics coordinator, officer and ERCS DM Response team members went on mission to Borena zone. The objective of this mission was to support the preparation of the food distribution program for the months of November and December 2011 for which the target population was approved by the federal DRMFSS in August 2011. During the mission the team initiated the preparation of warehousing facilities and distribution sites to ensure quality control and management of food stocks, including establishing acceptable vector control and fumigation SoP's. Additionally, the team held meetings with woredas administrators from Bule Hora and Saba Boru, including woreda DRMFSS representative to discuss the objective of the mission and to:

- Identify the target beneficiary numbers and specific kebeles, distribution centres, and vulnerable groups.
- Assess the situation of warehouses conditions and their capacity, the accessibility of roads to the centres, availability of trucks for secondary transport and arrangement of supporting staff.
- Assess the availability of local staff for warehouse management.
- Clarify ERCS working system and procedures including the need of transparent implementation and cooperation to meet the objective of the program.

The main achievements of this mission were:

- Communication established with woreda and zonal stakeholders.
- Identification of storage facilities and/or warehouses: 6 in Saba Boru and 8 in Bule Hora.
- 3 rub halls were installed: 2 in Saba Boru and 1 in Bule Hora.
- Maintenance including cleaning, arranging and fumigations of identified sites.
- Recruitment and assignment of staff, store keepers, distribution coordinators, reporting officer, office assistants and guards.
- Beneficiary data analysis and compilation.

At the same time, the ERCS procurement department supported by the IFRC-OSU logistics coordinator completed the local tendering of 8,100 MT of maize, 810 MT of beans (in bags of 50 kg.), 725 MT CSB (in bags of 25 kg) and 270,000 litres of vegetable oil. The beans were not provided on time by the supplier, therefore beans will be distributed on the third round of food distributions.

By the end of December 2011, the 1st and 2nd round of food distributions started in Saba Boru, covering 20 kebeles and reaching 45,197 beneficiaries while in Bule Hora 29,535 people in 28 kebeles were provided with maize, CSB and vegetable oil.

As of 4 February 2012, **74,732 people (13,824 households)** were reached:

Operational Woredas	No. Households	No. of beneficiaries	Maize in MT	Corn Soy Blend in MT	Vegetable Oil in Liters
Saba Boru	6,898	45,197	1,356.0	103.75	41,381
Bule Hora	6,926	29,535	886.05	92.929	27,170
Total	13,824	74,732	2242.05	196.679	68,551

After completion of the first and second rounds of food distributions ERCS DM staff carried out an impact survey of the distribution programme. The findings included the following:

- Contributed to the continuous improvement of the nutritional status of the communities especially the vulnerable groups.
- Created good opportunity for market stability by decreasing the price of grains by pumping a total 2,507 MT of food supplies to the area.
- Contributed transparent and participatory food management distribution program with local authorities and communities building trust and respect for the Red Cross.
- Created good share of experience between Red Cross, the community and local authorities in the handling commodity and solving issues raised in the process.
- Lessons were learned among all partners during the process, especially on how to manage the distribution process during difficult conditions.

The third round of food distributions has been completed and a report of the first three rounds is being prepared by the ERCS and will be released in April. A fourth round of distributions has been approved and will commence in April followed by the possibility of two further rounds for a reduced population of approximately 37,000 beneficiaries in Bule Hora and Saba Boru. This will be confirmed in the next operations update.

Challenges:

At the beginning of the operation delays were encountered in the bidding and procurement process of the food items. ERCS management started a reviewed approach that has slowed down this procurement process, but has provided an opportunity to establish a more robust and efficient procedure for the future. Several changes within the ERCS support service units including a new and experienced Head of Logistics and procurement department will ensure better and updated systems that will meet operational requirements.

During the food distributions, ERCS staff identified some level of dissatisfaction regarding beneficiary targeting, which was randomly done by community leaders and government authorities without involving the community members in some kebeles. Therefore, these issues will be taken into consideration in the next phase of food distributions. However in surveys involving ERCS, IFRC and some PND visitors on field missions those who did receive rations both the quality and quantity of the ration met with wide appreciation.

Relief and early recovery through cash transfer interventions

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
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"> • Agree with local authorities and communities on criteria for targeting beneficiaries for cash grants. • Identify most vulnerable households through community screening • Identify modalities and distribution mechanisms for cash transfers as well as cash grant value and monitoring mechanisms. • Distribute cash grants equivalent to USD 250 per HHs for 4,000 households (20,000 people). (To be refined based on assessment). • Establish joint community-ERCS supervision committee to effectively and transparently manage cash grant programming. • Closely monitor and evaluate intervention at the end of the piloting.

Progress:

To date, no cash transfer interventions have been carried out. ERCS is currently reviewing if cash interventions are the best way to respond to the affected population. For example some indications are that acceptability will be very much dependant on proximity to markets. In regions such as Afar ad Somalia pastoralists do not see a benefit from cash or vouchers. Regardless both the government and other agencies are actively studying this option and as a part of this coordination the Red Cross will monitor options. This will be reflected in the next operations update.

Emergency health and care

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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
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"> • 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. • 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.
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"> • Deploy 250 volunteers trained on epidemic control for the upcoming measles vaccination campaign to assist with social mobilisation and campaign activities.
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"> • Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones. • Procure nails and strings to enable appropriate hang up of mosquito nets. • 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.
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"> • Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA. • Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones.

Progress:

Since the beginning of the operation, the Austrian Red Cross provided 50,000 mosquito nets (34,000 from Dubai and 16,000 locally procured). These mosquito nets were transported to the operational area and distributions have started in March 2012 to the most affected families in Guji and Borena zones. At the end of January 2012, ERCS health team visited the region to identify volunteers and select the areas of intervention. From 8 to 14 February trainings on proper use of long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN) and malaria prevention messages were conducted for 102 volunteers in these areas followed by distributions in the first week of March 2012.

In addition, an Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training was held in mid-February 2012 in Addis Ababa with 25 participants from ERCS headquarters and branch staff and volunteers. The ECV training aims to help volunteers deal with epidemics in their local communities. It teaches them what an epidemic is, how epidemics spread, the conditions that help epidemics to spread, and what actions to take in the event of an epidemic. The training included a five-day workshop on the use of the Epidemic Control Manual for Volunteers and its accompanying Epidemic Control Toolkit.

Challenges:

The recruitment process of the ERCS health counterpart took longer than expected. The process was completed in November 2011 and two counterparts were recruited to follow up implementation of activities. The lack of health human resources in the ERCS branches also caused challenges within the branches to start activities within this objective including support to the parallel Population Movement Operation's health component. This challenge has since been addressed, but further external human resources are likely to be needed as the operation continues.

Delays in the delivery of the locally procured mosquito nets by the supplier delayed their distribution. These deliveries are completed and activities are underway.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Increased access to water addressed the root cause and the systematic failures of the water points in Oromia and Afar. Increased knowledge and ability to maintain and repair water points.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 new deep well boreholes • 72 refurbished water points • 12 refurbished water ponds • 60 shallow wells refurbished, with water reservoirs • Water trucking at a limited scale to cover absolute emergency phase needs.
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 community volunteers trained in PHAST to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities. • Produce PHAST tool kits. • Establish PHASTER groups in targeted communities and cascade the training. • Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals and distribute to 27,000 households. • Communities and volunteers trained on appropriate use of water treatment chemicals. • Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.
Appropriate sanitation is provided to 15,000 beneficiaries in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Progress:

Since the onset of the emergency, the multi-assessment team deployed to Oromia from 12 to 26 August clearly stated that there was a shortage of water in Moyale area.

On 30 September ERCS, with support from Spanish Red Cross, deployed water trucks to Moyale region. Approximately 4,135 households were benefited with 78,000 litres of water. Water trucking activities were suspended due to the rainy season.

ERCS headquarters sent to Moyale region eight tanks of 10,000-litre capacity and four tanks of 5,000-litre capacity. Of these, a total of six trucks⁴ were deployed to the following Moyale Oromia kebeles:

1. Chamuk
2. Tile Mado
3. Meleb
4. Bokola
5. Mado-Mormora (olla Liben Huka)

These tanks have yet to be installed since there are some fittings including taps and sockets were not provided. The remaining tanks are in storage in the Moyale Somali office.

From 28 February to 11 March 2012, the ERCS Emergency water and sanitation coordinator and two zone water resource hydrologists conducted a detail assessment for well exploration and site selection for roof catchments at Guji and Borena Zone. The mission included discussions and participation from the Borena & Guji zone governmental authorities and hydrologists. Hydrology and geophysics surveys were conducted and based on the recommendations a project proposal will be drafted for this Appeal objective.

Two project proposals for water and sanitation “packages” are both now under way. One proposal is from a consortium between Swedish, Danish and Austrian Red Cross Societies through this Appeal and the other is from

⁴ four 10,000 litres and two 5,000 litres capacity

German Red Cross as a bilateral project benefitting the objectives of the appeal. The **Swedish, Danish and Austrian Red Cross** consortium will carry out a water and sanitation project. An initial project proposal was drafted with an initial budget and it will be implemented in Oromia region in Moyale, Somali, Dire, Saba-Boru woredas with a third team probably located in Afar region. The number of beneficiaries to be reached with this project is approximately 27,000 households affected by the drought. A more clear focus will be obtained once the final project proposal is completed.

The **German Red Cross**, in line with ERCS's plan and indicated in this appeal, presented a proposal summary to rehabilitate and construct community-based water infrastructures in drought affected areas of Meda Walabu woreda, Bale zone in Oromia region, benefiting approximately 6,000 households. This project will be carried out bilaterally with the ERCS and will have an implementation period of 18 months (from April 2012). The main activities include water activities: construction and rehabilitation of water ponds, construction of river sand dams, installation of rainwater roof catchment, rehabilitation of boreholes and trainings. For sanitation and hygiene: KAP study, sanitation campaign (pilot), latrine construction, distribution of hygiene kits, mosquito nets amongst other activities.

Meanwhile, **Swiss Red Cross** supports ERCS through this appeal in a water and sanitation project in Moyale area in Oromia region. Swiss Red Cross continues to support ERCS bilaterally in the development of water ponds in this area. Since these activities are being undertaken in an area within the water and sanitation plan of action for this Emergency Appeal, we will report on the progress of the activities as it contributes towards the objective to increase access to water in Oromia region.

Challenges: During the water trucking activities, challenges were encountered most commonly trucks breaking down due to mechanical problems. The trucks were repaired but due to the start of rains, water trucking has been postponed. The water tanks have not been installed in Moyale region due to an inability to source some key components missing from the original packages. The tank fixtures have now been procured, but not yet installed.

The ERCS water and sanitation department is significantly overstretched managing water and sanitation bilateral projects with several PNSs. In addition, ERCS had difficulties in recruiting the counterpart for the operation; therefore the main activities within this objective have not started yet. A over-arching Memorandum of Understanding between the ERCS and IFRC is in place but with the benefit of hindsight it would have been advisable to have agreed water and sanitation, health and relief technical and sectoral MoUs at the beginning of the operation stating on how the operation should be implemented and how and when IFRC could take a more operational role if activities could not be implemented by ERCS.

Refugee assistance in Dolo Ado

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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Availability and access to emergency health and care access to water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of ERUs according to needs.
The health status of refugee population in new camps around Dolo Ado is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy assessment team to Dolo Ado and identify possible areas of interventions by the ERCS supported by the RC/RC Movement partners. • Draft a Plan of Action based on the assessment outcome. • Agree with relevant government authorities and UNHCR on intervention scope and size by the ERCS.

Progress:

From 20 to 22 September 2011, ERCS and IFRC conducted an assessment in Dolo Ado in order to evaluate a possible assistance in the refugee camps. The team made a series of recommendations on what should be the course of action including increasing support to the ERCS branch and providing health services in the camps.

On 26 October 2011 during an interagency meeting in Dolo Ado, ARRA urged all humanitarian agencies setting up the new camp (Boramino Camp) to ensure the availability of sanitation and water facilities, land demarcation and portable shelters (rub hall). However, the latest reports from UNHCR describe additional challenges in the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure due to the ground condition. These issues are being addressed and the intention is still to open this camp but only when ARRA and UNHCR are satisfied with the camp's structure and it is up to standard.

No activities have been carried out within this objective and within a proposed revision of this appeal, consideration will be given to revisiting this sector or reassigning activities from this area to other vulnerable areas in the Somalia or Afar regions.

Logistics

The IFRC OSU is providing technical and advisory support to the ERCS in implementing all logistics activities. The logistics coordinator is now in place and an ERCS counterpart position is opening. A detailed logistics and procurement plan for the food operation support is completed and is being implemented and a broader logistics support PoA from all operations in Ethiopia is also under draft by ERCS supported by IFRC. The plan describes all necessary steps with the timeframe from the procurement to transportation and deliveries to the final destination of the beneficiaries. A number of delegates and local staff will be identified at a later stage within the revised document to respond to the scaled up size of the operation. Support for the provision of fleet services and vehicles are provided by the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) and Fleet Base. Potential scaling up would require considerable capacities in logistics, procurement and warehousing, which may be ensured by mobilizing surge capacities and strengthening existing capacities within the ERCS now that a new Deputy SG for Support Services and a Head for Logistics are in place. The IFRC OSU logistics counterpart newly identified is a highly experienced Ethiopian logistics professional and this has significantly enhanced cooperation with colleagues.

Outcome: Humanitarian goods are procured, stored, delivered and distributed in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods.</p> <p>Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities.</p> <p>Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management;</p> <p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Assist the ERCS in setting up effective and efficient supply chain and provide reporting on performance. • Support the ERCS in developing detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation. • Build necessary fleet base capacities to support the operation. • Assist the operation in developing a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system. • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from the point of dispatch to the end user. • Assist the operation in delivering services for the communities including procurement of goods, services and other equipment necessary for effective implementation of the planned activities. • Work closely with the ERCS to strengthen their capacities in procurement, fleet management and supply chain management including training of the operational staff. • Procure 486,000 water treatment chemicals. • Procure 50,000 mosquito nets. • Sourcing 8,910MT of food (8,100MT of maize, 810MT of beans and 725MT of CSB) and 270,000Lt of cooking oil. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.

Progress: In August 2012, a first 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 supported the ERCS to establish the coordination centres and logistics hubs in Moyale and Shakiso (for Saba Boru).

From 18 to 27 November 2011, a needs and capacity assessment was carried out by the IFRC-OSU logistics coordinator and officer including ERCS DM response team member covering the areas of Bule Hora in Borena Zone and Saba Boru in Guji Zone. Meetings were held with woreda administrators and DRMFS officials from Bule Hora and Saba Boru to inform of ERCS food distributions and decide on final number of targeted beneficiaries. During these meetings final decisions were made in the establishment of warehouses and number of targeted beneficiaries. In Bule Hora one main hub was set-up in Hagere Mariam (covering 10 kebeles) for storage and distribution. Satellite warehouses were established in Suro, Medhiba, Metekoma Hara, Qellenso, Murtu Dhelissa, Hera Lepitu and Dhukessa Megada. In Saba Boru a main hub in Shakiso (no distribution area, only warehouse and office) was established and one hub in Siri Bukke (also covering Utulu). Satellite warehouses were established in Bureejerssa (also covering Wacchudima), and in Hyadima and Kenticha.

Additional preparations were done by the IFRC team in procuring materials and fencing the areas where three Rubb Halls were installed. An initial shipment of mosquito nets was sent to this area for warehousing.

After setting up of the warehouses in the operational areas and informing the local authorities and communities, the IFRC-OSU logistics coordinator and ERCS DM team leader carried out all the preparations for the first and second rounds of food distributions which started in December 2011.

During the last week of January 2012, 24,000 mosquito nets were sent to Guji and were delivered to Shakiso warehouse hub. After completion of the first and second round of food distributions, the following food items were received in preparation for the third round of distribution:

- Maize 810.4 MT – all delivered
- Beans 132.95 MT – partially delivered only
- Oil 108.912 MT – all delivered
- CSB 321.1 MT – all delivered

The beans are confirmed to be up to specifications and have undergone cleaning in the presence of the inspection company. Third round of distributions are scheduled to start first week of March 2012.

Challenges:

Since the beginning of the operation, as noted delays were encountered with the bidding and procurement of the food items. There were also delays for the delivery of mosquito nets by the local supplier.

There has been a need to address what was an accepted need to improve sometimes weak coordination, response and communication across all sectors and levels. For the food operation, proper reporting lines and requirements were not working as effectively as could be with subsequent lacking of detail update for incoming, transiting and outgoing movements. These issues are being addressed with improved performance noted in the more recent rounds.

Capacity of the National Society

Outcome: ERCS capacity at Headquarters and branch levels to deliver more effective services to vulnerable people and respond to future emergencies has increased.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Capacities of the ERCS branches in operational areas strengthened to ensure adequate service deliveries to vulnerable communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary technical guidance, information technologies and equipment. • Provide with adequate transport and fleet capacities to ensure mobility and rapid response. • Provide necessary office equipment and furniture. • Training of branch staff in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, volunteer/youth mobilisation and project management. • Conduct training of the Branch governance on relationships between the management and the governance in operational branches.
Enhanced capacity of the National Society to better respond to humanitarian challenges and coordinate branch activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary information technologies and equipment. • Conduct training of the staff and volunteers in disaster management, logistics, first aid, nutrition, and reporting and project management. • Organize programme review meetings at branch and HQ level. • Organize peer education and exchange visits with sister National Societies • Organize training of the ERCS HQ and branch staff in “early recovery” and “cash programming”. • 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. • Strengthen the ERCS PMER capacities through peer support, trainings and recruitment of necessary staff at HQs and branch levels. • Train ERCS volunteers and staff in community development approach in operational branches

Progress:

Since the onset of the emergency focus was given to increase the capacity of the National Society in order to deliver the objectives stated in this Appeal. From 21 to 29 November the IFRC OSU organizational development (OD) delegate went on mission to the areas of Borena and Guji to fast track the implementation of the outstanding branch

development priorities in support to the ERCS team (disaster management and OD). A particular focus was given to Saba Boru in Guji zone.

The priority of the mission was for the food distribution objectives within this Appeal, to provide technical and advisory support to the ERCS team to start implementing the branch development components under the Drought plan of action (PoA). This component will support the initial food distribution activities described in the PoA.

Additionally, the mission would be able to discuss the branch development objectives and plan of action related to Shakiso and Hagere Mariam in Saba Boru with ERCS Shakiso and Hagere Mariam sub-branches and Red Cross Committees. This will provide a better understanding of the objectives, of what needs to be done and who is responsible for what and when.

The IFRC OSU OD delegate assisted the ERCS DM and OD departments in fast tracking the action points. This includes a rapid reinforcement and resources are available to contribute immediately. A reorganisation of the branch/sub-branch staff and volunteers is needed to support the food distribution operations, in close coordination with the ERCS-DM and IFRC OSU logistics.

The ERCS head of OD, as part of the new management initiative, started a detailed branch capacity review of both operational branches including Afar and Moyale under the Drought Appeal area of operation.

Office equipment was procured for the operational branches (Bule Hora and Saba Boru) to support the new staff involved in the operations.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the National Society to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communication tools and products to support effective operations. In addition, 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 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, IFRC presented to ERCS a design for a communications/media pilot project specifically for Ethiopia that will profile the challenges faced by ERCS and their activities to address them in this country. The project will incorporate clear communication/media product deliverables as well as capacity building component to rejuvenate ERCS capacity in this sector. It will call for a mixed team led initially by a Red Cross communications professional with ERCS and local media photographers and staff. It will be developed with the National Society and puts an emphasis on both positive media relations and producing content that outlines the needs of the affected populations. It will also highlight the positive stories of previous/ongoing drought interventions and other ERCS activities.

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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications products are made available to media and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and interviews with qualified spokespeople are developed and made available to media and key stakeholders. Direct outreach will be coordinated with the Host National Society and conducted with national and international media. 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 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.

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.
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Progress: A ERCS communication media plan was drafted by new ERCS head of communications in addition to the IFRC-OSU Head of Operations scoping paper for operational communications. These have been presented to the ERCS SG, IFRC country representative and the Africa zone's head of communications for review. They address not only the need to reinforce communications support to the relief operations but to the broader challenges faced by the ERCS in the coming year.

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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 \(NGOs\) 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
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
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MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 04 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRET010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	25,408,085					25,408,085
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	652,588					652,588
<i>American Red Cross (from Coca-Cola)</i>	52,567					52,567
<i>Andorran Red Cross</i>	10,643					10,643
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	299,495					299,495
<i>Canadian Government</i>	912,133					912,133
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	122,465					122,465
<i>Credit Suisse Foundation (from Credit Suisse)</i>	45,265					45,265
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	698,025					698,025
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	307,414					307,414
<i>French Red Cross (from France - Private Donors)</i>	576,081					576,081
<i>French Red Cross (from French Government)</i>	1,118,275					1,118,275
<i>Germany - Private Donors</i>	72					72
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	227,936					227,936
<i>Nestle</i>	50,000					50,000
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	42,780					42,780
<i>Red Cross Society of China</i>	140,026					140,026
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	1,071,681					1,071,681
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	601,563					601,563
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	189,538					189,538
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	914,980					914,980
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	564,600					564,600
C1. Cash contributions	8,598,127					8,598,127
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	123,334					123,334
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	43,713					43,713
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	167,046					167,046
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Other</i>	117,390					117,390
C3. Inkind Personnel	117,390					117,390
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Fundraising Fees</i>	-4,763					-4,763
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	34,524					34,524
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	9,514					9,514
C4. Other Income	39,275					39,275
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	8,921,838					8,921,838
D. Total Funding = B + C	8,921,838					8,921,838
Appeal Coverage	35%					35%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 04 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRET010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	8,921,838					8,921,838
E. Expenditure	-4,307,432					-4,307,432
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,614,407					4,614,407

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 04 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRET010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		25,408,085					25,408,085	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief		29,791				29,791	-29,791	
Construction Materials		105				105	-105	
Clothing & Textiles	350,000	119,106				119,106	230,894	
Food	5,830,370	6				6	5,830,364	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,257,760	830				830	13,256,930	
Medical & First Aid		41				41	-41	
Other Supplies & Services	0						0	
Cash Disbursement	1,000,000						1,000,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	20,438,130	149,880				149,880	20,288,250	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	37,800	42,318				42,318	-4,518	
Office & Household Equipment	19,000	6,451				6,451	12,549	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	56,800	48,768				48,768	8,032	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	113,470	3,336				3,336	110,134	
Distribution & Monitoring	60,500	48,369				48,369	12,131	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	548,640	63,303				63,303	485,337	
Logistics Services		1,194				1,194	-1,194	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	722,610	116,203				116,203	606,407	
Personnel								
International Staff	770,000	228,734				228,734	541,266	
National Staff	41,800	14,464				14,464	27,336	
National Society Staff	134,246	2,630				2,630	131,616	
Volunteers		369				369	-369	
Total Personnel	946,046	246,197				246,197	699,849	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	63,000	93,876				93,876	-30,876	
Professional Fees	40,000	2,314				2,314	37,686	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	103,000	96,189				96,189	6,811	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	230,170	8,437				8,437	221,733	
Total Workshops & Training	230,170	8,437				8,437	221,733	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000	22,230				22,230	2,770	
Information & Public Relations	100,000	308				308	99,692	
Office Costs	61,500	6,366				6,366	55,134	
Communications	39,000	5,221				5,221	33,779	
Financial Charges	4,000	13,047				13,047	-9,047	
Other General Expenses	1,131,101	477				477	1,130,624	
Shared Office and Services Costs		80				80	-80	
Total General Expenditure	1,360,601	47,729				47,729	1,312,872	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		3,318,679				3,318,679	-3,318,679	
Total Contributions & Transfers		3,318,679				3,318,679	-3,318,679	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		536				536	-536	
Total Operational Provisions		536				536	-536	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

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Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/8-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/8-2012/8
Appeal	MDRET010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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)		25,408,085					25,408,085	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,550,728	253,146				253,146	1,297,583	
Total Indirect Costs	1,550,728	253,146				253,146	1,297,583	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		20,069				20,069	-20,069	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,600				1,600	-1,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		21,669				21,669	-21,669	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	25,408,085	4,307,432				4,307,432	21,100,653	
VARIANCE (C - D)		21,100,653				21,100,653		