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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-2011-000101-ETH

12 Month Summary

28 December 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: 5 August 2011 to 4 August 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 12,258,425

Appeal coverage: 85 % on the revised (decreased) appeal budget.

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report>](#)

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.
- In the same month, CHF 200,000 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to start this operation. Unearmarked funds from the Appeal have been used to reimburse this DREF allocation.
- 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. The deployment of a High Level Coordinator for the Horn of Africa Food Security Crisis resulted in a significant scale up of the Red Cross/Red Crescent operations and revisions of the existing appeal at that time, as noted below.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 26 September 2011 for CHF 28,408,085 (CHF 25,408,085 plus CHF 3,000,000 for bilateral emergency response support) to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries for 12 months in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions.
- An [Operations Update no.2](#) was published on 24 October 2011 informing on the latest developments.
- In December 2011, a second ERCS/IFRC/PNS multi-disciplinary assessment team completed a "Follow up Drought Assessment for Afar" and circulated to partners.
- An [Operations Update no.3](#) was published on 14 March 2012, 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 Movements was issued on end March 2012
- A [6-month update](#) was issued on 5 April 2012 to give a summary of the operation since the beginning (5 August 2011) to 29 February 2012.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 28 December, 2012 reducing the budget from CHF 25,408,085 to CHF 12,258,425; in cash, kind, or services and extending the operational timeframe for 12 months to 31 August 2013.
- This 12 month summary update satisfies reporting requirements and is based on information provided in the recent emergency appeal revision indicated above

Summary: The most critical ongoing humanitarian needs are in the worst affected areas of Oromia and Afar. The most urgent needs for communities are related to ongoing improvements in access to safe water and sanitation, community health, shelter, food, DRR including food security, livelihoods, and animal health and feeding. The key elements of the appeal revision¹ include:

¹ All revisions to the appeal were based and formulated with reference to the exiting detailed ERCS/IFRC field assessments carried out in Oromia and Afar and the Plans of Action for the Drought Appeal and the Supplementary PoA for Afar.

- A reduction of the appeal amount from CHF 28.4 (including bilateral emergency response support) to CHF 12.4 million.
- An extension of the timeframe to August 2013 and adjustments of the operational objectives to reflect the above changes. This is in line with original agreement with ERCS on length of the emergency appeal during the High Level Coordinator for The Horn of Africa mission (i.e. 12 + 12 months). This will be the maximum duration of this emergency appeal.
- Address the current humanitarian needs in the targeted communities. This includes the adjustment of the appeal rationale and goals to reflect: a) A focus on the underlying vulnerabilities in the appeal regions of Ethiopia that in any event are in a state of chronic semi-emergency conditions; and b) the inclusion of a clearer focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR), recovery and livelihoods activities, including animal feeding and welfare and school feeding, which also reflects the new Ethiopia Government disaster management (DM) policy.
- A greater focus on early warning and preparedness includes a contingency planning component, so as to be able to surge operational capacity to response levels as and when required to respond to possibilities of flooding, and/or new food insecurity and population movement developments.
- Removal and/or revision of current appeal objectives deemed to be either already achieved, such as food interventions, or the cash and voucher options, which have proved to be non viable in the targeted areas, but may be retained in the DRR/contingency component. This includes areas where ERCS interventions are no longer required in Dolo Ado Somali Refugee camps (although limited shelter support will be provided to the Asayita camp), most of which are fully covered by other agencies and the removal of water and sanitation support, particularly the removal of water trucking and deep well drilling packages.
- Enhancement of service delivery and inclusion of additional objectives to address confirmed ongoing activities and addition of new objectives resulting from ongoing assessments by ERCS/IFRC and Government of Ethiopia/Inter-Agency Standing Committee (GoE/IASC) e.g. addition of Eritrean Refugee population in Afar PoA, possible food assistance interventions in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP) Region, the emergency supplementary feeding assistance to a 5,000 person special needs group of pregnant and lactating mothers and some limited emergency shelter for Eritrean refugees in Asayita camp have been added..
- Harmonize operational objectives within the current management, delivery, coordination and operational capacity of the ERCS and the IFRC's Country Representation Office. This include the demands on the ERCS as it has had to deal with significant change management challenges, other operational needs and the Pan-African Conference (PAC) in 2012/13. And reflects the transition of the IFRC support structures to support the goals of the revision of the current appeal.

At the end of November 2011 it was acknowledged that the rate of service delivery and project implementation for this operation was not as timely as the ERCS and the IFRC expected. This was particularly so in the sectors of food distribution and water and sanitation, less so in health interventions. A series of challenges were faced, and many subsequently resolved, by ERCS and the IFRC Country Office. These issues, both internal and external, have been 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, and planned, future interventions will be recorded wherever possible in separate sections within this report.

Immediate Appeal Support Needs: In terms of additional support sought for the revision of the appeal, some additional funding and in kind support is needed to meet 100 % of the objectives. The current coverage and funds received will substantially address many of the objectives and activities and these funds should now be spent more rapidly than previously especially as the water packages in particular move forward. However to fully address some new objectives and to maintain the DRR / recovery direction of the revision, donors and partners are requested to continue to support the appeal in funding or in-kind priorities in the logistics mobilization table; specifically NFIs such as family and warehousing tents, mosquito nets and vehicle leasing. Ongoing field delegate and ERCS technical counterpart staffing support will be sought on approval of the revision.

[<click here to view contact details; or here for the interim financial report>](#)

Current situation in drought Appeal regions:

Whilst the overall expectation is that the conditions in Ethiopia are better and that there is ongoing recovery from the severe drought and famine in some areas of the eastern Horn of Africa, the food security situation continues to be negatively impacted by conflict and high food prices in some areas. Generally, in terms of food and water security, the situation is quite good in many parts of Oromia, but less so in southern Moyale area and in Afar where availability of pasture is poor in the woredas which received poor rains over the course of this season. There are indications of increased cases of malnutrition in Afar where the rains performed poorly. Water trucking by the GoE is under way in some badly affected kebeles and Afar will be a focus of the revision.

The SNNP Region is an exception to a cautiously optimistic scenario for the coming six months. It is not currently included in the Drought Appeal but as it is immediately adjacent in the contingency planning area, allowance has been made to respond if need be.

In the health sector country-wide, new malaria cases continued to be reported in increasing numbers and the additional provision of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) may be included after further review in the appeal areas.

Coordination and partnerships

The second revision of the Drought Appeal continues to be based on a coordinated approach between Movement partners working in Ethiopia and supporting ERCS operations. Operations Updates and the Special Early Warning Sitrep had advised partners that the revision would be carried out in July/August to position the operation for a longer-term post emergency approach, however, a number of internal and external issues delayed the process and finalization of the appeal revision. Bilateral discussions have been maintained with PNS in Ethiopia and in Nairobi and specifically with those PNS who have a direct interest through sectoral projects such as the water packages. The rationale for revision and main directions within the revised appeal was shared with partner national societies through cooperation meetings in addition to bilateral discussions.

The implementation of the activities defined under the revision will continue to be carried out in the spirit of coordination and collectiveness by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement led by ERCS, with a new and reinforced disaster management team consisting of a new Deputy Secretary General and new professionally qualified Heads of Disaster Management, Logistics and Emergency Health are all now in place. The Secretary General has proposed the establishment by the end of 2012 of an ERCS Operations Management Unit (OMU). This is now underway and the OMU is now reporting directly to the Secretary General. An emergency management committee will be activated to take the lead in managing sudden onset or new emergencies, staffed by pre-selected and trained human resources from within the ERCS HQ and branch rosters. Standard Operating Procedures and a ToR for this unit will be drafted with support from the IFRC Country and Regional Offices, most likely within the first quarter of 2013.

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 five partner national societies (PNS) present in-country including Swedish, Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish Red Cross implementing both multi and bilateral projects with ERCS. The PNS in coordination with ERCS and IFRC have supported more recent field assessments in Afar and Oromia and also in Benishangul-Gumuz for the Population Movement operation.

The IFRC Operations Support Unit (OSU) that has been leading the IFRC technical support to the operation since October 2011 is in the process of merging its WatSan and Health delegates into the new Ethiopia Country Representative Office structure to provide longer term technical support in these areas. This reflects the changed operational modalities in the revision and the focus on longer-term recovery and DRR actions. The OSU Head of Operations position is coming to an end, however it is proposed that further support is provided through a field delegate/"mentor" to support the ERCS branch and team leader for the ERCS Field Operations Team for the Drought Appeal based in Afar.

The Africa Zone and the East Africa Regional Offices provide, on request, support in the preparation and delivery of Appeal reporting requirements, HR, Finance and PNS coordination and security advice. The IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai provides valuable support in the areas of procurement, mobilization table management and logistics support and training on request.

The ERCS revision or focus of operational areas and beneficiaries for this appeal has been discussed with the relevant authorities at Federal, Regional, Zonal and Woreda (districts) levels. Any new allocation of target areas will be done in consultation with the GoE. The ERCS and IFRC staff continue to attend regular UN meetings, specifically with the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (ETHCT), the Ethiopia's Agency for Refugees and

Returnees / United Nations High Commission for Refugees (ARRA/UNHCR) Refugee Task Force, the health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster, and in parallel, the meetings at regional level to share information on the current operation and harmonize interventions to avoid duplication of actions.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Overview

It is not intended in this overview to duplicate in detail the Red Cross actions that have already been reported in the three Drought Operations Updates and the Special Early Warning Sitrep noted at the beginning of the revision. Rather the actions to date will be summarized. An independent evaluation of the Drought Operation is currently underway to assess the impact and the difference that Red Cross action is making. An analysis of the results achieved versus the objectives that were set during the operation are included in the ToR for the evaluation. In addition, the evaluation will review if and how the operation has reinforced the capacity of the ERCS, specifically in terms of preparedness, response, DRR, logistics capacity and training as well as continuing challenges. The evaluation will be finalized by the end of the year and results will be shared with partners.

ERCS/IFRC assessments in Oromia, Somalia and Afar over the past months supported by the Government and IASC reviews confirm an easing of the drought conditions in the appeal regions to a stable and cautiously optimistic level whilst recognizing some specific "hot spots" to monitor and address if the situation should take a sudden turn for the worse.

At the time of the decision to revise the Drought Appeal in September 2011 from CHF 11 million to CHF 28 million, follow up detailed field assessments in Somalia Region (Dolo Ado), Oromia and Afar region were either underway or planned. These assessments each subsequently confirmed the diagnosis that the drought, whilst of considerable concern and in some areas serious, was not of famine proportions and, indications emerged as the PoAs were rolled out, that overall conditions were improving. After discussion with ERCS, it was agreed that since almost all needs in the Dolo Ado area were being fully met by other agencies and ERCS capacity in that region was weak, the Appeal / PoA would concentrate on the Oromia and Afar regions. Subsequently all objectives for the Dolo Ado area have been dropped from the revision with the exception of some support in the areas of emergency shelter and non food items (NFI) mentioned. The water and sanitation objectives of the appeal will be essentially the same with a reduction in some of the activities that have been deemed to be either no longer necessary or beyond the current capacity and technical scope of the ERCS. The four water packages will remain the same and are under way, however, the deep well drilling packages have been removed from the appeal. Water trucking is no longer required in most of the regions apart from Afar, where there is still a need, but this is being provided to some level by the Government.

Food Assistance and Security activities to date (*see details of numbers of beneficiaries reached in Relief Section below): The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, supported by IFRC has been implementing food assistance activities to meet the objectives in this Appeal. Whilst there were unacceptable delivery delays resulting from both avoidable (logistics and procurement systems weaknesses) and unavoidable (the decision to address fraudulent procurement concerns) that have been shared with partners, the actual conditions on the ground were not so severe. All food assistance objectives have been met and all the planned food distributions as outlined have been completed. Post distribution interviews were carried out independently by both the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and ERCS and recorded a high level of acceptance and appreciation for the content quality and quantity of the food despite the delay in delivery. In addition, a further group of 5,000 highly vulnerable pregnant and lactating mothers not originally in the Red Cross PoA, but within the drought appeal area, were accepted for supplementary feeding support which was completed in July 2012. The final consolidated report and distribution details are completed and were reported on to partners. No ongoing or additional food assistance is proposed in the revision of the appeal; however the situation in Afar and in the SNNP Region immediately peripheral to the drought areas continue to be of some concern and are incorporated in DRR and livelihood activities in the Afar PoA and Contingency Plans in the revision.

Water and Sanitation Activities to date:

Internal management limitations and challenges have had a very negative impact on the delivery of the WatSan objectives. The Swedish/Danish/Austrian consortium had expressed concerns over this and in response to these concerns and as part of the management restructuring, these challenges have been addressed. The result has been a marked if still modest surge in activities. This was specifically reinforced by the HQ decision to accredit the Oromia Region a decentralized level of operational management and financial authority (see progress details in objective).

The appeal retains its overall sectoral objectives with amendments in the PoA detailed in the WatSan section. Water trucking and deep well drilling packages have been removed at this time but could be reintroduced into the PoA should conditions change. However, continuous mapping of the water supply systems and capacity will continue for future information and planning.

ERCS/IFRC is aiming at a targeted focus to upgrade water point structures in Oromia and Afar reaching up to 120,000 people. This will be achieved by a systematic mapping of the following three elements:

- Addressing the water points that are not working due to a lack of spare parts or lack of maintenance, etc.
- Addressing the water points' lack of surge capacity, lack of reservoirs and water tanks as well as the shallow wells that are dried out.
- Systematic mapping of needs for new shallow wells or boreholes.

ERCS/IFRC with PNS support has commenced two water packages and has two more still in the pipeline. One project in Bale zone, Oromia region, bilaterally managed by German Red Cross, is well under way and contributes to the WatSan objectives of the appeal, but is not in the appeal budget. A second multilateral consortium project in Guji/Borena zone, (Oromia region) of Swedish/Danish/Austrian Red Cross is also now under implementation. The two IFRC managed packages in Moyale and Afar have PoA and budgets in place and will commence soon. Each of the teams have been assigned to a package whereby a PNS² is or can be involved (lead role), and can take on full technical and financial responsibility. This will involve the deployment of four water teams focused on maintenance, repair and refurbishment of water points and shallow wells and surge water capacity as per the three points above.

Water trucking is not included at this time as the water situation has stabilized with the exception of some spots in Afar where the trucking requirements are covered by the Government and OXFAM and deep well drilling has been removed based on a level of technical complexity, lack of donor support and cost. With the deployment of the four water teams above, ERCS/PNS/IFRC will address the structures and the root causes of the lack of water in Oromia and Afar.

Health Activities to date:

Health activities in the current appeal for the drought affected areas have focused on community health promotion, health and hygiene awareness and Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training. A major focus was on the procurement, distribution and awareness raising training on the use of mosquito nets. In total, 50,000 insecticide treated nets (ITNs) have been distributed and this part of the PoA is now completed. Ongoing monitoring of malaria profiles in the drought appeal regions will continue and additional distributions will be started as and when needed as part of the contingency and DRR preparedness. Activities that have either been carried out to completion or are ongoing are as follows:

- Community information, education and communication (IEC) messages on malaria prevention; 500 brochures produced in local language (Oromifa) have been distributed to the community through volunteers trained in courses that are per the PoA.
- Plan of action: progress summary: a) Follow up of utilization of distributed ITNS has started. b) Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) manual is in process of translation into three languages and IFRC is closely working with ERCS logistics department to speed up the process. c) ECV Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop for ERCS counterparts was conducted. d) CBHFA ToT workshop for ERCS newly recruited staff. Both the CBHFA and ECV training of trainers has been supported by Swedish RC and has trained a total of 30 trainers.

Follow up and additional activities will be continued in Oromia as identified. Focus is now on health objectives in Afar.

Needs

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) publishes a well-regarded Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) twice a year that summarizes the anticipated threats and challenges, stock and financial needs as well as the overall preparedness of the humanitarian community. The country-wide assessments that inform this document are carried out by experts from GoE, IASC representative agencies, the Red Cross and other agencies. ERCS and IFRC are guided by this document, along with Red Cross assessments, in identifying and targeting needs within the Drought Appeal area of operations. The latest HRD was published in August 2012 and informed this revised Appeal and future operations.

²Some PNS have already expressed their interest in these water packages.

For the period up to June 2012, the predictions appear to have been quite accurate and reflect the findings of ERCS/IFRC assessments."Overall good performance of the 2011 kiremt and deyr rains has resulted in favorable harvest prospects in most parts of the country, apart from some pocket areas in the eastern lowlands. Nevertheless, while the rains have temporarily alleviated water and pasture shortage in the south and south eastern parts of the country, the impact on livestock productivity and overall food security situation is minimal, as full recovery especially in pastoral areas, is expected to take longer time³. The overall nutritional status has also improved to acceptable levels, except for some occasional pockets in the Somali refugee camp locations.

The overall water supply and access has improved in most areas of the drought appeal but in some areas such as Somalia and Afar, there may be ongoing water and pasture shortages in some affected pocket areas. WASH sectoral provisions include rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing water schemes, construction of new water supply schemes, water purification and treatment chemicals, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The revision specifically addresses ERCS/IFRC Afar dry belt region assessment recommendations that support the GoE predictions "Although the karma rains have contributed in replenishing water sources in some areas in Afar Region, water and pasture shortage is reported in areas that suffered from late onset and early cessation of the karma rains. The situation is critical in the dry belts of Afdera, Erebti, Kori, Bidu, Dubti and northern parts of Elidar woredas"⁴.

The Drought Appeal health component is geared to the ERCS capacity on the "soft" side of health support rather than clinical health service delivery. Plans do include contributions to the control of epidemics/outbreaks of communicable diseases including acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), measles, malaria and meningitis. However, more focus is on strengthening the capacity of the health system in the targeted high risk locations, through on the job orientation of health staff and community based training and dissemination through CBHFA, Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programming. Special support for delivery of routine health training and capacity building will be provided in Afar region, which is inaccessible and has low service coverage, as well as inadequate human resources.

Immediate Appeal Humanitarian Needs:

The most critical ongoing humanitarian needs are in the worst affected areas of Oromia and Afar. These still remain as water and general health support. The physical condition of livestock is very weak in Afar and some selected interventions are proposed in the Afar PoA. The most urgent needs for communities are related to ongoing improvements in access to safe water and sanitation, community health, shelter, food, DRR including food security, livelihoods, animal health and feeding and where appropriate restocking.

Beneficiary selection: Target beneficiaries for initial interventions are selected based on the estimations provided by the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) with consultations with external agencies such as UNHCR, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the IASC partners and with the Red Cross Movement in Ethiopia. The cumulative target number of beneficiaries in Oromia, (including Moyale area) and Afar to be supported by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society is now approximately 270,000⁵. This estimated number of beneficiaries will benefit to a greater or lesser extent on all aspects of the appeal but will be further defined based on individual project PoA's and ongoing continuous assessments. These will be carried out in coordination with the local authority offices and with direct participation of communities and local committees for household targeting, based on vulnerability criteria. The ERCS, with its volunteers, will undertake screening of beneficiaries in collaboration with the *kebele* (village) committees, register them, conduct training, distributions and monitor the process of interventions.

National Society Capacity Building:

The challenges facing ERCS in mid 2011 when the appeal was launched continue and are still valid challenges at the time of the revision. The Change Management Strategy process, the Pan-African Conference and the ongoing and potentially new operational demands, all impacting on the capacity of the NS and the rationale behind the revision. The ERCS is now well advanced in its management restructuring with all key appointments now in place, a new salary structure and a PoA in final drafting, with the support of a senior officer from Geneva guiding and advising on the final process. The progress on this significant and complex procedure has been shared at the Partnership Meeting and in subsequent updates. As noted earlier these changes, whilst geared and targeted to ultimately enhancing and improving operational delivery in all sectors, will take time to have its maximum impact. Nonetheless it is fair to say improvements, whilst modest, are now increasingly having a more

³ Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) – Jan 2012, Government of Ethiopia.

⁴ These areas were the ones assessed by the ERCS/IFRC Afar Assessment team that support those findings

⁵ Overall numbers in pastoral & nomadic areas of the appeal are by definition an estimate subject to clan and family population and livestock herding movements

positive effect on the food assistance, water and sanitation and health activities. Improved logistics service support has contributed to this improvement.

An increased attention to targeted training to assist this progress has been supported by IFRC. Training initiatives have been undertaken in the following areas:- logistics, with a mission comprising both IFRC and ERCS logistics staff to the IFRC RLU in Dubai; finance management and development, supported by the Swedish/Danish Red Cross; ERCS and IFRC health staff participated in additional training in Addis and in Nairobi; a pilot “ERCS Induction Course” to be run several times a year for new staff, has been designed and coordinated by the IFRC Country office, supported by the Ethiopia based PNS and the ICRC. The first course for 30 new ERCS senior and second level managers and local staff from the IFRC Country Office and Zone Humanitarian Diplomacy/AU office and PNS has been completed with positive feedback on its relevance and utility

The proposed ongoing operation

Based on the above rationale and to be further detailed in the amended PoA for the Drought Appeal, this revised appeal will focus on the continuing but reduced activities in the areas of access to safe water and sanitation, community health, shelter, food, DRR based cross-cutting programming in food security, livelihoods, animal health and feeding and it will target the most vulnerable areas of the assessed woredas in Oromia (Moyale) and Afar regions. The areas of intervention will be detailed through the amended PoAs for the drought and the supplementary POA covering the new focus on Afar region:

Water & Sanitation (WatSan) projects:

The approach is focusing on the rehabilitation of water points and water ponds, well refurbishment, water distribution and construction of shallow wells⁶. These activities have been planned through 4 PNS water packages: German Red Cross bilateral package in Bale Zone, Meda Welabu Woredas, a Swedish / Danish / Austrian multilateral consortium and two additional packages managed by IFRC coordination from the appeal.

Health activities will be based on the existing PoA with amendments as noted below and will focus again on Community Health and Hygiene and other “soft” capacity building and support activities, including where necessary preventive measures such as mosquito net distributions.

Emergency shelter support will also be provided to Eritrean refugees in Asayita camp

DRR Programming (new objectives):

1. Support programming through livestock and livelihoods interventions:

- *Food and Livestock Security:* In the assessed woredas, life largely depends on livestock and herding. The recurrent drought has reduced the size of herds due to increasing death and sale of some of the livestock to cope with the severe situation the people are encountering. In response to the recent drought emergency, one or two small Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been involved in the provision of animal feed, provision of water for livestock and veterinary drugs. These are areas where ERCS and IFRC may consider interventions, such as support to basic veterinary services and essential drugs, veterinary health post refurbishment and veterinary worker support (camels and kits).
- *Supplementary School Feeding Support (Afar):* The assessment noted that where schools for pastoralists have a reliable school feeding programme, attendance is also high and stable. However, the indications are that the feeding programme is erratic and after discussions with the Afar education authorities, ERCS could contribute to ensuring continuity in this initiative. An initial target school population would benefit and its impact assessed with a view to expanding the activity.
- *Cash and Voucher (Removed temporarily from PoA):* The assessment findings leave an option to consider this kind of intervention. However, feedback is mixed as regards its acceptance and application in many of the pastoralist drought areas as noted earlier. Nevertheless, opportunities are open to a pilot project in some areas (Asayita as an example in Afar) perhaps in coordination with one of the a few agencies that are testing modalities.

2. ERCS/IFRC Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning Project: For ongoing or sudden onset emergency needs and disaster preparedness (DP) activities, the appeal revision includes the preparation and resourcing of a Contingency PoA for:

⁶ Reference: Lessons learned and best practices: “Sudan Red Sea State Watsan DRR Impact and cost analysis study 2009”.

- The provision of emergency shelter needs in the Somalia Refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Eritrean Refugees in Afar and possible population arrivals from Kenya in the Oromia Moyale area⁷. Whilst the majority of services have been provided by GoE and INGOs, the ERCS has been approached by ARRA to contribute to future planning in the Somali Region and these specific activities have been requested.
- Procurement of pre-positioning of a limited amount of selected NFI DP stocks (mosquito nets, WatSan materials, plastic sheeting, tents etc) at high risk locations.
- Replacement of ERCS emergency shelter stock (family tents).
- Food and Livestock Early Warning and Monitoring - In coordination and consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) / Afar Pastoralists Development Association (APDA), FEWS-NET and IFRC Zone Food Security Coordinator, ERCS plans to conduct the training and resourcing of a number of branch level staff as Early Food and Livestock Security Monitors
- Resourcing for ERCS Induction. Logistics and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training courses.

ERCS HQ and Branch Organizational Development (OD): Ongoing OD objectives to reinforce and develop operational, administrative and financial capacity, specifically as they impact on operations and programmes. Activities to address these are cross cutting in all proposed activities and are noted in the revision and in the Drought and Afar supplementary PoA.

Logistics: Ongoing Logistics objectives are maintained to reinforce and develop logistics, procurement, transport and delivery at operational, administrative and financial levels specifically as they impact on operations and programmes. Activities to address these are cross cutting in all proposed activities.

Progress to date against original 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 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS. • Sourcing 6,590MT of maize, 615MT of beans, 610 MT of CSB and 215,000 Lt 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 to up to 85,000 beneficiaries in Sabo Boro, 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.
Additional Output	Additional activities
Appropriate rations of supplementary food are distributed to 5,000 pregnant and lactating mothers in Borena Bule Hora Woreda Oromia region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and delivery of standard supplementary feeding package based on CSB • Distribution to target group from existing logistic hub • Renting of local transport for distribution • Mobilization of volunteers • Reporting on final project

Progress: The delayed implementation as noted earlier extended the duration of the operation but in consultation with the GoE (DRMFSS) alternative exchanges of operational woredas (districts) and/or kebeles

⁷ To ensure a coordinated and integrated approach by the ERCS/IFRC this Contingency PoA would include provisions to provide emergency support in the proposed Ethiopia Population Movement Appeal (Sudan/South Sudan Refugees) revision.

(lowest administrative unit) in the drought area of operations was agreed with other agencies to ensure continuity and ERCS accepted other locations within the same woredas. The populations in the woredas have been served as per the agreed rations and all objectives have now been met. The distributions were extended to 8 rounds in the same locations of Guji and Borena. This intervention was completed in mid July 2012.

Operational Woredas	No of Households	No of Beneficiaries	Maize (MT)	Beans (MT)	Oil (Ltr)	CSB (MT)
First phase	3 distribution rounds					
Saba Boru	12,630	50,260	2,185	195	73,350	169
Bule Hora	6,926	29,535	1,329	132	44,302	46.45
Second phase	5 distribution rounds					
Saba Boru	9,530	26,780	2,000	200	68,170	207.6
Bule Hora	3,567	10,360	777	88	25,770	82.45

DRMFSS approached the ERCS for additional emergency assistance in the same region to assist an identified vulnerable group of 5,000 pregnant and lactating mothers for three months until July 2012. In consultation with IFRC, this group was deemed as an appropriate addition to the PoA and is thus included in the report on progress and in the appeal revision. Procurement of the supplementary ration (approximately 2,900 litres of oil and 2.6 MT CSB) were completed and distributions carried out as planned. A final report on the food assistance activity is being drafted by ERCS and an internal evaluation of the whole food assistance project for this appeal has been commissioned by the Secretary General and will be completed by the end of the year. The report will be shared with partners. There are no further activities under this outcome in the extension period, unless the situation changes and food needs reappear – at which point the appeal will be revised through an Operations Update.

Challenges:

As mentioned above, once ERCS HQ food procurement issues were resolved and deliveries started to progress against the final Drought PoA field operations objectives went efficiently and, despite the delay, additional rounds were possible to meet final target figures. Logistics systems, tendering protocols and financial elements of the procurement process had proven to be weak and the new management took steps to resolve the issues and to ensure that they do not reoccur.

Emergency health and care: revised to include Afar region PoA.

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 270,000 people over a period of 12 months in Oromia and Afar Regions.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
In Oromia Region	
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.
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. • 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.
Reduced malaria morbidity by proper utilization of LLINs by households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly
Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA. • Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the

population in the drought affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions.	Guji and Borena Zones.
In Afar Region	
To contribute to improve the overall health and well being of the affected community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the chronic lack of medicines by supporting the provision of drugs to the health facilities • Strengthen the current ERCS pharmacy services utilization. • Strengthening of referral systems by providing 1 ambulance and training crews.
Increased access to health services in remote communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in Oromia train 200-250 volunteers in CBHFA • Train volunteer ERCS Mobile Health teams: health education, nutrition and diseases surveillance, interaction with TBA.
Reduced malaria morbidity by monitor malaria risk in target woredas and if appropriate procure and distribute LLIN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute mosquito nets to most affected families in Afar woredas (numbers subject to assessment where risk identified). • If activity implemented: 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. • Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly
Improved community health awareness in both host and beneficiary populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA. • Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the assessed woredas of Afar Zones.
Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health, Hygiene and First Aid interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 250 volunteers in the Afar 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. • Train and manage 250 volunteers in CBHFA. • Enable 250 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Afar region.
Availability and access to emergency health hygiene in the refugee camps (Asayita camp).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of health and hygiene awareness and CBHFA training to volunteers • Provide PHAST training as a part of the activities proposed in WatSan activities detailed above. • Other assessment recommendations and activities where applicable.
Review the health status of refugee population in Asayita camp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy operations field team health staff to coordinate with ARRA/HCR and identify possible additional areas of interventions by the ERCS supported by the RC/RC Movement partners. • Amend existing PoA with respect from findings from field review. • Agree with relevant government authorities and UNHCR on intervention scope and size by the ERCS

Progress: *ECV and CBHFA training:* First phases have been completed in Oromia Region. New ongoing and follow-up activities will continue in Oromia and Afar regions. Results under malaria prevention (LLIN distribution) in Oromia have all been met, with 50,000 nets distributed to a total of 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones, in close integration and coordination with the food distributions in the same kebeles. Ongoing monitoring of malaria risks in Oromia and Afar during the wet season will be carried out and, as contingency, additional mosquito nets are included in the mobilization table as part of the DRR contingency plan for the revised appeal.

Challenges

Despite slight delays in procurement of mosquito nets, all planned distributions have been done according to the Plan of Action. ERCS managed to conduct training of trainers in CBHFA and ECV (master trainings), but there was a subsequent delay in the training of volunteers by those trainers and in the cascading down to communities. Training of volunteers continued during October/November 2012. Detailed reports and numbers will be available within next Operations Update.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Approximately 200,000 people will have increased access to water as well as 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
In Oromia: Borena and Guji Zone: Swedish/Danish/Austrian Consortium (IFRC Water Package 1)	
Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 new boreholes equipped with pumps and if required distribution system. • 4 refurbished water points • See Moyale and Afar • 4 infiltration galleries constructed and equipped with hand pumps. • 3 spring protection (if required) with simple distribution system installed. • 18 systems of rain water harvesting (roof catchments) at clinics and schools.
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 and distribute 6,000 household water filters for 30,000 beneficiaries. • Communities and volunteers trained in 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 households in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a total of 6,000 san-plats and build model latrines as a precursor for large-scale latrine construction as part of longer-term recovery following PHAST methodology.
Water Activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2 big ponds 10-15 million m³ of water • Rehabilitation of 2 small ponds • Rehabilitation of 9 water points/wells in Moyale Oromia/Somali • Install 20 systems for rain water harvesting. • Purchase and distribute 12,000 household filters for 60,000 beneficiaries (The filters are going to be used by the beneficiaries for 3 years or more, compared to one off distribution of aqua tabs or other chemicals)
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities. • Implementation of PHAST to 60,000 beneficiaries, including promotion of family latrine construction.
Sanitation activities: Appropriate sanitation is provided to schools and families in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of latrines and urinals in 15 schools. • Fabrication of 3,000 sanitation platforms (SanPlats), for family latrines.
In Afar (Water Package 3)	
Water activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2 ponds • Rehabilitation and construction of 11 water points • Rainwater harvesting 12 roof catchments systems

increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and distribution of 12,000 household filters for 60,000 beneficiaries
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training 20 hygiene promoters • Implementation of PHAST to 60,000 beneficiaries including promotion of family latrine construction
Sanitation: Appropriate sanitation is provided to targeted woreda and kebele communities and 2,000 families in Afar region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of latrines and urinals in 15 school locations • Construction of 2,000 SanPlats for family latrines

Progress: Oromia Consortium Water Project: Arrangements for WatSan activities to be implemented through the Oromia Regional branch instead of the ERCS HQ have been finalized. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the HQ and Oromia Branch has been signed and since then, progress has been positive. Recruitment of staff at HQ level and for field and training has been completed for staff environmental officers. Two Hygiene Promotion Officers (HPO) and one Water Engineer (WE) have been recruited and have been introduced to their communities where they are working. One HPO is stationed in Moyale and the other in Adola (Sababoru/Shakiso). The Water Engineer is alternating between the two areas. Oromia Branch is now receiving the necessary cash for all activities planned. Completion is expected within 3 months (March 2013).

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TO DATE:

The following activities have been executed:

- Selection of project areas and assessment has been done and hydro-geology survey has been done for 6 boreholes in Sababoru. Tender for borehole drilling has been done and 6 water supply boreholes have been equipped.
- Procurement for rain water harvesting materials for schools and clinics has started. Over 12 roof catchment systems for rain water harvesting have been set up in Moyale
- Preparation for procurement of school latrine and family latrines materials has started and by December latrines have been built in 6 schools in Sababoru.
- Preparation for procurement of urinal materials for schools: this is to be decided after an IFRC/ERCS WatSan meeting and decision made by Deputy SG Operations
- Volunteer Planning: 100 volunteers in Moyale, 100 in Sababoru and 100 in Afar, will each visit a maximum of 30 households – the number of volunteers will be increased depending on the number of beneficiaries.
- Household water filters procurement process has started. ERCS Oromia Region Branch is working on the procurement documents (quotations have been collected) and training has been carried out on the use of water filters

Planned	On going	Comments
Water		
6 + 6 deep wells	Tender for 6 wells have been out and contract is signed with one construction firm. Road work for access to first well is ongoing	Equipped with hand pump or solar pump, water tank and distribution lines
2 big ponds	Moyale/Somali Water office has started a survey for one big pond	Bigger than 10 million m ³
4 water points/wells	Two wells identified	Rehabilitation to start
4 infiltration galleries	Two towns and rivers have been identified.	Two more sites are needed
18 Rain Water Harvesting systems	12 water tanks have been distributed. Construction of five platforms has started. Purchase of gutters and more tanks is ongoing.	Construction of the five systems is in the tendering process.
3 springs	Not started	Survey on safety still being done.
6,000 household filters	Purchased	Not yet delivered
Sanitation		

1,500 sanitation platforms produced (SanPlats)	Not started	Moulds are needed
12 school toilets	6 schools are identified	Latrines combined with urinals
Hygiene Promotion		
20 Hygiene Promoters trained	Education material is underway	Done
PHAST to 35,000 beneficiaries	Not started	Includes promotion of family latrines

Challenges:

- Weather – rain season from June – September.
- Procurement process at ERCS.

In Moyale: IFRC Multilateral Water Project 2: A WatSan PoA and indicative budget in 3 phases to allow for the project to start but to ensure progress based on appeal funding levels has been elaborated for the Moyale area. This will be coordinated through the ERCS Oromia Regional Office. Planning for commencement is under way.

In Afar: A WatSan PoA and indicative budget in 3 phases has been elaborated for the Afar Branch to allow for project start but to ensure progress commitment is based on appeal funding levels. The branch will be reinforced by a 3 or 4 person ERCS field operations team currently being deployed. This PoA will be further supported by periodic technical missions from the ERCS HQ and IFRC technical delegates.

A new addition in the revised appeal, and based on assessments in Afar region, a new outcome was added to cover shelter for refugees who have moved into the region being targeted by this drought appeal:

Shelter for refugees

Outcome: In coordination and consultation with ARRA/UNHCR support and supplement existing humanitarian services and assistance to the affected Eritrean Refugees in Afar (Asayita camp initially) NFI (shelter materials)

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Improved shelter conditions for temporary Tukul through provision of traditional material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of existing HCR plastic sheeting with traditional matting. Provide approximately 15 sheets per Tukul. HCR sheeting then to be used as wet/cold weather insulation over matting. • Coordinate with local NGO to support construction of new stone cement houses as per existing design.

Progress: According to the latest OCHA reports, UNHCR has informed the Red Cross that the number of new arrivals into Ethiopia from Eritrea has steadily increased. The assessment team met with ARRA/UNHCR officials and identified a number of possible interventions the ERCS branch could consider in one of the camps (Asayita) in support of these refugees. Follow up meetings have been established at the Addis level with the two agencies.

There are approximately 4,000 Eritrean refugees in the camp in Asayita. The ERCS/IFRC have been requested to assist in offering some services in the 2 camps, Once ARRA/HCR/ERCS/IFRC has ascertained the specific needs, the PoA will be further amended to provide more exact activities summarized in the table above as well as any adjustment to the appeal beneficiary figures. Details of the interventions under consideration are noted above and are detailed in the PoA for Afar.

As outlined in the introduction, this revised appeal will focus more on the longer-term underlying causes of the drought and therefore on Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery interventions, in line with the funding and support received. This new focus is outlined in the outcomes below. This will also include a clear focus on improved contingency planning, early warning and preparedness:

Disaster Risk Reduction: Food and Livestock Security

Outcome: The livelihoods of approximately 500 vulnerable households will improve in Afar region.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Animal health services are supported and reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic veterinary materials to improve the surviving livestock health and deteriorated physical condition by which to increase the protection of the existing assets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial and material items to increase the efficiency of the veterinary clinic and workers
Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community households in the three woredas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants and funding to encourage local wet grass producers in Asayita to harvest more and make ready in the form of animal fodder crops • Encourage these producers to work in group and produce quality products either in wet or dry hay • Funding to support delivery with local transporters with the producers to provide the supply according to the agreed time and amount • Motivate local markets.
500 households benefit from current school feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of supplementary feeding to improve the nutritional intake of approximately 1,000 students (in 500 households) so as to increase their active involvement in learning process. • Community awareness and dissemination training to reduce the high percentage of school dropouts as well as to encourage families to feed these students

Disaster Risk Reduction: ERCS/IFRC Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Planning Project: Oromia, Somali & Afar Regions.

Outcome: ERCS will have an enhanced early warning emergency and response preparedness capacity based on a DRR approach to programming.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced emergency shelter preparedness provided through NFI procurement and prepositioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency shelter needs in the Somali Refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Eritrean Refugees in Afar and possible population arrivals from Kenya in the Oromia Moyale area.⁸ • Procurement and pre-positioning of selected NFI DP stocks (mosquito nets, WatSan materials, plastic sheeting, tents etc) at high risk locations. • Replacement of ERCS emergency shelter stock (family tents)
Enhanced ERCS contribution to national early warning systems and to position, prepare and respond to food, livestock, and climatic changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly coordinate and consult with the Ministry of Agriculture, DRMFS/APDA, FEWS-NET and IFRC Zone Food Security Coordinator • Training of relevant branch level staff as Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors. • Resource for relevant ERCS Induction as well as Logistics and NDRT Training Courses.

Logistics

The IFRC provides support to the ERCS in implementing the ongoing Drought Appeal operation including logistics. Logistics staff are deployed to support the ERCS in setting-up necessary supply chains as well as controlling and monitoring supply movements to the final distribution points. A detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation has been developed by ERCS supported by IFRC in the Drought and Afar PoA. The plans describe all necessary steps with the timeframe from the procurement to transportation and deliveries to the final destination of the beneficiaries. New systems are being introduced as a part of the Change Management Process.

Outcome: Humanitarian goods are procured, stored, delivered and distributed in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods • Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities; 	<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.

⁸ To ensure a coordinated and integrated approach by the ERCS/IFRC this Contingency PoA would include provisions to provide emergency support in the proposed Ethiopia Population Movement Appeal (Sudan/South Sudan Refugees) revision.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management; • Enhanced ERCS logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Establish a logistics hub in each operational area. • Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.
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Progress: A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is available on the IFRC's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The IFRC in consultation with the ERCS is mobilizing specific relief items for response in the field. Donors/partners are advised to coordinate with the IFRC's Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding the outstanding needs. All local, regional and international procurement will be carried out following IFRC procurement procedures.

Shipping instructions and mobilization guidelines will be provided to donors by Dubai RLU, with a consignment tracking number issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transportation can be arranged through Dubai RLU.

Challenges: ERCS experienced some serious challenges with logistics and procurement processes during the course of this operation. To address this ERCS/IFRC benefitted from a specific training mission to the RLU in Dubai and follow up in country capacity building activities are planned as the new ERCS Head of Logistics initiates changes in his department to counteract the problem and to make sure it does not reoccur.

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. A detailed plan of action will be developed with the National Society now that a new Head of Communications is in place. In the meantime news updates and information is processed through the Regional/Zone office in Nairobi as well as through the local media.

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
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 immediately to the affected region, 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.
Existing and potential donors, national societies and other partners receive and use high quality communications materials and tools they need to raise	<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

funds and build awareness for this emergency.	and access to video footage for use in the partners' domestic markets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: The ERCS attempted to scale up its communication and public information sharing including organizing a tour in the operational areas for national media representatives. The tour covered food intervention areas giving opportunities to the media to see actual distributions, interview beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The ERCS Communications and Public Relations (PR) department approached a number of national and local radio stations and managed to get air-time for the National Society. Airtime was used to disseminate activities of the ERCS, including drought operation, change process within the National Society and for the recently held Pan-African Conference.

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 are 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: A new ERCS Deputy SG for Organizational Development has recently been appointed and proposes to address the societies' approach to strengthening branches. ERCS OD officers were part of both the Oromia and Afar detailed field assessments and specific activities for branch capacity development are included in the Drought Appeal and supplementary Afar PoA. There is an ongoing need to continue to strengthen ERCS branches in the areas of the planned interventions. The current emergency interventions could serve as entry point in further strengthening ERCS Borena Zone Branch particularly in Moyale Town and Yabello. ERCS HQ has decentralized considerable autonomy to the Oromia Branch for the management of the appeal in that region and this has showed marked improvements in the implementation and delivery of appeal activities.

The ERCS has completed three levels of re-staffing of its new management Organigramme and this team is making gradual progress in countering the challenges. IFRC has designed and coordinated the first pilot of an ERCS Induction Course for 30 new senior ERCS and IFRC and PNS local staff. Swedish RC has established a focal point for Finance Management Development in the ERCS/IFRC office. The IFRC health Coordinator has run a number of health worker training activities in Ethiopia as well as participated in health workshops in Nairobi.

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 (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.



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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MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 04 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/4-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2011/4-2012/9
Appeal	MDRET010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	25,408,085					25,408,085	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross	1,031,754					1,031,754	
Andorran Red Cross	10,643					10,643	
Austrian Red Cross	299,495					299,495	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	1,064,264					1,064,264	
Canadian Government	912,133					912,133	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	122,465					122,465	
Credit Suisse Foundation	45,265					45,265	
Danish Red Cross	1,005,439					1,005,439	
Finnish Red Cross	43,735					43,735	
French Red Cross	1,694,356					1,694,356	
Germany - Private Donors	72					72	
Japanese Government	275,811					275,811	
Japanese Red Cross Society	227,936					227,936	
Nestle	50,000					50,000	
New Zealand Red Cross	42,780					42,780	
Red Cross of Monaco	24,041					24,041	
Red Cross Society of China	140,026					140,026	
Swedish Red Cross	1,694,248					1,694,248	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	189,538					189,538	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	914,980					914,980	
The Netherlands Red Cross	564,600					564,600	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	78,460					78,460	
C1. Cash contributions	10,432,041					10,432,041	
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
Austrian Red Cross	123,334					123,334	
Swiss Red Cross	43,713					43,713	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	167,046					167,046	
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>							
Finnish Red Cross	30,557					30,557	
Other	206,080					206,080	
C3. Inkind Personnel	236,637					236,637	
<u>Other Income</u>							
Fundraising Fees	-4,763					-4,763	
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations	34,524					34,524	
Programme & Services Support Recover	9,514					9,514	
C4. Other Income	39,275					39,275	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	10,875,000					10,875,000	
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,875,000					10,875,000	
Coverage = D/A	43%					43%	

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Appeal Launch Date: 04 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 04 aug 11 to 31 aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2011/4-2012/9
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	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	10,875,000					10,875,000	
E. Expenditure	-7,361,185					-7,361,185	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3,513,814					3,513,814	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		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, Supj	20,438,130	149,880				149,880	20,288,250	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	37,800	46,362				46,362	-8,562	
Office & Household Equipment	19,000	6,451				6,451	12,549	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	56,800	52,813				52,813	3,987	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	113,470	3,515				3,515	109,955	
Distribution & Monitoring	60,500	48,369				48,369	12,131	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	548,640	156,272				156,272	392,368	
Logistics Services		1,194				1,194	-1,194	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	722,610	209,350				209,350	513,260	
Personnel								
International Staff	770,000	718,843				718,843	51,157	
National Staff	41,800	46,724				46,724	-4,924	
National Society Staff	134,246	4,388				4,388	129,858	
Volunteers		369				369	-369	
Total Personnel	946,046	770,324				770,324	175,722	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	63,000	163,050				163,050	-100,050	
Professional Fees	40,000	13,664				13,664	26,336	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	103,000	176,714				176,714	-73,714	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	230,170	14,347				14,347	215,823	
Total Workshops & Training	230,170	14,347				14,347	215,823	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000	47,744				47,744	-22,744	
Information & Public Relations	100,000	2,041				2,041	97,959	
Office Costs	61,500	20,526				20,526	40,974	
Communications	39,000	11,884				11,884	27,116	
Financial Charges	4,000	12,275				12,275	-8,275	
Other General Expenses	1,131,101	2,854				2,854	1,128,247	
Shared Office and Services Costs		146,826				146,826	-146,826	
Total General Expenditure	1,360,601	244,149				244,149	1,116,452	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		5,261,107				5,261,107	-5,261,107	
Total Contributions & Transfers		5,261,107				5,261,107	-5,261,107	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		8,335				8,335	-8,335	
Total Operational Provisions		8,335				8,335	-8,335	



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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		25,408,085					25,408,085	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	1,550,728	430,931				430,931	1,119,797	
Total Indirect Costs	1,550,728	430,931				430,931	1,119,797	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		35,335				35,335	-35,335	
Pledge Reporting Fees		7,900				7,900	-7,900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		43,235				43,235	-43,235	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	25,408,085	7,361,185				7,361,185	18,046,900	
VARIANCE (C - D)		18,046,900				18,046,900		