

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## ETHIOPIA: FLOODS

Appeal no. MDRET003(revised)  
Glide no. FL-2006-000122-ETH  
6 September 2006

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

### In Brief

**THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 5,212,634 (USD 4,225,070 OR EUR 3,291,472) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST SOME 25,000 BENEFICIARIES FOR 9 MONTHS**

[<click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

[<click here to link directly to an overview map of the affected areas, or here for the acute watery diarrhoea \(AWD\) map>](#)

**CHF 294,000 (USD 238,631 or EUR 185,969) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked contributions to the DREF are encouraged.**

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity". Global Agenda goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

*For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:*

- *In Ethiopia: Takele Jemberu, Acting Secretary General, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Addis Ababa; Email: [ercs.dsg@ethionet.et](mailto:ercs.dsg@ethionet.et); Phone +251.11.515.38.53; Fax +251.11.551.26.43*
- *In Ethiopia: John Undulu, Federation Head of the Horn of Africa Sub-regional Office, Addis Ababa; Email: [john.undulu@ifrc.org](mailto:john.undulu@ifrc.org); Phone +251.11.551.43.17; Fax +251.11.551.28.88*
- *In Kenya: Anitta Underlin, Federation Head of East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: [anitta.underlin@ifrc.org](mailto:anitta.underlin@ifrc.org); Phone +254.20.283.51.24; Fax +254.20.271.84.15*
- *In Kenya: Charles G. Byamugisha, Disaster Management Coordinator, East Africa Regional Delegation, Nairobi; Email: [charlesgodfrey.byamugisha@ifrc.org](mailto:charlesgodfrey.byamugisha@ifrc.org); Phone +254.20.283.51.17; Fax +254.20.271.84.15*
- *In Geneva: Amna Al Ahmar, Federation Regional Officer for East Africa, Africa Dept.; Email: [amna.alahmar@ifrc.org](mailto:amna.alahmar@ifrc.org); Phone +41.22.730.44.27; Fax +41.22.733.03.95*

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

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

## Background

Since the beginning of the regular rainy season which usually begins in Ethiopia in June or July, the country has been experiencing unusually extended and widespread rainfalls resulting in flash floods and/or the overflow of rivers, lakes and dams. By the end of August large areas in as many as eight regions<sup>1</sup> had been affected (see attached map). Although floods in many parts of Ethiopia are a seasonal phenomena, the magnitude of the current flooding is unprecedented. The disaster continues to unfold, and the impact in terms of lives, infrastructure, livelihoods, and basic coping mechanisms has yet to be assessed.

Unlike in previous years, torrential and heavy rains in the upstream highlands caused most rivers to swell or overflow, submerging the surrounding fields or floodplains which are mostly located in the outlying pastoralist regions of the country. Given the fact that the rainy season in some parts of Ethiopia, particularly South Omo, normally starts only in September and runs until the end of October, it is expected that the flooding situation will deteriorate further. A majority of affected people are agro-pastoralists who fled their homes to seek refuge in the nearest safe zones hoping to return to their pastures and farms as soon as waters will recede. In some places (South Omo) people had to be evacuated by helicopters and boats (leaving behind valuable household possessions and livestock assets). Still many others who were reluctant to leave were left behind.

According to the latest information issued by the Ethiopian Government Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA), the leading government agency in disaster management, more than 500,000 people are vulnerable, and more than 200,000 people have been affected, with 639 people deaths (364 people in South Omo, 256 people in Dire Dawa, and 19 people in other parts of the country). Thousands of livestock were killed, 228 tons of harvest were washed away, 147 tons of export coffee beans were lost (and machinery ruined), and 42,229 hectares of crops were inundated. The table below summarizes the most recently available estimates and statistics of deaths and people affected (official sources):

Region/Area	Number of deaths	Vulnerable	Affected
<b>Afar</b>		28,000	4,600
<b>SNNPR</b>	364	106,300	44,000
<b>Amhara</b>		47,100	47,100
<b>Oromia</b>		61,300	21,900
<b>Tigray</b>		122,300	2,600
<b>Dire Dawa</b>	256	10,400	10,400
<b>Somali</b>		87,000	43,200
<b>Gambella</b>		62,000	26,100
<b>Total</b>	639*(including 19 deaths in other parts of the country).	524,400	199,900

A recent report from the World Food Programme indicated that the number of districts affected by floods in the country has increased from 30 to at least 43 in eight regions. Likewise, the number of flood-affected people

<sup>1</sup> Ethiopia is made up of 11 regions. Regions are further divided into zones, zones into woredas (districts) and districts into kabele (villages).

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increased from 196,000 to 226,000. Of these, close to 52,000 people are displaced and nearly all of them are in temporary shelters and are receiving both food and non-food assistance. The number of persons killed and missing by the floods has remained stable at 624 and 244 respectively. The districts recently affected include Alamata and Raya Azebo in Tigray region; Dara, Kobo, Kemise town, Antsokia Gemza and Efratana in Amhara region; Dugda Bora, Boset and Goba in Oromiya region and Gewane in Afar region.

Significant increases in the numbers of people affected by floods have been reported particularly from Amhara and Afar regions. In Amhara region, the number of people affected increased from 74,000 a week ago to 92,000. In a recent press conference, Amhara region has appealed to the Federal Government as well as to the international humanitarian partners to enhance their support for the rapidly growing number of flood victims in the region as the situation is getting beyond its means. In Afar region, one additional district, Gewane, has been flooded last week. Even those districts that were affected earlier (Dulecha, Amibara and Buremudayitu (all in zone 3) are now reporting increased levels of flooding. This results most probably from the impact of water discharged from the Koka Dam. The decision to release water from two (Koka and Gilgel Gibe) of the 5 major dams of the country has been taken recently for the safety of the hydro power stations.

Access to several affected areas still remains a significant hindrance to the humanitarian effort. The remoteness and difficulty in accessing the affected communities has made accurate estimates of the displaced, missing, dead and needs difficult. Given the forecasts that rains will continue for several more weeks, it is likely that the humanitarian situation will worsen.

Although the extent of the damage on infrastructure, private property, and livelihoods is not yet fully known, preliminary statistics gathered through the DPPA indicate substantial losses of livestock, severe losses and/or damage to crops, and a serious threat of health risks to animals. The flooding is also an aggravating factor in the further spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and malaria which is endemic. Since April 2006, Ethiopia has been facing an AWD epidemic which rapidly spread throughout the country. As of August 22, the Ministry of Health confirmed 16,555 cases and 196 deaths in five regions including the capital Addis Ababa where five ADW cases were reported (please refer to the attached AWD map). Displacement coupled with poor or limited access to clean water as well as a lack of awareness on hygiene-related issues can considerably increase risks of transmission of the disease particularly among the affected population.

Malaria is also endemic in many parts of Ethiopia. According to the 2004-2005 statistics of the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health, malaria has been the most common disease among both outpatients (159,040 cases reported) and inpatients (37,839 cases reported). Malaria is also the leading cause of infant mortality (28.1%). Flooding residues such as stagnant waters and swampy soil increase the threat of malaria and other water born diseases. Generally speaking, the most common fatal disease during floods is caused by acute respiratory infections. Very little data has been received so far, but it can be anticipated that prevention (mainly shelter) and access to treatment (antibiotics) is and will be a major issue of the next month(s). In addition, while few cases of measles have been reported so far, it is a genuine threat in this situation.

According to the Ethiopian National Meteorological Agency (NMA), the seasonal rainfall activity in the coming weeks is expected to continue over many areas in the country. The major dam reservoirs have also already started releasing their excess water to prevent damage. The full evolution of the disaster is yet to unfold. Prospects of further flooding across a wide geographical area will exacerbate existing emergency needs while compounding the delay in livelihood and food security recovery and repair in infrastructure.

### **The International Federation's support actions**

Responding to the situation and a request from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), the Federation launched Preliminary Emergency Appeal no. MDRET003 on 17 August 2006. At that time the situation in Dire Dawa was critical and the assistance sought was intended to be immediately directed to flood-affected communities in Dire Dawa. The situation since then has evolved rapidly (and will continue to), and the Federation is taking action to adapt to the operational needs. This revision of the Preliminary Emergency Appeal is largely based on Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) findings and

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recommendations from assessment missions, and the resulting needs and gaps. This emergency operation is proposed for 9 months to cover the emergency phase of two months (September-October 2006), and the post emergency phase: restoring livelihoods, water and sanitation and national society capacity building components to last until the end of April 2007, and aims at providing non-food items, rehabilitation of water supply systems (including community training), increased awareness on hygiene related issues among displaced people and those returning to their homes. A lack of appropriate preparedness in situations of sudden onset disasters such as flooding requires adequate stocks to be pre-positioned, and appropriate training in rapid assessments. Due to the widespread geographic nature of the operation and the complexity of tailoring response requirements in the affected areas, this document is structured on a “regional” format reflective of the four regions of intervention – Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromyia, and the Southern Nations and Nationalities People’s (SNNPR) -South Omo zone.

While this revised appeal document has been developed primarily with a focus on the delivery of immediate relief assistance, it also begins to articulate the Federation’s initial efforts to address vital rehabilitation and recovery needs of the flood-affected population. This appeal document therefore covers the short and long-term recovery programming, and includes initial budget figures for these activities. The recovery activities outlined in this appeal are in their very initial stages, and will be adjusted and developed as the operation is implemented, and as discussions continue with the ERCS, the government, and other relevant organizations on recovery priorities. Needs assessments also continue, and particularly in the area of livelihoods and reconstruction more projects will be developed or evolved when fully formulated. The Federation’s activities will be reviewed regularly, and revised as needed, over the 8-month time-frame of this appeal. All revisions will be communicated through standard Federation reporting mechanisms, primarily Operations Updates.

In terms of rehabilitation and recovery activities, the Federation is intent on supporting the ERCS in delivering rehabilitation and recovery programmes based on the needs of the communities affected, and in line with the Movement’s principles including humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and respect for human dignity, while underlining the ERCS’s mandate and reaffirming the importance of coordinating Red Cross and Red Crescent components, the government, UN and other humanitarian actors in order to deliver appropriate programmes to the affected communities. Livelihood activities will initially focus on livestock assets (replenishment), agriculture inputs (seeds and tools), and reinforcing livestock health. The general objectives in these areas are:

- **Emergency and post-emergency relief objective:** the immediate needs of the affected population in terms of food and non-food relief items, emergency shelter materials, emergency health care, including psycho-social support and water and sanitation systems, are met in a timely and efficient manner, sustaining them through the immediate aftermath of the disaster and, if necessary, through ongoing relief assistance for as long as is required. Meeting the needs of families returning to villages will receive particular focus in the post-emergency period.
- **Livelihoods objective:** for those affected people who have recovered from trauma, the first priority is to re-establish livelihoods and to regain control over their lives. To support this return to productive status, strategies (including cash-for-work) will be implemented to assist affected people to recover productive assets, reduce vulnerability of their households to future hazards and disasters, and assist the local economy to recover in a sustainable way while families and individuals also become economically self-sufficient.
- **Reconstruction and rehabilitation objective:** affected communities receive appropriate support, complementary to government efforts, to reconstruct and develop their social, health, educational and household-based coping mechanisms and infrastructures through participatory actions and projects in a manner which is in keeping with local and national standards and expectations, conducive to community cohesion and empowerment, and resilient to possible future disasters. Efforts in this sector will address the re-occurring nature of the floods, and to build mitigation efforts into the rehabilitation and recovery activities.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent operational action

**ERCS:** from the very onset of the disaster the ERCS, its branches, and volunteers have been assisting authorities and communities in search and rescue activities, they were distributing relief items and providing psycho-social support. Relief items amounting to 1,353,462 birr (CHF 190,540) were procured by or released from ERCS emergency stocks and distributed to beneficiaries. The table below shows the types and cumulative quantities of relief items procured by or released from ERCS emergency stocks as of August 31, as well as areas in which these items were distributed.

	Blankets	Plastic sheeting (rolls)	Plastic plates	Plastic cups	Cooking pots	Jerry cans	Tea pots	Plastic Bowels	Bed nets	High energy biscuits
Dire Dawa	3,000	15	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500		2 mts
Amhara Region Fogera, Libokemkem and Dembia woredas)	2,000	10	1,000	1,000	1,000					4.5 mts
SNNPRS Region South Omo zone, Omorate	1,000	15				1,000			1,000	4.5 mts
Oromia Region South West Shoa zone	800	5	300	300	100	100				
Oromia Region Jimma zone	500	5								
Oromia Region East Shoa	300	5								
Afar Region		5				500				2 mts
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,300</b>		<b>3,100</b>		<b>1,500</b>		<b>13 mts</b>

ERCS branches in Dire Dawa, South Omo and Oromia have mobilized material and human resources consisting of the following:

- **In Dire Dawa:** two (2) ambulances, 500 blankets, used clothes (collected during the emergency) 67 volunteers and 5 staff members.
- **In South Omo:** seventeen (17) tents, 50 blankets, 10 volunteers and 4 staff members.
- **In Oromia Region:** five volunteers and 5 staff members.

As a result, emergency stocks at ERCS headquarters and in the branches were largely depleted or emptied.

**The International Federation:** responding to a request from the ERCS, CHF 294,000 (USD 238,631 or EUR 185,969) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to begin the operation and the delivery of relief.

A key initial activity consisted of an assessment of the impact of the floods on the population in the affected region. Therefore the International Federation dispatched a water sanitation delegate on 10 August from its Regional Delegation in Nairobi to assess the situation and provide recommendations for Red Cross and Red Crescent action prior to the launch of the Preliminary Appeal. Together with two ERCS staff (Regional Disaster Response Team, or RDRT-trained), this team of three completed assessments on 18 August in Dire Dawa, Awash and West Shoa in eastern and central Ethiopia.

With several new areas being almost simultaneously hit by severe flooding, the International Federation deployed a 4-member Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) on 19 August. Two RDRT members from the Uganda Red Cross and the Federation's Regional Delegation in Nairobi joined the FACT on 20 August.

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The combined FACT/RDRT/ERCS teams conducted further assessments in South and North Gondar zones of Amhara region (August 22-25), South Omo zone of the SNNPR region (August 22-28), and in Awash and Afar regions (August 26-30).

**Partner national societies:** a number of partner national societies support the ERCS and work in close collaboration within the Federation partner framework, and are actively involved with the membership to support the delivery of relief and recovery assistance outlined in this appeal. This support is considered complementary to the health and water sanitation development projects implemented in several regions of Ethiopia. In response to the current flood emergency, the Spanish Red Cross allocated EUR 27,000 (CHF 42,708, USD 34,572) to respond to the most urgent needs in non food items for the displaced people in Amhara region. The Danish Embassy in Addis Ababa donated USD 45,676 to the ERCS to purchase non-food relief items for those affected in the South Omo zone. The German Red Cross regional representative from Nairobi conducted a fact finding mission in Ethiopia from 20-26 August (focus on South Omo).

**Government/UN/NGOs action:** from the beginning of the relief operation in early August until 24 August, the Government of Ethiopia supplied the following emergency relief assistance (food and basic non-food items) to the affected population in areas of Oromia, Dire Dawa, SNNP, Amhara and Afar regions:

- 437.67 MT of food (cereals, oil, supplementary food and pulses);
- Non-food items: 19,890 cups, 19,890 plastic plates, 3,300 jerry cans, 2,020 ladles, 2,623 cooking pots, 130 plastic sheeting (4x50 rolls), 370 tents, 10,932 blankets, 400 kettles, 250 jogs, 1,150 mats, 78,000 plastic bags.

The Ethiopian government also requested international assistance to respond to the needs of thousands affected by flooding, and on 25 August the Government launched a *Joint government and humanitarian partners flash appeal for the Flood disaster in Ethiopia*, requesting USD 18.3 million.

The DPPA has responded to the current flood emergency by dispatching 584 tons of food and other non-food items for about 63,194 flood-affected persons. Furthermore, on 30 August, the DPPA allocated 203 tons of food (15 days ration) and 20 rolls of plastic sheeting for about 23,800 flood victims in zone three of Afar region who have been relocated to secure places from areas along Awash River. The DPPA also allocated 18.5 of mixed food commodities to 2,000 flood victims in Bale zone of Oromiya region. The DPPA reportedly also continues the relief food dispatches to the areas affected by drought. In Somali region, 39 percent of the sixth round of relief food allocation has been transported. Dispatches are nearly finalized to the zones of Afder and Liben and are ongoing to all the other zones. The general relief food from the sixth round of allocation has also started to arrive to Mustahil district which will bring further relief to the flood victims.

Large quantities of food and non-food items listed above were drawn from the existing stocks that have been donated through WFP and UNICEF. Private local contributions, channelled through the DPPA, have exceeded USD 1 million as of 24 August. In addition to these funds, citizens of the affected areas were the first responders to the emergency. Immediate support from the government, UN, and NGOs followed, providing substantial assistance and saving lives.

Regional Ministry of Health (MoH) offices in the affected areas have established emergency health posts in all camps for displaced people. Drug supplies to the health posts have been supplied through the federal MoH in the regions. These supplies are sufficient to cover 1-2 months of needs.

## Coordination

The Government of Ethiopia at the federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels lead the emergency response operation in close cooperation with donors, the Red Cross and Red Crescent, UN agencies, NGOs and communities at large. At the federal level, the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDPPC) is the highest body in the national humanitarian arena. The NDPPC provides guidance, allocates necessary resources, and

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oversees the progress in the implementation of agreed-upon tasks. The DPPA is responsible for jointly assessing the situations and the extent of the damage with concerned regional, zonal, woreda bodies, donors, the Red Cross and Red Crescent, NGOs, and UN agencies.

At the regional level, efforts are focusing on establishing a coordination body led by the government and composed of relevant stakeholders, preparing realistic and achievable plan of action, screening and determining the genuine/eligible beneficiaries and provide them with special Identification Cards, determining short, medium and long-term needs and establishing recovery and rehabilitation packages, and designing implementation modality and workable arrangements and provide the necessary support. Representatives of ERCS branches are members of regional, zonal and woreda (if any) coordination bodies set-up by competent authorities.

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and other UN agencies, coordinates the response of UN agencies in close consultation with DPPA and line ministries. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator collaborates with the DPPA in ensuring the flow of information to donors, NGOs, and other international agencies, and assists the DPPA in tracking of humanitarian contributions. UN OCHA conveys regular weekly information sharing meetings with NGOs.

## **The current situation, ongoing emergency relief and response action, and the proposed assistance operation**

### **1. Amhara Region (South and North Gondar)**

**General situation and identified needs:** according to the government figures dated 24 August, the Amhara region registered 47,100 people affected. This holds the highest affected population in all affected areas. Displaced persons are sheltered in poorly constructed, poorly ventilated and overcrowded temporary camps. Most of them have lost all their possessions including livestock and crops.

Currently ERCS, MSF Greece and World Vision are working in the Amhara region while there are ongoing assessments being carried out by Save the Children UK, Save the Children Norway, CARE and IRC. ERCS and MSF delivered some non food items soon after the disaster occurred. MSF are currently supporting ongoing medical activities. There is no plan by any organization at this present time to intervene. The FACT/ERCS/RDRT assessment teams identified and visited three main sites in two woreda's in Southern Gondar while the information on the site in the North Gondar Region which was inaccessible was provided by targeted informants and cross checked.

In four most-affected woredas of the Amhara region 80 hand dug wells were damaged by the floods.

**South Gondar:** Agricultural College Camp (Fogera Woreda): This Camp has a population of 6,523 displaced people. The site location has 12 superstructures (the reason the population chose it), with two additional temporary structures were added by MSF Greece (made with plastic sheeting). The shelters are poorly constructed, with poor ventilation and overcrowding. Latrine construction is not possible due to the high water level. Hygiene awareness is low. MSF delivered some non-food relief items, but large gaps remain.

- Wokameda Camp (Fogera Woreda): this camp has a population of 1,143 displaced people. The site location was well chosen, situated on higher ground and hence dryer than the Agricultural College. Overcrowding and poor ventilation is also evident and there is only one hand dug well which serves as a water point for the whole population. Though there are three poorly constructed latrines available, usage level is low.
- Yifag (Libo-kamkam Woreda): at the time of the assessment this camp had a displaced population of approximately 15,000 people with a tendency to increase. There are three overcrowded communal shelters. World Vision has erected a rub hall to be used as an extra shelter. At the time of the assessment the majority of the population was sleeping on the wet cold floor. MSF have dug some latrines but usage is low.

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**North Gondar:** in the North Gondar zone there are three camps for displaced people. Tanya Woyina camp shelters approximately 2,676 people and it is the largest camp in North Gondar zone. According to the District administrator a total of 1,056 displaced persons are accommodated in two other camps.

**Beneficiaries:** given the fluid or rapidly evolving nature of the situation and increasing number of beneficiaries, and based on an average family household size in Ethiopia of five persons, some 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries) are targeted for Red Cross and Red Crescent assistance in Amhara region (see details in table below).

Area	Woreda	Camp	Affected Population	Households
South Gondar	Libo-kamkam	Yifag	15,000	3,003
	Fogera	Workmeda	1,140	229
	Fogera	Agricultural College	6,525	1,305
Northern Gondar		Tana Woyina	2,676	535
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>

**Immediate needs:**

- Major gaps remain in the provision of basic shelter and household items (non-food) as identified by FACT/RDRT/ERCS assessment teams, regional Red Cross branches and partners in the field.
- Health promotion and sensitization campaign among displaced people will help reduce threats of communicable diseases such as ADW. Poor hygiene practices coupled with a lack of access to clean water and appropriate sanitation facilities have exacerbated fears of a spread of AWD and other communicable, water-borne, and other sanitation related diseases.
- Displaced population in the camps have no or very limited access to latrines and safe water points. Even if available, the use of latrines is limited due to cultural practices. In the situation in which the displaced people live in overcrowded camps, provision of safe water points and construction of latrines is one of priority needs. However if population move back to their homes it will be important to construct community water points and latrines in the kebeles to reinforce messages from the initial Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) intervention.
- Provision of safe water in both the current emergency phase and the post emergency phase is of paramount importance for the affected people and should be considered as a priority area of intervention.

**Longer-term needs:** it is reasonable to assume that food security and livelihoods will become a major issue to be addressed in the medium to longer-term planning. Health and water sanitation issues also need to be addressed through developmental and sustained activities such as construction of water and sanitation facilities, PHAST, and community management initiatives. The spread of AWD epidemics requires close monitoring, and if needed will require the provision of medical material such as cholera and new emergency health kits (NEHK) to the MoH. Given that flooding is an annual widespread phenomenon, risk reduction and mitigation strategies must be a high priority in future planning.

**Overall objective for the response in Amhara Region: to contribute to restoring basic living conditions of the affected population in select areas and to the improvement of their health awareness thus reducing health risks.**

**Emergency relief**

**Beneficiaries:** have been identified displaced persons sheltered in temporary camps in the Amhara region. They were selected on the basis of their unmet needs and the limited number of other humanitarian actors.

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- All displaced households in the four largest temporary camps in South and North Gondar will receive kitchen sets (one per family), and mosquito nets (two per family).
- 2,100 households will receive tarpaulin and two medium thermal blankets per family. The remaining needs have been already covered by government and other organisations.
- 3,150 households will receive two sleeping mats per family. The remaining needs have been already covered by government and other organizations.

**Objectives, expected results, and activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
To address part of the basic immediate needs of flood victims.	-5,000 families have received kitchen material including jerry cans and they use it. -5,000 families have received impregnated mosquito nets. -2,100 families have received blankets and tarpaulins. -3,150 families have received sleeping mats.	-Purchase and distribute kitchen material, mosquito nets, blankets, plastic sheeting and jerry cans. -Mobilize volunteers to participate on the registration of the beneficiaries and distribution of emergency non food relief items. -Conduct activities of targeting registration and verification of beneficiaries.

All relief items but mosquito nets are in the process of being locally purchased. 10,800 mosquito nets that were purchased via federation Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai arrived in Addis Ababa on 1 September.

**Health - hygiene promotion**

**Beneficiaries:** 5,000 displaced households sheltered in four temporary camps in Amhara region are the targeted beneficiaries for the PHAST intervention. In case the displaced return to their homes prior to the completion of planned activities, an alternative outreach programme will be developed.

**Objectives, expected results, and activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities
Improve health status and hygiene awareness among the population affected by floods (4,071 households beneficiaries; in four camps).	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene (knowledge acquisition). -Proper hygiene community actions have been taken.	-Train Volunteers in shorten PHAST and household water treatment. -Deliver PHAST emergency trainings to the displaced people. -Link emergency PHAST intervention to conventional 7 STEPS PHAST by week 8. -Distribute PUR and soap. -Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement.

A participatory rapid appraisal methodology (PRA) will be used to gather qualitative data. This will be done through focus group discussions that will be centred on questions about beneficiaries' knowledge about health related issues. As recommended in the PHAST methodology, the following four steps (out of the 7) will be used in the emergency phase:

Step 1: Health problems in our community.

Step 2: Good and bad hygiene behaviour; Investigating community practices; How diseases spread.

Step 3: Blocking the spread of disease; Selecting the barriers.

Step 4: Choosing sanitation improvements; Choosing improved hygiene behaviour.

## Water supply and sanitation

**Beneficiaries:** 5,000 households affected by the flooding will receive water supply and sanitation assistance during their stay in temporary camps and upon return to their communities or places of their permanent settlement.

### Objectives, expected results, and activities planned:

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Reduced risk for water and sanitation-related diseases through increased access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the floods displaced population has improved.</li> <li>-Community management structures for the water and sanitation facilities are developed / strengthened.</li> <li>-Institutional capacity of ERCS staff and volunteers is strengthened and enhanced in the watsan sector to deal with future flood disasters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Assess the existing coverage with a view to ensuring 15 litres/person/day.</li> <li>-Construction of 9 pit latrines in three camps in South Gondar.</li> <li>-Rehabilitate 60 wells.</li> <li>-Construction of 20 additional hand dug wells.</li> <li>-Conduct on site 50 training/demonstration latrines construction</li> <li>-Extend 18 more water points</li> <li>-Construct 18 demonstration superstructures for bathrooms in each camp and in effective use.</li> <li>-Construct a drainage channel for waste water from both the Tap stands and bathrooms</li> <li>-Communal solid waste dumping pits are put up in each camp.</li> <li>-Construction of hand washing facilities.</li> <li>-Establish partnerships with other stakeholders</li> <li>-Provide construction material and tools for latrine construction.</li> <li>-Establish/strengthen and train community WatSan committees.</li> </ul>

## 2. Southern Nations and Nationalities People's region (SNNPR) - South Omo

**General situation and identified needs:** the Omo River and the Turkana Lake overflowed their banks, and as a result 14 islands were formed in the area between two arms of the Omo River and Lake Turkana. There are an estimated 14,475 affected people in the zone, more than 7,000 of whom were evacuated by the Ethiopian Army (613 by helicopters and 2,084 by boats). They are currently being sheltered in seven camps/safe areas run by the government. The rescue operation ended on August 25. MoH health posts have been deployed in all the camps. Whenever the access is possible, food distributions and medical visits are organized for more than 7,000 people who refused to evacuate and are now left on their own.

According to the authorities the situation is likely to deteriorate further with the forthcoming usual rainy season which starts in September and runs until the end of October. The last big floods in the region occurred eight years ago, on a smaller scale and with no human loss. A number of organizations and government agencies are active in South Omo zone - Omorate area and have delivered already large quantities of food and non-food items. Gaps remain however in the provision of some basic household items, and efforts will be undertaken to decide on how the gaps will be covered.

**Identified Beneficiaries:**

Area	Camp	Affected Population	Households
South Omo	Agonesech	3,445	690
	Toltale	2,000	400
	Korongate	1,000	200
	World Vision	488	98
	Selegne	200	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>1,427</b>

**Immediate needs:** Most of the emergency food and non food needs of the affected population in the camps have been covered by the government and/or other humanitarian players. However as gaps remain 1,427 displaced households sheltered in five largest temporary camps in South Omo will receive each one cooking pot, 5 bowls, and 5 cups. Needs that probably exist among the population who refused to evacuate were not assessed. Displaced people expressed concerns that once they will be able to return there will be a lack of seeds for planting.

**Emergency relief (non-food)**

**Beneficiaries:** 1,427 beneficiary households sheltered in five temporary camps in South Omo zone on the basis of their unmet needs.

**Objective:** enable displaced people to prepare meals thus contributing to maintenance of their basic health.

**Activities planned:**

- purchase of 1,427 cooking pots, 7,427 eating bowls, and 7,135 drinking cups.
- distribution of purchased household items.

**3. Oromyia region, South West Shoa, woreda**

**General situation and identified needs:** West Shoa lies near the source of the Awash River. The river has flooded a wide area of land and has displaced about 2500 people. At the time of RDRT/ERCS assessment at the end of August 2006, the temporary Tefki camp for people displaced in the recent flooding has been hosting about 750 households. It is expected that people will be able to return to their homes in late September. Water for the camp residents has been daily distributed directly from the trucks. There currently appears to be sufficient water in the camp. The water source is a spring box and while no chlorine is added, the water quality appears to be acceptable. Water borne diseases have decreased over time since the camp opened. The government recently dispatched a sanitarian to conduct hygiene promotion.

**Identified beneficiaries:** 3,000 people displaced by floods.

**Immediate needs:** Most of immediate needs have been covered with more assistance in the pipeline. The ERCS, supported by the Federation and its partners, will focus on hygiene promotion activities to be carried out in the camps for displaced people. This was also strongly recommended by the RDRT assessment team.

**Objectives, expected results, and activities planned:**

Objective	Expected Results	Activities Planned
Improve hygiene and health behaviour among the population affected by floods.	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene. -Proper hygiene behaviour has been developed.	-Train volunteers. -Deliver trainings to the displaced people. -Distribute PUR and soap.

#### **4. Dire Dawa - Administrative Council**

**General situation and identified needs:** Flash floods hit the eastern Ethiopian city of Dire Dawa overnight on 6 August 2006 resulting in over 250 deaths and the displacement of over 9,000 people. The homeless lost most of their household belongings. Temporary shelters were initially opened in local schools to host 6,000 people, while another 3,000 people were estimated to be staying with relatives or in their damaged homes. At the end of August and with the view of the reopening of schools at the beginning of the school year the authorities have relocated the displaced people from schools into a newly erected tent camp not far away from the airport. The new tent camp has been equipped with a running water system and latrines. Since Dire Dawa is an urban area the rebuilding of homes will be longer than in rural areas.

**Immediate needs:** similar to the Oromyia region, and South West Shoa, most of the immediate needs have been covered, with more assistance in the pipeline, and the ERCS, with Federation support, will focus on hygiene promotion activities to be carried out in the camps for displaced people. This was strongly recommended by the RDRT assessment team.

#### **Health**

**Identified beneficiaries:** approximately 5,000 people displaced by floods.

#### **Objectives, expected results, and activities planned:**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Improve hygiene and health behaviour among the population affected by floods.	-People are aware of the importance of hygiene. -Proper hygiene behaviour has been developed.	-Train Volunteers. -Deliver trainings to the displaced people. -Distribute PUR and soap.

#### **Contingency Planning: Disaster Stocks and Logistics**

##### **Health kits and non-food items**

**General situation and identified needs:** Since April 2006, Ethiopia is facing an AWD epidemic which rapidly spread throughout the country. As of 22 August, the Ministry of Health confirmed 16,555 cases and 196 deaths in five regions including the capital Addis Ababa where five ADW cases were reported. Displacement coupled with poor or nonexistent access to clean water as well as a lack of awareness on hygiene related issues increase considerably risks of transmission of the disease particularly amongst the affected population. Malaria is endemic in many parts of the Ethiopia. According to 2004-2005 statistics of the Ethiopian Federal Ministry of Health malaria has been the most common disease among both outpatients and inpatients. Malaria is also the leading cause of infant mortality (28.1%). Flooding residues such as stagnant waters and swampy soil increase the treat of malaria and other water born diseases particularly in the affected areas.

**Beneficiaries:** potentially 3,000 beneficiaries of cholera kits and 20,000 beneficiaries of NEHK among people affected by ADW and common health problems.

##### **Health kits**

**Objective:** To respond to immediate health needs upon request of national health authorities (MoH) in health emergencies such as ADW or natural disasters.

**Ethiopia: Floods; Appeal no. MDRET003 (revised)****Activities planned:**

- Procurement of kits.
- Appropriate warehousing.
- Appropriate cold chain provision.

**Non-food items:**

Items	Quantities
Kitchen sets	1,000
Jerry cans (25lit)	1,000
Tarpaulins (4x5m)	1,000
Sleeping mats	2,000
Blankets 1,60x2,20cm	2,000

**Objective: To build the capacity to respond in timely and efficient manner to the needs which are likely to emerge during the continuation of heavy rains.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Procure items.
- Provide appropriate warehousing.

**Logistics Planning**

The mobilisation process will be coordinated by Dubai RLU to ensure that the in-kind items delivered are within the Appeal and appropriately support the operation.

- **Procurement:** procurement of identified non food items will be done both through local purchase and via the Federation logistics network in Dubai and Nairobi. Relief items to be purchased locally have been identified and procured in accordance to IFRC procurement procedures and standards.
- **Transport:** all in.kind items, procured locally or imported will be stored in ERCS warehouses and transported by the most appropriate and efficient means to the affected areas for distribution.
- **Warehousing:** the ERCS have both a general and medical warehouse situated in Addis Ababa that is large enough to meet existing needs. Warehousing capacity in Amhara is still an issue that requires further assessment by the logistics delegate.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

The ERCS both at the headquarters and in targeted branches has the overall responsibility for day-to-day implementation and monitoring of the operation. Federation short term delegates: logistics, program delegate for Amhara region and the program coordinator in Addis will support the ERCS in all relevant aspects of the management of the operation including monitoring. An impact assessment of the PHAST component will be undertaken, together with a full evaluation of the relief and recovery aspects of this appeal operation.

**Federation Coordination**

At the operational level the Federation coordinates with ICRC, UNOCHA and NGOs that work (or plan to work) in targeted operational areas. Full coordination was established with partner national societies operational in the field. Daily Movement coordination meetings will be maintained as long as needed.

**National Society Capacity Building**

Ethiopia is one of the most disaster prone countries in Africa. For the last several years there have been many small and large-scale disasters caused by natural and man made emergencies. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society, since its establishment in 1935, has been engaged in providing various humanitarian and social services particularly in the provision of relief and rehabilitation assistances to victims of man-made and natural disasters. With the support of the International Federation, the national society has been continuously involved in building or reinforcing its disaster preparedness and response capacities. The ERCS maintains a small emergency stock of items that have a

**Ethiopia: Floods; Appeal no. MDRET003 (revised)**

long shelf life that allow it to respond in a timely manner. Presently these stocks have been depleted and following basic items and needed to replenish them.

**Objective: To contribute to restoring the ERCS's disaster response capacity.**

**Expected result:** ERCS have replenished its disasters response stocks with sufficient quantities of needed items.

**Activities planned:**

- Purchase of the following non-food items: 7,600 blankets, 55 rolls of plastic sheeting (4X50), and cooking sets: (3,300 plastic plates, 6,300 plastic cups, 2,600 cooking pots, 3,100 jerry cans, 1,500 tea pots, 1,500 eating bowls); 1,000 bednets; 11.5 mts high energy biscuits.
- Stocking of purchased goods.
- A telecoms and IT component is incorporated into this revised appeal to reinforce the effectiveness of the operation, the ERCS communications capacity, and its disaster preparedness efforts. This will also support the procurement of equipment (computers, printers, e-mail accounts and connections, VHF local coms, etc.) of two to three ERCS branch offices or Federation operations bases, while supporting the ERCS's IT plan (2005-2007) that has not been implemented because of a lack of resources..

**Training**

With the aim of strengthening the preparedness and response capacity of ERCS headquarter and branches located in high risk areas, ERCS trained branch and sub branch secretaries from 43 branches and 90 volunteers on disaster management, disaster need assessments (health, logistics, and water sanitation) and other relevant sectors. In the context of the current disaster and the lessons learned so far from ERCS response to it, there is clear need to conduct refresher trainings for formerly trained branch secretaries and volunteers and to equip response teams with the basic first aid equipment. The training will be organized in the ERCS training centre in Nazareth at the end of September (tentatively 24-30 September, 2006).

**Objectives:**

- Enhancing the preparedness and response capacity of local branches found in currently flooded areas.
- Equipping disaster prone branches with first aid kits.

**Expected result:** six regional branches will have a roster of 40 well-trained and equipped staff members and volunteers that could be deployed during emergencies to accomplish various humanitarian tasks.

**Activities planned:**

- Recruiting trainers and trainees.
- Make available the training manual.
- Preparing the venue and administrative arrangements.
- Conducting the training.
- Purchasing and distributing 32 first aid kits with a standard content for branch staff members.

**ERCS branches identified for training/distribution of first aid kits:**

Regions/zones	Staff members	Volunteers	Total
Amhhara	6	1	7
Oromia	9	1	10
Afar	2	1	3
Gambela	2	1	3
SNNPS	5	1	6
Dire Dawaa	3	1	4
Somali	2	1	3
Addis Ababa	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>

**Ethiopia: Floods; Appeal no. MDRET003 (revised)****Capacity of the Federation - Human resources**

The Federation has a permanent presence in Ethiopia. The Sub-regional office for the Horn of Africa is staffed with only one expatriate staff member (a head of office) and one nationally recruited accountant. Two FACT members (the team leader and health delegate) will remain in Addis until mid-September. The recruitment and arrival in Addis of a logistics delegate, program delegate (to be based in Amhara region) and a program coordinator is expected to materialize during the two first weeks of September. Additional human resources especially IT/communications staff is available in the Regional Delegation in Nairobi. Further support will be required from the Regional Reporting Unit (RRU), Regional Finance Unit (RFU) and the regional communication delegate in Nairobi. The Regional Logistic Unit (RLU) Dubai, supported by Regional Delegation Nairobi, is an important asset on all logistic matters. A finance/administrative delegate will be assigned or recruited to provide additional support to the operation, as well as short-term technical assistance (delegates) to assess livestock and early recovery issues (one and two months respectively), and a reporting delegate.

**Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

The ERCS has a communications department and a qualified communication/public information officer. Since the beginning of the flooding emergency ERCS carried out the following communication related activities:

- An ERCS press release on the emergency assistance provided by the ERCS was written and circulated among the private and government media
- News on the ERCS intervention and support to flood victims has been regularly broadcast on the Ethiopian National Television and radio.
- An interview on the current flooding and ERCS response was arranged with the Ethiopian national television. The interview that was given by the acting head of program department was broadcast in two programs- the prime time news and the other within a special social program.
- The ERCS launched an appeal to the public to provide support to flood victims through the Red Cross. The TV spot that was produced as the appeal vehicle has been broadcast on prime air time for three consecutive days
- The ERCS public relations/communication department supplied the Regional Delegation in Nairobi with photos and information that have that have been posted on the Federation website.
- FACT members have conducted 7 interviews to international media thus raising public awareness on the situation of displaced people in Ethiopia.

**Budget summary**

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson  
 Director  
 National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala  
 Secretary General

**[Budget and maps below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)**

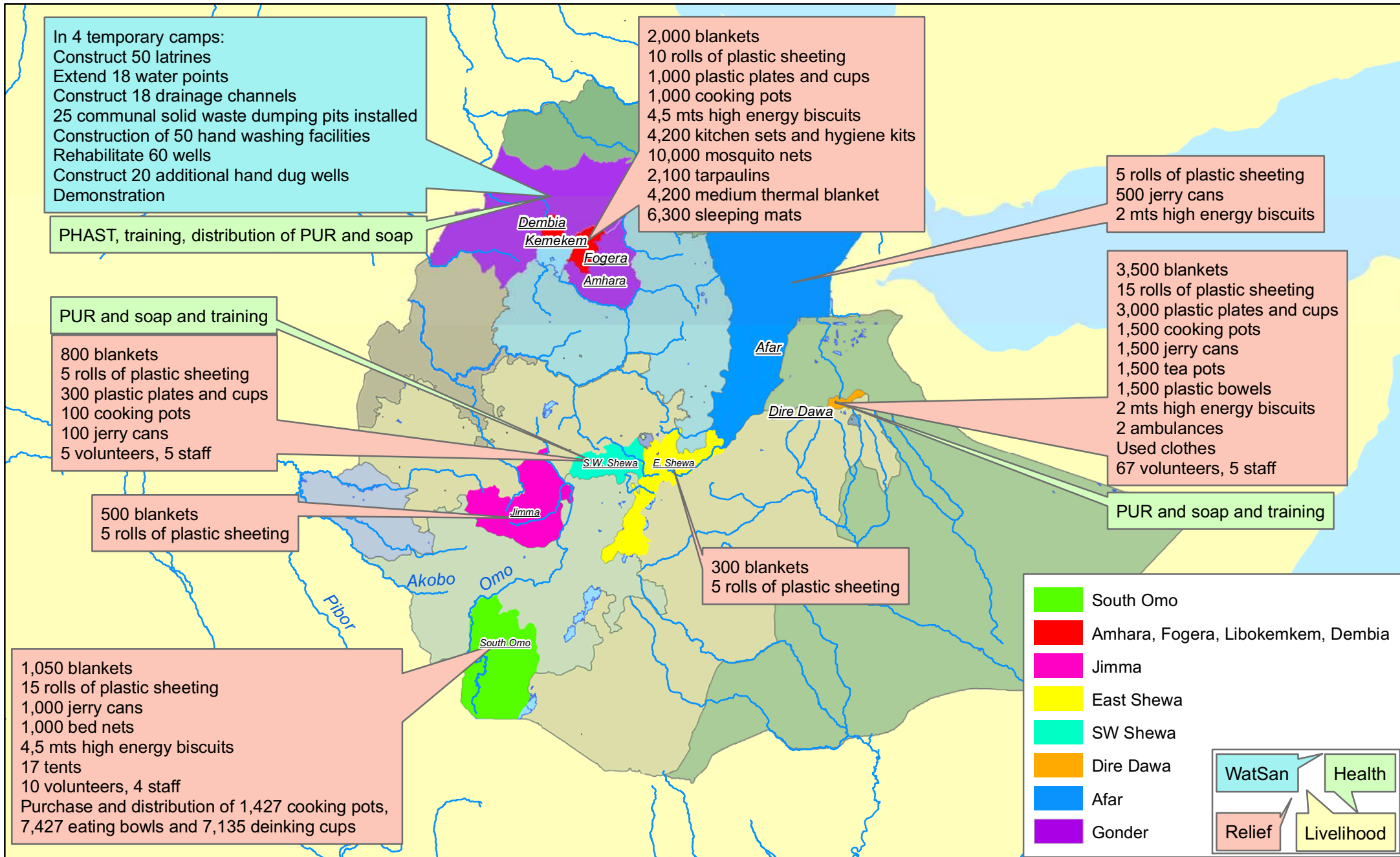
**REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY****Ethiopia - floods**

TYPE	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<b>RELIEF NEEDS</b>	IN CHF		
Shelter & construction	150,000	600,000	450,000
Clothing & textiles	200,000	400,000	200,000
Water & sanitation	200,000	500,000	300,000
Food, seeds, and tools		500,000	500,000
Medical & first aid	150,000	400,000	250,000
Teaching materials		200,000	200,000
Utensils & tools	100,000	400,000	300,000
Livelihoods and recovery activities		400,000	
Other relief supplies/needs (contingency stock replenishment)		800,000	800,000
<b>TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS</b>	800,000	4,200,000	3,000,000
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>			
Computers & telecom. equipment	15,000	200,000	185,000
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme support (6.5% of total)	72,299	338,000	265,701
<b><u>TRANSPORT STORAGE &amp; VEHICLE COSTS</u></b>			
Distribution & storage	20,000	100,000	80,000
Transport and vehicle costs (leasing)	100,000	200,000	100,000
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
Expatriate staff	25,000	100,000	75,000
National & regional staff	20,000	80,000	60,000
Workshops & training	15,000	100,000	85,000
<b><u>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; GENERAL SERVICES</u></b>			
Travel & related expenses	35,000	80,000	45,000
Information expenses		50,000	50,000
Administrative & general expenses	10,000	100,000	90,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS</b>	312,299	1,348,000	1,035,701
<b>TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES</b>	1,112,299	5,548,000	4,035,701
<b>LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)</b>		335,366	
<b>NET REQUEST</b>	1,112,299	5,212,634	



# Ethiopia: Floods

## Relief, WatSan, health and livelihood





# Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) Progression From June to August

Date: August 24, 2006

