

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Ethiopia: Severe Food Shortages

Emergency appeal n°  
MDRET007

GLIDE n° OT-2010-000016-ETH

5 February 2010

This Appeal seeks CHF 30,579,088 (USD 28.7m or EUR 20.8m) in cash, kind or services to support the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) in assisting some 330,621 beneficiaries for 12 months with vital food assistance, emergency water and sanitation, and livelihoods recovery. This operation will be completed by the end of January, 2011. A Final Report will be made available by 30 April 2011.

CHF 50,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

On 22 October 2009 the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) concluded its Humanitarian Requirements Report that several seasons of persistent below-average rains had left 6.2 million people acutely in need of food assistance and support to facilitate their recovery. This figure of 6.2 million people in need is exceptionally high for the time of the year. Normally the need for foreign assistance is at its lowest in the last quarter of the year as the result of the Meher harvest which is responsible for more than 85 per cent of the country's annual cereal production, arrives in the local markets. The higher than normal figure of people in need reflects the failure of the May to June Belg harvest, the second year in a row that this had occurred in several parts of the country. The report thus illustrates that a significant part of the Ethiopian population is already in need of assistance and has a very limited capacity to cope with even more food shortage as a result of yet another season of failed 'kiremt' rains that were late, erratic and insufficient in almost 50 percent of the country. Updates from the Famine Early Warning Network (FEWSNET<sup>1</sup>) support the GoE analysis. The affected areas includes nearly all of Gambella region, the lowlands in the southern half of the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), much of eastern Oromiya (especially the lowlands), Dire Dawa, Harari

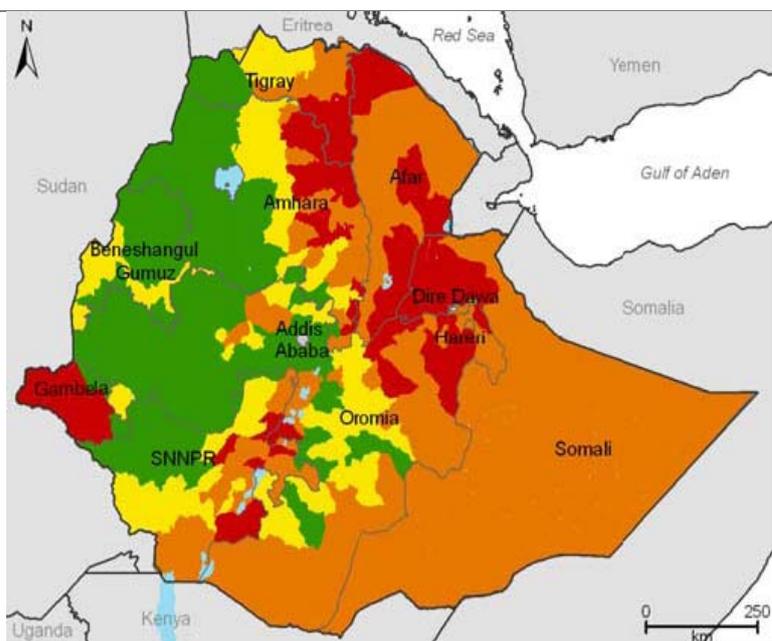


Figure 1: The FEWS NET Food Insecurity Severity Scale:  
Projected food security conditions: April-June 2010

- Green: Generally Food Secure
- Yellow: Moderately Food Insecure
- Orange: Highly Food Insecure
- Red: Extremely Food Insecure
- Black: Famine

<sup>1</sup>[www.fews.net/ethiopia](http://www.fews.net/ethiopia)

and the northern zones of Somali region, several woredas (districts) in the eastern parts of Amhara and Tigray, and most of Afar region<sup>2</sup>.

This Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the ERCS and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in four particularly adversely affected parts of the country. The ERCS will continue with early recovery and livelihoods activities in two areas covered by the National Society through its food security programmes. Taking immediate action is urgent in view of the lead time that is typically needed to mount a large-scale food intervention and the subsequent initial recovery assistance. Therefore timeliness is essential in order to start distributions in March 2010 when the hunger season is expected to start, far earlier than usual.

While the amount of support sought for this appeal is substantial, it only represents a very modest fraction of what is really needed in view of the size of the expected crisis. The ERCS and the International Federation are aware of the reality of the funding environment, but are determined to do everything possible to capture the gravity of the crisis and the need to act quickly to assist a majority of Ethiopians faced with another occurrence of acute food security.

The International Federation encourages its member National Societies and donors to swiftly and appropriately respond to this appeal as time is critical to ensure that assistance is delivered.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget, here to link to a map of the affected area or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

Despite efforts from the Ethiopian Government and from the farmers' community, Ethiopia remains highly vulnerable to severe and chronic food security as a result (to a large extent) of its geographical location in a very hot and arid part of Africa, the Horn of Africa. In Ethiopia, agriculture still accounts for 80 per cent of all employment. Most of the agricultural production is at a subsistence level, with small-scale farmers cultivating food on less than 1 hectare per family and most agriculture still essentially rain-fed. Average yields of key staple crops are low even in a normal year and a limited access to improved seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs make it difficult for farmers to fully cover the consumption demands of a rapidly growing population. Dry spells are becoming more frequent, longer and more severe. The dry spells severely affect the capacity of farmers and pastoralists to produce food and directly affects their health as access to safe drinking water becomes critically low and the risk of infections grows exponentially.

Since the severe famines of 1974 and 1984/5 the Ethiopian Government, supported by its partners in the international humanitarian community, has committed itself to ensuring access to a minimum level of food. This is done partly through the structural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) that is assisting roughly 7.5 million<sup>3</sup> persons and partly through emergency food interventions that are guided by the Humanitarian Requirements Report, a document that is produced and updated several times each year as required by the evolving needs. The Humanitarian Requirements Report serves as an appeal for cash and/or food to the international community, and as a guide for their assessment and food-aid efforts which, in line with the 22 October 2009 version of the report, is targeting a total of 6.2 million beneficiaries in addition to the 7.5 million individuals already supported through the PSNP.

This official figure of 6.2 million people in need is exceptional. During the August to December 2009 period the needs are normally at their lowest as the result of the Meher harvest which is responsible for more than 85 per cent of the country's annual cereal production (see figure 2 below which illustrates this). The higher than normal figure of people in need reflects much larger than normal needs for assistance as a result of the failure of the May to June Belg harvest, the second year in a row that this had occurred in several parts of the country as a result of late, very erratic or a total absence of rainfall. This caused severe food shortages in Belg-dependant areas, including Amhar Region (Oromiya) and North Shewa Zone (which had already been the focus of assistance through the International Federation's Horn of Africa Appeal). The harvest failure attributed to the Belg rains also forced large parts of the population to reduce their food-consumption while anticipating the Meher harvest towards the end of the year. The situation was further worsened by the Meher-related 'kiremt' rains that were late in arriving and well below normal, particularly in the East of the

<sup>2</sup> FEWSNET, Ethiopia Food Security Update, September 2009

<sup>3</sup> FEWSNET, Ethiopia Food Security Update,

country, resulting in a below-normal Meher harvest. The very unequal and often minimal rainfall has resulted in overall food production varying dramatically from one part of the country to another.

**Figure 2: Normal Crop and Rainfall Calendar for the Country**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Crop Calendars</b>												
Long Cycle Crops - Maize and Sorghum			Planting			Mid Season			Harvesting			
Short Cycle Crops - Teff, Wheat, Barley, and others		Planting (Belg)				Harvesting (Belg)						
					Planting (Meher)			Mid Season (Meher)		Harvesting (Meher)		
<b>Rainfall Calendars</b>												
Crop Dependent Areas												
			Belg Rains									
						Meher Rains						
Afar and Northern Tip of Somali Regions - Pastoral Areas			Minor Rains (Sugum)				Major Rains (Karma & Dadaa)			Major Rains (Karma & Dadaa)		
Somali Region, and Borena Zone of Oromiya Region Pastoral Areas			Major Rains (Gu/Genna)		Minor Rains (Deyr/Hagaya)				Minor Rains (Deyr/Hagaya)			

Source> FEWSNET

## Coordination and partnerships

The Appeal is a result of the combined efforts of a committed group of technical experts in relief, logistics, health, water and sanitation from the ERCS, supported by the International Federation's Nairobi Regional Office, 8 Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) members, the International Federation's Country Representation Office and the International Federation's Horn of Africa team, based in Addis Ababa. The ERCS will be supported by a small team of dedicated International Federation experts in the fields of logistics (3 delegates), reporting, recovery, water and sanitation and finance. This team is under the management of the Federation's Ethiopia Country Representation Office.

The ERCS is a member of the Food Management Task Force of the GoE's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the main coordinating body of all food security responses in Ethiopia. It's also a member of and participates in all coordination platforms related to food interventions and relief in Ethiopia, and therefore ensures effective coordination with other actors including World Food Programme (WFP) and the non-governmental organizations (NGO) consortium Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP).

The selection of operational areas and beneficiaries has been agreed upon with the competent authorities at Federal, Regional, Zonal and Woreda levels, and followed constructive discussions with FEWSNET and WFP (in particular the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit (VAM)). The final attribution of target areas will be done by the GoE taking into account the interventions from all other actors in country. Once agreed, this decision is shared with all relevant actors to avoid any duplication in the field.

The ERCS is engaged in a dialogue with WFP to explore the potential of direct cooperation in the purchase and transport of food and sharing of logistics resources in selected field locations. A dialogue will be initiated with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to explore the potential of cooperation in the fields of nutritional monitoring and interventions.

Complementing the activities envisaged in this appeal, the German Red Cross Society, in partnership with the ERCS, is planning a "Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in Ethiopia" project funded through the European Commission Food Facility Call. The project is aiming at increasing food security of 9,221 targeted households, and will contribute to making available diversified agricultural products at the local markets in Ginner and Goro Woredas (districts) of Bale zone, Oromiya region. The Spanish Red Cross has been a long-term partner to the ERCS in implementing integrated food security projects in the country.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to enhance its relief, tracing and dissemination capacities, especially in violence-prone regions. The delegation also contributes to the coordination of the Movement's activities. The ICRC and the International Federation are collaborating closely on a Movement approach including facilitation of the FACT team mission; this collaboration is aimed at consolidating the response capacity of the ERCS.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Given the situation described above and responding to a request from the ERCS to support their ongoing efforts, the International Federation-deployed FACT report revealed a near-zero harvest in Kobo, North Wollo while other woredas in the same region experienced less severe production losses of “only” 50 percent. Given the already low food reserves as a result of the Belg deficit, this additional (Meher) food production deficit signals a difficult future. While many people temporarily benefit from some improved access to food from the Meher harvest, they all know that this harvest will evidently be depleted far earlier than normal and that this year’s hunger season will start earlier and will be longer and more severe than usual.

Having visited woredas (districts) in 4 different zones in Ethiopia including East Hararghe, West-Arsi, North Wollo and East Tigray between 1 to 11 December (locations that were selected in consultation with the Ethiopian Government, FEWSNET, WFP and its Vulnerability Assessment Mapping Unit), the 4 joint ERCS and/or FACT<sup>4</sup> teams concluded that there are *significant and exceptional* deficits in food production in *each* of the visited areas. The preliminary conclusion was that in some cases this requires an immediate food intervention in response to already rapidly rising levels of malnutrition, and in all but one<sup>5</sup> of the cases required food assistance to be provided for a period of six months starting in March, at the expected, early onset of the 2010 hunger season.

While all teams highlighted the need to support the affected population beyond the emergency and early recovery stages, a conscious decision was made to include only limited mid to longer-term recovery efforts in this appeal. This decision is in line with the lessons drawn from the 2008/9 Horn of Africa operation. Some discrete and modest-in-scale recovery activities have therefore been included to ensure a minimal level of continued early recovery support to the target group that was served through last year’s Horn of Africa Operation in Moyale (Somali Region) and Negele (Guji).

This Emergency Appeal is therefore designed to build upon lessons learned from past operations and strategic initiatives. It has a different scope and scale since it addresses *acute* needs that were triggered by the failure of the kiremt rains and supports the early recovery needs of the affected population in an attempt to limit the duration of the crisis for those affected. While food security is essentially a *chronic challenge* in Ethiopia as in the rest of the Horn of Africa, it regularly culminates in *acute crises* that need an immediate emergency intervention (as supported by this Appeal) on top of a longer term and sustained structural effort as promoted by the International Federation’s Five Year Food Security Initiative. These initiatives, although targeting the same country and, in the final analysis, similar issues, are complementary in nature.

### The needs

Overall, the ERCS proposes to assist approximately 330,621 beneficiaries with food rations, seeds, agricultural tools, and fertilizers. A monthly general food ration equivalent to 2,100 Kcal, consisting of 15 kg of cereals (wheat or maize depending on the specific area), 1.5 kg of pulses and 0.5 l of edible oil will be provided to 255,373 beneficiaries. A supplementary monthly ration of 4.5 kg of CSB will be added to individuals with additional nutritional needs (lactating mothers, specific vulnerable groups). The population of 255,373 targeted for the food assistance is only a *fraction* of the total number of individuals that will depend on food aid during the 2010 hunger season which is expected to start unusually early in 2010<sup>6</sup>. The ERCS and the International Federation are aware of the various estimates that range from 4.8 to 9 million persons

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<sup>4</sup> Seven FACT members and a Team Leader were deployed in Ethiopia between 16 November and 27 December 2009, including experts in nutrition, water and sanitation, recovery, communication and resource mobilisation to strengthen 4 teams comprised of ERCS experts in relief, logistics, food security and health. The FACT mission was launched in follow up of an earlier mission by two food security experts from the Eastern Africa Regional office (30 October to 15 November 2009) which was deemed too short in view of the perceived scale and depth of the food-security crisis. Recommendations of the earlier team were verified and integrated in the final plan of action and in this appeal.

<sup>5</sup> The Meher harvest in Astbi Womberta woreda in Eastern Zone of Tigray is well below normal but follows a good harvest in 2009. The community concludes that it is able to survive without an emergency intervention and instead prefers donors to invest in recovery and risk-reduction interventions.

<sup>6</sup> The ERCS and the International Federation are unable to provide a correct estimate of the number of severely drought affected country-wide.

affected<sup>7</sup>, and confirm the existence of significant production deficits due to largely unsatisfactory kiremt/karma/karan rains which directly affects the food security of millions of individuals in large parts of the country.

The ERCS and International Federation teams have also highlighted the importance of providing timely and improved seeds and other agricultural support to farmers, particularly in areas that benefit from Belg rains, to allow them to optimally prepare for the rains which usually start in February. This will limit the duration of the expected food-security crisis wherever possible. They also launched the innovative idea of initiating a “fertilizers for work” scheme through which farmers would receive the appropriate type<sup>8</sup> and quantity of fertilizer for 0.75 hectares of land in return for their contribution to community efforts to clean, repair, improve or expand existing water sources and irrigation channels.

Water, for agriculture and for human and animal consumption is a constant challenge in all of the areas visited. In most cases the water table is very deep and can only be accessed at great cost. The challenges involved in the construction and maintenance of deep boreholes (often beyond 200m) were, however, deemed to be well beyond the scope of an emergency appeal. The teams rather agreed to focus on the repair and improvement of existing sources of water. Any effort to improve existing hardware must necessarily be completed by an equally important effort to improve the awareness of collecting, storing and using drinking water in the safest possible way.

Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training are highly relevant in the actual context. Given the borderline nutritional status of many children and other vulnerable individuals in the affected communities, any outbreak of diarrheal diseases could be detrimental and must be avoided at all costs. In those areas where acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) has proven to be endemic, additional efforts might be needed to preventively store water treatment chemicals to ensure an immediate response in case of a re-emergence of the problem. In 11 Kebeles (villages-the smallest administrative entity in Ethiopia) in West Arsi the team recommends the immediate start of water trucking in response to a critical shortage of drinking water. ERCS water engineers are in the meantime are evaluating several options to respond to the existing, severe and chronic water stress in a more sustainable way. The ERCS and/or FACT members took ample time to discuss the various options for action with the public water technicians and engineers of the concerned areas. They are confident that all recommendations are relevant and can be implemented within the timeframe of this emergency appeal.

As explained above, the proposed water and sanitation interventions are mainly motivated from a preventive health point of view. Far more structural interventions are needed to improve the potential of agricultural production in all of the visited areas. Additional efforts to improve the availability of water will also be needed as vital elements of livestock protection. While such efforts are considered beyond the scope of this appeal and to a certain extent even beyond the expertise of the ERCS/Federation, efforts need to be undertaken to attract the attention of interested donors and actors on the very serious needs that exist in this area.

In terms of health, beyond the various interventions aimed at preventing an outbreak of AWD in already vulnerable communities, more specific attention needs also to be given to the identification, referral and, where not existing, perhaps the first line response to elevated levels of malnutrition and of micronutrients deficiencies (vitamin A and C). The ERCS will actively pursue a partnership with UNICEF and the competent services from the Ministry of Health to rapidly organize refresher training for its volunteers and staff in the affected areas to allow them to play a more meaningful role in the field of nutritional monitoring and support.

Immediate relief assistance through the provision of general food rations combined with supplementary food to specific, vulnerable groups shall be coupled with a choice of early recovery activities aimed at assisting the population in quickly restoring their agricultural production levels and to enhance their livelihood. Interventions in water and sanitation will be of paramount importance given the very serious and chronic water stress in all of the affected areas. These activities include the cleaning, repair and rehabilitation of water points, water ponds and catchments, shallow and deep wells as well as the construction and/or extension of new water points and schemes.

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<sup>7</sup> Excluding those individuals that are covered through the PSNP.

<sup>8</sup> Exact type depends on soil type and location and on the crops grown.

Out of the total number of 330,621 beneficiaries, some 255,373 will receive for food interventions, and some 55,425 households will be assisted in their recovery through the provision of improved seeds, fruit tree cuttings, fertilisers and agricultural tools.

## The proposed operation

This operation has been developed based on the assessment results, and following discussions and agreements with the GoE zonal administrations and authorities. The intended operation uses a phased approach within which the various areas will be covered depending on the level of donor response to the appeal. A detailed plan of action developed by the ERCS elaborates activities to be implemented per phase within priority areas. Table 1 below shows the areas in order of priority.

**Table 1: Operational areas and number of beneficiaries**

Zone/Region	Number of beneficiaries
East Harerge/Oromiya	106,885
West Arsi/Oromiya	84,055
North Wollo/Amhara	64,433
Eastern zone/Tigray	32,298
Wolayita/SNNPR	2,000
Moyale/Oromiya/Somali	40,950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330,621</b>

More specifically, the operation will cover Midhega, Meyu, Golo Oda, Kumbi, Fedis and Bedeno Woredas of East Harerge zone; Shalla and Shiraro Woredas of West Arsi Zone, Kobo Woreda of North Wollo Zone, Astbi Womberta Woreda of East Tigrey Zone, Wolayita zone of South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region and Moyale in both Borena (Oromiya) and Liben (Somali) zones.

The main interventions within the proposed operation are:

- To improve the immediate food intake of the vulnerable beneficiaries, and thus to control malnutrition rates in the affected population, a total of 22,984MT of cereals, 2,298MT of beans, and 766,119 litres of cooking oil will be distributed over a 6 month period, starting in March 2010. 2,413 MT of supplementary food such as Corn Soya Blend (CSB) will be procured and distributed to selected vulnerable groups within the target community. The six rounds of distributions will provide beneficiaries with a standard ration of 15kg of cereals, 1.5kg of beans and 0.5 litre of cooking oil per beneficiary per month, representing an average 2,100 Kcal/day. In addition, 4.5kg of CSB will be distributed on a monthly basis to children under five, lactating and pregnant women, elderly, severely ill and disabled persons covering approximately 35 percent of the caseload. The food assistance will be implemented in three areas only and will thus be excluding Tigray region as per the request of the concerned community and their authorities who have expressed a preference for an intervention to support their rapid recovery. The Moyale and Wolayita areas will be supported with livelihoods and recovery activities as well.
- To improve households' access to safe water and basic sanitation, and to improve hygiene conditions of the affected households in a bid to prevent an outbreak of AWD, the ERCS intends to maintain wells and water catchment ponds, to rapidly engage in water trucking in areas where the availability of water is below critical levels (West Arsi), to promote the use of and construct 600 latrines, and to promote public health and good hygiene practices.
- Addressing emergency needs through relief will not improve the longer-term vulnerability of the affected and, subsequently, will not build the resilience of the affected households and communities. There is a vital need therefore to assist the target population beyond the relief and early recovery phase and to invest in interventions that are aimed at strengthening the capacities of the communities to cope with future shocks that may affect their food security status again in the future. A rapid recovery of the affected communities will be facilitated by providing them with improved seeds, appropriate types and quantities of fertilizers to cover 0.75 ha<sup>9</sup> of land per family, fruit tree seedlings and agricultural tools. This approach is compatible with the Red Cross and Red Crescent longer-term food security initiative for Africa and includes Ethiopia as one of the National Societies prioritized to pilot this initiative. An innovative initiative is proposed to provide fertilizer in exchange for work related to the rehabilitation or construction of water

<sup>9</sup> Support will be targeted to cover 0.5 ha of cereals and 0.25 ha of pulses. The support might seem limited but most farmers in Ethiopia are farming on plots of this size.

ponds and/or catchments, the cleaning, repair or improvement of existing wells or the maintenance or extension of existing irrigation schemes.

<b>Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)</b>	
<b>Objective 1: To improve nutritional status of the people affected by the drought in targeted zones of Oromiya and Amhara regions.</b>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Household access to food in targeted areas has improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) or agreements between the Government of Ethiopia and the ERCS.</li> <li>• Sourcing 27,695 MT of food (22,984MT of maize, 2,298MT of beans and 2,413MT of CSB) and 766,119Lt of cooking oil.</li> <li>• Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>• Contract local logistics providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> <li>• Mobilise volunteers for beneficiary identification and relief distributions.</li> <li>• Identify beneficiaries, agree on distribution lists including verification and validation.</li> <li>• Distribute food up to 255,000 beneficiaries in East Hararge, West Arsi and North Wollo zones.</li> <li>• Distribute supplementary food for families with children under 5-years of age, elderly persons, pregnant and lactating women (35 percent of caseload).</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Number of beneficiaries and food requirement per zone/region**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Zone/Region</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Maize (MT)</b>	<b>Beans (MT)</b>	<b>CSB (MT)</b>	<b>Cooking Oil Ltrs.</b>
1	East Harerge/Oromiya	106,885	9,620	962	1,010	320,655
2	West Arsi/Oromiya	84,055	7,565	756	794	252,165
3	North Wollo/Amhara	64,433	5,799	580	609	193,299
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255,373</b>	<b>22,984</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>766,119</b>

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**

**Objective 2: Improved access to safe water and thus a reduced risk of water-related diseases for an estimated 23,700 families in four targeted zones – East Harerge, West Arsi, North Wollo and Eastern Zone.**

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<b>East Hararge Zone, Oromiya Region</b>	
Community awareness in good hygiene practices and water-related diseases increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 44 community water technicians (two per water point) in water pump maintenance and repair.</li> <li>• Provide team of two trained technicians with a kit for pump maintenance.</li> <li>• Train 180 volunteers<sup>10</sup> in PHAST (trainer of trainers) to act as hygiene and behaviour change agents by facilitating community dialogues with their respective communities.</li> <li>• Conduct PHAST trainings for communities.</li> <li>• Establish and train water management committees.</li> <li>• Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials focusing on prevention of AWD and other water born diseases.</li> </ul>
Availability of water for households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate 4 water ponds – one in each Woreda through cash for work.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Mainly women.

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

### Livelihoods assistance

#### Objective 3: Agricultural production for vulnerable farm households affected by drought restored and their livelihoods strengthened.

Expected results	Activities Planned
Nutritional status of targeted households improved through increased food production.	
East Harerge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 11,040 HHs with seeds to restore agricultural production. 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of sorghum and 30kg of beans distributed to individual HHs, covering in total 0.75 ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 10,439 HHs with agricultural tools (Harar spade).</li> </ul>
West Arsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize and 30kg of haricot beans seeds individually to 16,850 HHs, covering in total 0.75 ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 100kg of fertilisers<sup>11</sup> individually to 16,850 households through a fertilizer for work scheme.</li> <li>• Conduct dry land farming training for communities.</li> <li>• Conduct seed multiplication training for communities and/or households.</li> <li>• Provide 1,150 goats (3 per female headed households) to 550 households.</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> DAP and Urea in quantities proportionate to the crops that are planted.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 6,000 chicken to 1,000 female headed households.</li> <li>• Conduct ToT in asset building techniques and management.</li> </ul>
North Wollo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize and 50kg of horse bean seeds individually to 12,887 HHs in Kobo Woreda, covering 0.75ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 100kg of fertilizers individually to 12,887 HHs in Kobo Woreda at fertilizer for work basis.</li> </ul>
Eastern Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 25 fruit tree (apple) seedling/cuttings and set of agricultural tools individually to selected 1,000 households.</li> <li>• Provide 75kg of wheat, 50kg of beans seeds and 100kg of fertilizers individually to 6,460 households, covering 0.75ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide 1,292 cereals producing HHs with agricultural tools.</li> <li>• Provide 720 selected households with elephant grass cuttings to support the production of animal fodder.</li> <li>• Provide selected 200 households with modern beehives (2 beehives per household) and related training.</li> <li>• Provide selected 200 households with cattle for fattening and conduct technical training for beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide selected 20 households with crossbreed cows and conduct relevant technical training for beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Provide selected 100 female headed households with 5 sheep per household and conduct workshop/training on asset building management.</li> </ul>
Livelihood of targeted HHs in Moyale and Wolayita protected and diversified.	
Moyale (Oromiya, Somali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 12.5kg of maize, 30kg of beans seeds individually to 7,020HHs (Oromiya), covering 0.75ha per family.</li> <li>• Provide two motorized mills for communities set up in strategic locations of the Woreda and managed by Woreda-approved agricultural cooperatives (Somali).</li> <li>• Distribute 1,170 Bee hives to 1,170 households.</li> <li>• Conduct training in basic veterinary services and train up to 90 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) in both, Oromiya and Somali regions.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate Dembi Sabante Dam in Oromiya side to serve 1,217 households.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate Elkur Rock Catchment in Somali side to provide water 600 households.</li> </ul>
Wolayita, SNNPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute 400 bee hives to 400 households.</li> <li>• Construct water catchment and water storage facilities.</li> </ul>

### National Society Capacity Building

**Objective 4: ERCS capacity at Headquarters and branch levels to deliver more effective services to vulnerable people and respond to future emergencies has increased.**

Expected results	Activities planned
Enhanced capacity of the National Society and the branch office to better respond to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of information technology and communication equipment to branch office and Headquarters.</li> <li>• Training to ERCS headquarters, branch personnel and volunteers on disaster management, logistics, finance and administration.</li> <li>• Organise programme review meetings at branch and Headquarters levels.</li> </ul>

### Logistics Support for the emergency operation

The International Federation will provide support to the ERCS in implementing the emergency operation including logistics. Three logistics delegates will be deployed to support the ERCS in setting-up necessary supply chain, controlling and monitoring supply movements to the final distribution points. Support for the provision of fleet services and vehicles will be provided by the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) and Fleet Base.

#### Objective 5: To procure, deliver and distribute relevant humanitarian goods to those in need in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>Well coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods; warehousing, centralized provision of standard vehicles as required and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.</p> <p>Logistics capacity of ERCS is enhanced through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments in cooperation with the ERCS.</li> <li>• Support the ERCS in setting-up the necessary supply chain and controlling all movements of supplies from point of entry to final distribution points.</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate supply chain and provide reporting on performance.</li> <li>• Support ERCS in international mobilisation and procurement activities. (Support will be provided by the Federation Dubai-based Regional Logistics Unit and the Nairobi Logistics Base).</li> <li>• Liaise and coordinate action and logistics activities with ICRC, WFP and relevant government stakeholders to ensure that International Federation and/or ERCS logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible.</li> </ul>

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The East Africa Regional Communications office aims to ensure a steady, timely and effective flow of information between the field and all the major stakeholders. This is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of the emergency operations. To ensure an effective global resource mobilization strategy, technical support will be provided during the emergency phase of the operation.

The communications activities covered by this appeal are aimed at supporting the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to improve its communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support an effective operation. These activities will include training, capacity building, as well as material support closely coordinated with the Communications Department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva.

### Capacity of the National Society

Following almost two decades of very large-scale food interventions in response to the catastrophic food shortages of the early 1970's and 1980's, the ERCS stopped its involvement in food aid in line with the Government of Ethiopia-expressed commitment to take full charge of all food distributions whether through short-term emergency interventions or through the more structural PSNP approach. In 2006, the ERCS re-established itself in the food security response operations with a drought response in the Moyale region, providing clean water to 25,000 individuals, livestock to 600 households, seeds to over 2,000 households, and insecticide treated nets to 9,150 households.

The International Federation has also been supporting a number of strategic food security initiatives in Ethiopia. Of particular relevance is the Five-year long-term food security initiative: investing in people and livelihoods' launched in April 2008 (available at <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/recovering/food-security.asp>). In a first phase, the initiative aims at scaling-up the Red Cross and Red Crescent involvement in longer-term food-security programmes by implementing a series of projects on a pilot-scale in Kenya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Uganda and Sudan. Planned activities include micro-projects in community-based agricultural development work, small-scale re-stocking, income generation, and environmental rehabilitation and health interventions.

Concurrently, in early 2008 the ERCS was approached by GoE authorities to support the response to a major food crisis that was triggered by the rapid and extreme increase in the cost of cereals on global markets. As

the Government of Ethiopia was unable to fully compensate for the price hikes, prices started rising in the local market and soon speculation compounded the situation. Food simply became too expensive for many of the most vulnerable to afford. From April 2008 the crisis was picked up by the International Federation Eastern Africa Regional office in Nairobi and a joint ERCS and International Federation Assessment resulted in a CHF 8,157,607 emergency appeal to assist 76,000 beneficiaries in Wolayita zone of Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region. This appeal, initiated by the Federation on behalf of the ERCS was implemented with bilateral support from the Finnish Red Cross and/or Finnish Government, European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Austrian Red Cross and/or Austrian Government, and multilateral support from the International Federation.

By September 2008 the International Federation became increasingly concerned about the desperate calls for more funding from the Government of Ethiopia and WFP, and responded with a proposal to open an additional channel to allow for resource mobilisation to cover both food assistance and recovery interventions in Ethiopia. The Federation therefore dispatched a multidisciplinary assessment team to assess the most urgent needs in terms of food aid, early and mid-term recovery and risk reduction efforts in the Horn of Africa including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. This resulted in the 2008 Horn of Africa (HoA), Exceptional Food Security Crisis Appeal. The appeal was considered appropriate in scope, scale, and strategic direction, but it did not receive the anticipated support. The Federation concluded that a change in strategic direction was required and the HoA has been closed. While this was an unfortunate outcome, it still allowed support to be delivered to some 210,000 individuals in Moyale (Somali Region), Negele (Guji) and in Amhara Region, North Shewa and Oromiya zones.

In addition to the activities described above, the ERCS has long and extensive experience in responding to others disasters. Since 2005, a total of eight emergency appeals and/or DREF allocations, have been launched in response to floods, drought, food security and AWD outbreaks.

The ERCS, with its Headquarters in Addis Ababa, has a network of branches and volunteers in all four operational areas of Oromiya, Amhara and Tigray regions. Branches have dedicated, motivated, and trained staff and volunteers capable to implement disaster response activities.

The ERCS Head of Disaster Management Department will be responsible for the overall management and the coordination of the operation. Head of Disaster Management is supported by Disaster Preparedness and Food Security Officers as well as by other departments of the National Society – Health and Care (including water and sanitation unit), Organisational Development (OD) and Finance and/or Administration Department. The International Federation will provide technical support in relation to the planning, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of the operation.

The ERCS branches in operational areas will assume day-to-day implementation and coordination of the operations strengthened by mobilising relevant human and technical resources at the headquarters to ensure smooth implementation of the operation in targeted branches.

### **Capacity of the Federation**

The International Federation office in Addis Ababa is comprised of a Federation Country Representative, a Finance Development Delegate, as well as Finance and Administration Officers. The main activities of the office are to provide support to the National Society in terms of capacity building and coordination. The cooperation between the ERCS and the Federation office is very positive and the relationship is based on trust. All heads of departments and programmes of the National Society also work very closely with the Federation staff. The Federation avails the funds to the National Society using the “Cash Transfer” system. The ERCS head of Finance department provides the Federation office with regular reports or updates and every project is being audited after the end of the operation. The Country Office will be further strengthened, depending on donor response to the Emergency Appeal and scaling up the operation, by an Operations Coordinator, Logistics Delegates (three delegates), Water and Sanitation Delegate, Reporting Delegate and Recovery person. In addition, the Country Representation Office is benefiting from constant support rendered by Addis Ababa based Horn of Africa Food Security Operations regional office team.

The International Federation’s East Africa Regional office will continue to provide assistance to the Country Office in relation to this operation. The Disaster Management unit, particularly the Food Security staff, has been providing technical support to the ERCS in preparation for this operation. The Health and Care, Logistics and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) units are also available for further support to this operation.

## Budget summary

See attached budget (**Annex 1**) for details.

Yasemin Aysan  
Under Secretary General  
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## How we work

*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.*

The International Federation's activities 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".

The International Federation's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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

## Contact information

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

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[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

<b>APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY</b>		<b>Annex 1</b>
	<b>APPEAL NAME</b> Ethiopia - Severe Food Shortages	<b>APPEAL NUMBER</b> MDRET007
		<b>BUDGET CHF</b>
	<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>	
500	Shelter	
505	Construction Materials	
510	Clothing and Textiles	
520	Food	16,547,279
523	Seeds and Plants	4,349,135
530	Water and Sanitation	927,195
540	Medical and First Aid	
550	Teaching Materials	
560	Utensils and Tools	93,739
570	Other Supplies and Services	
	<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>21,917,348</b>
	<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>	
580	Land and Buildings	
581	Vehicles Purchase	
582	Computers and Telecom Equipment	58,042
584	Office/Household Furniture and Equipment	34,850
587	Medical Equipment	
589	Other Machinery and Equipment	
	<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND VEHICLES</u></b>	
590	Storage - Warehouse	370,515
592	Distribution and Monitoring	540,112
593	Transport and Vehicles Costs	2,585,563
	<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>	
600	International Staff	972,000
640	Regionally Deployed Staff	
661	National Staff	31,340
662	National Society Staff	293,536
670	Consultants	
	<b><u>WORKSHOPS AND TRAINING</u></b>	
680	Workshops and Training	115,763
	<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>	
700	Travel	22,400
710	Information and Public Relations	34,656
730	Office running costs	126,672
740	Communication Costs	43,147
750	Professional Fees	6,000

760	Financial Charges	0
790	Other General Expenses	1,439,503
	<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>	
599	Programme Support - PSR	1,987,641
	<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>8,661,740</b>
	<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash and Kind)</b>	<b>30,579,088</b>
	<b>Available Resources</b>	
	<b>Net Request</b>	<b>30,579,088</b>



# Ethiopia: Severe food deficit

