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# Emergency Appeal Revision

## Ethiopia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

(Revised) Appeal n° MDRET016	318,325 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 4 January 2016
Glide n° DR-2015-000109-ETH	181,521 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 2 issued 23 March 2017
	13,686,550 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 4 January 2018 (extended by nine months)
	11,742,626 million Swiss francs funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks 13,686,550 Swiss francs (increased from 2,595,467 Swiss francs) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Ethiopia Red Crescent Society (ERCS)** in assisting 318,325 people for nine months. The expanded operation will focus on the following sectors: **health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); livelihood, nutrition, food security**. It also reflects a substantial increase in the target population, number of activities, an enlarged geographic scope and timeframe for implementation. The current funding gap is 11,742,626 Swiss francs. This Appeal takes in to account the findings and recommendations of the comprehensive meher (main crop season) assessment conducted by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and its partners, including the ERCS, in November and December 2016. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. Details are available in the Emergency Plan of Action ([EPoA](#)).

## The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**September/October 2015:** Consecutive failed rains *Belg* rains (March – May) and *Kiremt* rains (June – September) combined with erratic weather condition attributed to El Nino, results in severe food insecurity.

**November 2015:** The IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) is deployed at the request of the ERCS to conduct needs assessments and to develop a plan of action to respond to the drought emergency.

**4 January 2016:** The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 2,211,085 Swiss francs to support 35,371 people and 181,521 Swiss francs was allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as a start-up support for the response.

**March 2016:** A Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps) is deployed to work with the ERCS to consolidate its National Drought Response Plan.

**June 2016:** The IFRC issues a [Revised Emergency Appeal n° 1](#) for 2,773,566 million Swiss francs.

**October 2016:** The IFRC with support from Canadian and Finnish Red Cross Societies conducts a mid-term review of the operation and the operational plan is adjusted subsequently based on the recommendations.

**November 2016- January 2017:** The Government, ERCS and counterparts at regional and zonal level conduct an assessment in Moyale district in Borena zone, in Oromia region, and Liban zone of Somali region in November 2016, which is followed by another assessment together with Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) region in South Omo and Kindo Koysha districts. These assessment findings inform the revision of this Appeal.

**10 January 2017:** The IFRC issues an [operations update n°4](#) with a revised Appeal budget of 2,595,467 Swiss francs.

**February 2017:** The IFRC deploys three FACT members to support assessment and revision of the current Appeal, A follow up short assessment in Kindo Koysha is conducted to fill gaps in the assessment conducted in January 2017.

**23 March 2017:** Revised Emergency Appeal is launched for 13,686,550 Swiss francs to assist 318,325 people.



Women beneficiaries receiving ERCS food ration assistance.  
Photo: ERCS

## The operational strategy

### Background

Ethiopia has been hit by frequent drought in the past three to five years with the 2015 El Niño induced drought described as one of the worst in decades resulting in high food insecurity and death of livestock in several parts of the country. According to the GoE, the positive impact of the 2016 summer kiremt/gu/ganna rains and the subsequent above-average meher harvest rains in northern and western parts of the country significantly reduced the number of people requiring food assistance from 10.2 million in 2016 to 5.6 million in 2017. However, the impact of the Indian Ocean Dipole<sup>1</sup> and the failure of the autumn deyr/hagaya rains have negatively impacted the food security of pastoralist households in southern and south-eastern lowland areas and in pockets of areas throughout the country. The October to December rains started late and were infrequent especially in the southern and south eastern parts of the country, resulting in rivers drying up in several areas including Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions. In these areas, the total cumulative rainfall was well below average coupled with equally below average March to May 2016 rains thereby compounding the existing drought situation. The consecutive poor rainfall seasons have resulted in poor water and pasture regeneration and dried out water sources. This has led to death of livestock, high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity.

The ERCS and GoE counterparts from the department of agriculture, livestock and disaster preparedness at the zone level carried out assessments in Moyale district in November 2016. The assessment findings reflected evidence of emaciated animals, drying up of water sources and increased malnutrition. Further assessments in SNNP and Oromia regions in January 2017 confirmed similar situations of abnormal livestock deaths, lack of water, drying up of even the most reliable rivers in the region, and lack of pasture. The findings of these assessments were key in prioritizing geographic as well as sectoral areas for intervention in the revised appeal.

In Afar and northern parts of Somali region, however, near normal rains were experienced in November resulting in water and pasture regeneration and generally improved food security and nutrition. Coincidentally, these good rainfall conditions are conducive for the ERCS planned livestock re-stocking programme that will be carried out in March to May 2017.

It is against this background that on 17 January 2017, the Government of Ethiopia launched the 2017 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) seeking US\$948 million to reach 5.6 million people with emergency food and non-food assistance.

### Needs assessment

A rapid assessment was conducted by the ERCS in Moyale district in Somali region in November 2016. This was followed up by rapid assessments conducted in Kindo and Koysha districts of Oromia region and Male, Bena, Tsemay and Hamer districts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) region in February 2017.

Assessment findings conclude that Kindo and Koysha districts of Oromia region have been assessed and ranked as priority 1 compared to priority 3 from the assessment conducted in November 2016. The findings highlight needs in the following areas:

**WASH:** In Moyale district, Muti Ambo, Dembi, Tuka, Argene, Medo, Bokola, Lega Sire, Bede and Tilo Kebeles<sup>2</sup> have been severely affected by drought. 35 out of 50 ponds have dried up, with the remaining 15 ponds having a limited amount of water, which is contaminated by faeces. Some families reported travelling up to 30km for drinking water, where 20 litres of water cost about 25 birr (1.12 Swiss francs). School attendance has reduced by about 50 per cent in some Kebeles due to the lack of water.

In Kindo and Koysha districts, three major rivers and eight artificial ponds have dried up as well as individual farmer water conservation ponds. Nine out of 13 Kebeles have no access to water at all; water is usually brought in from outside or livestock travels 35-40km in search of water in neighbouring districts. In Male, Bena, Tsemay and Hamer districts, there are some non-functioning shallow wells and deep wells. Zone administration is trucking water with one truck assigned to each district. District offices are requesting additional trucks as the number of beneficiaries is increasing.

**Food security:** In Moyale district, reduction in milk availability has impacted the nutritional status of the milk-dependent pastoralist children under five who are at high risk of malnutrition. In Kindo and Koysha district 19,000 people registered with Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and 5,100 people receiving basic food rations. However, there is a shortage of water for cooking. GoE started school feeding programme in nine most affected kebeles and all Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases are receiving assistance from GoE. In

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/history/ln-2010-12/IOD-what.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> Kebeles is the smallest administration unit of Ethiopia.

Male district, the zone administration is distributing food under the PSNP for those registered as well as supplementary food for lactating and pregnant women.

**Livelihoods:** In Moyale district, 80 per cent of pastoralists derive 70 per cent of their income from livestock sales and products. Shortage of pasture and water due to recurrent drought has adversely affected livestock production resulting in poor livestock body condition, death of new-borns and occurrence of livestock diseases. A total of 137 livestock have died and 71 cattle are diseased and there is a decline in livestock market prices.

In Kindo and Koysha district natural pasture has dried up due to the drought. A total of 139,368 cattle, 27,696 goats and 9,213 sheep remain at risk of starvation. Cattle are visibly losing weight and are too weak to travel to find water and pasture. Children are reportedly dropping out of school to look for water for livestock. While in Bena Tsemay and Hamer districts high death rates of cattle are reported. The cattle are prone to diseases like bovine pastoralises due to low immunity they have as a result of the lack of fodder and water.

**Health:** In Moyale district, the health centre has only one ambulance and limited emergency drugs available. Malnutrition screening was carried out to identify Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in October 2016 while measles screening is still ongoing. Overall health service delivery is not achieving its' targets, especially the expanded programmes on immunisation, family planning, anti-natal care, post-natal care and child delivery.

In Kindo and Koysha districts 69 Health Extension Workers (HEWS) are active. As this area is endemic for malaria, there is a need for awareness on the use of mosquito nets. A small outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) was noted and controlled in February 2017. It was also noted there is a shortage of drugs for water-borne diseases in health centres. In Male, Bena, Tsemay and Hamer districts over 100 MAM cases have been reported. These districts also have high prevalence of malaria-prone, however the situation is being closely monitored by the Government.

### **Summary of response to date**

Since the launch of the Emergency Appeal in January 2016, the ERCS has been able to provide:

- Food distribution for 724 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and 2,289 under five children (934 females and 1,355 male) in which a two-month food ration for all 15 wards was also distributed.
- Hygiene promotion and messages on how to cook the Coy Soya Beans (CSB) were carried at the distribution sites during distribution and were also given to the beneficiaries and care takers with a reach of 876 households.
- Health promotion and nutrition messages on exclusive breastfeeding were given during distributions in addition to 770 women reached by the Community Based Health Care and First Aid (CBHFA) volunteers.
- Post distribution household visits were carried out by volunteers and project staff for 4,447 households including home visits, school health and sanitation clubs in four schools to monitor and provide guidance on behavioral change activities.
- CBHFA training provided for 75 volunteers including provision of tool kit for all 75 volunteers with one set planned per volunteer.
- A WASH needs assessment was conducted for a sample of 282 households in Bidu in which the respondents were mainly women.
- The ERCS volunteers conducted household awareness on hygiene and sanitation, AWD, identification and monitoring of SAM cases and linking with the health facility.
- In addition, the ERCS has been responding with its own funds and through support from Movement and external partners since the early stages of the drought. Overall, ERCS has assisted 56,546 under five children and PLW with supplementary feeding, worth 840,000 Swiss francs from ERCS's own national and regional fundraising efforts.

### **Beneficiary Selection**

Interventions will be aligned with the IFRC-minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example the selection of beneficiaries was based on their level of vulnerability, including: households that have lost their source of livelihoods (loss of crops and animals), the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children (malnourished), pregnant women, and/or people with disabilities. The ERCS has been working closely with the Government, stakeholders and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of interventions of activities.

### **Overall objective**

The revised Emergency Appeal will assist 318,325 beneficiaries through the distribution of supplementary food, support to malnutrition screening and referral, community health services support, improved access to safe water and hygiene promotion, and reinforcing family livelihoods and coping mechanisms. The supplementary

food component in the revised Appeal targets families with children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

The ERCS technical coordinators based in the headquarters Disaster Preparedness and Response Department participate in their respective clusters to allow for enhanced visibility of Red Cross Movement activities and ensure coordination with non-Movement partners. The ERCS is part of the Drought Technical Working Group organised by the National Disaster Response Mission Commission (NDRMC) in Addis Ababa. At zonal and woreda<sup>3</sup> level, the GoE has organised Drought Response Task Forces in which the ERCS branches participate.

The IFRC supports the ERCS through its East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) and the Regional Office for Africa, which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya, and through an IFRC Operations Manager based in the ERCS headquarters in Addis Ababa.

In Ethiopia, the IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) participate in regular co-ordination meetings convened by the ERCS. All issues including potential bilateral and multilateral actions are discussed. Additionally, IFRC convenes regular co-ordination meetings in Nairobi with ICRC and PNS representatives to share updates on the situation in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries, and Movement actions to date.

There is an extensive PNS presence in Ethiopia, and all PNS's have different strategies to support the ERCS drought emergency response. Discussion with the IFRC Country representative and the ERCS Secretary General resulted in an agreement that all partners' drought response activities should be harmonised with the ERCS National Drought Response Plan.

The overall emergency response in Ethiopia is led by the NDRMC in close coordination with the Disaster Risk Management Food Security Services (DRMFSS) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Sector task forces have been established at national, regional, zonal and woreda level with the participation of all stakeholders including the ERCS.

To date, the GoE has allocated more than US\$ 730 million to address critical humanitarian needs. National and sub-national committees have been established to oversee the distribution of relief supplies, which include food distributions, water point rehabilitation, livestock support, health services, and non-food items distribution for the internally displaced families.

The GoE, together with partners, has been able to respond to most of the increased health related needs attributed to drought. To maximise the response capacity, the GoE had divided the most affected woredas in each region amongst operational partners. With ongoing drought affecting mostly the southern and south eastern areas, partners need to re-look at scaling up their operational presence in these areas and programme focus to include emergency activities alongside their current development programmes.

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<sup>3</sup> Woredas is the Ethiopian term for districts

## Proposed sectors of intervention

 <b>Health</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Critical nutritional status of children under five is improved in Bidu, Afar region</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Screening and referral for acute malnutrition carried out for households with children under five</b>
<b>Activities completed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensive CBHFA health/hygiene volunteer's trainings for 75 volunteers</li> <li>• CBHFA training of trainer's programme for key volunteers for regional branches</li> <li>• Delivery of mobile phones for health/hygiene volunteers for reporting and other equipment for household screening</li> <li>• Identification and registration PLW needs for supplementary feeding</li> <li>• Provision of food support for mothers/fathers arriving to health facility with under five SAM children</li> <li>• Two-month food support for under five SAM case households after discharge of child in Budu</li> </ul> <b>Ongoing Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and registration of households with under five children with SAM and MAM cases</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding programme for MAM cases</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.2: Target population are provided with rapid medical management of drought related diseases</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly meeting with implementing partners (health, livestock, water office) in Bidu</li> <li>• Establish and strengthen supervision system for volunteers and adopt the IFRC CBHFA reporting formats and prepare in local language</li> <li>• Rehabilitate/maintenance, renovate and equip Bidu woreda health centre (purchase of solar power and AC for drug store).</li> <li>• Monthly meeting with kebele administration and clan leader to strengthen volunteer's accountability</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.3: Community based disease prevention and health promotion to the target households</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asses household health situation based on information gathered during house to house visits</li> <li>• Adopt the IFRC CBHFA supervision and reporting methodology and tools for volunteers in Afar local language</li> <li>• Conduct monthly health, hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions in five community centres of Bidu woreda</li> <li>• Conduct Volunteers monthly meeting and review of activities</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2: Health and nutritional status of target population is improved</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Screening and referral for acute malnutrition carried out for households with five Under and PLW</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 525 volunteers in CBHFA in nine regions</li> <li>• Procurement of first aid kits, mobile phones for reporting</li> <li>• Training on mobile phone data collection and reporting</li> <li>• Identification and registration of households with under five MAM cases</li> <li>• Identification and registration of PLW needs for supplementary feeding</li> <li>• Volunteer monthly reporting to branch and relevant health centres</li> <li>• Volunteers follow up of MAM cases</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.2: Community based disease prevention and health promotion</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess household health situation based on information gathered during visits</li> <li>• Define roles and responsibilities between Red Cross volunteers and relevant health facilities</li> <li>• Adopt IFRC CBHFA supervision and reporting methodology and tools for volunteers' local languages</li> <li>• Conduct monthly health, hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions in community centres</li> <li>• Conduct volunteers monthly meeting and review of activities</li> </ul>

 <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>
<b>Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</b>
<b>Output 3.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH needs assessment in Bidu</li> <li>• Procurement of WASH non-food items for prepositioning for households</li> <li>• Detailed assessment of existing water sources for rehabilitation in target districts</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75 CBHFA health/hygiene volunteers receive PHAST training in Bidu</li> <li>• Volunteers conduct safe water storage and water treatment promotion through weekly house to house visits</li> <li>• Households supplied with water purification tools, safe water storage containers and buckets as required</li> <li>• Monthly WASH and health (safe water storage and treatment) promotion campaigns in public places (markets, parks, schools) on proper use of latrines and hand washing</li> <li>• Construction of water seal communal latrine in public centres</li> <li>• Training of volunteers on water treatment, safe water storage other WASH related issues</li> <li>• Construction of model waste disposal pits in Sedomta public centre</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.3: Safe water is provided for up to 36,000 households in six districts</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water trucking for three months in Kindo Koysa and Moyale districts</li> <li>• Procure and install 10,000L water storage containers</li> <li>• Provide water treatment for community water storage containers</li> <li>• Procure and distribute water treatment (Aquatabs) and 2 x 20L jerry can per household</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of shallow wells, springs, dams and ponds in six districts</li> <li>• Establish Water Committees for the care and maintenance of water points</li> </ul>

 <b>Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Immediate nutritious supplementary food requirements are met for the targeted population in priority areas</b>
<b>Output 4.1: Sufficient nutritious supplementary food is accessed by children under five years and PLW in Bidu woreda</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of supplementary food rations for 2,500 children under five and 700 PLW per month</li> <li>• Identification and registration of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Distribution of supplementary food rations for 2,500 children under five</li> <li>• Distribution of supplementary food rations for 700 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers</li> <li>• Post distribution follow up visits</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4.2: Sufficient nutritious supplementary food is accessed by children under five years and PLW in Bidu Woreda</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of supplementary food rations for 65,782 children under five and 28,193 PLW of eight months</li> <li>• Coordination with GoE and nutrition partners on gaps and identification of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Distribution of supplementary food rations for children under five</li> <li>• Distribution of supplementary food rations for PLW</li> <li>• Post distribution follow up visits</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 5: Livelihoods of affected populations are protected through targeted livestock interventions.</b>
<b>Output 5.1 Livestock assets are protected</b>
<b>Activities Planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood/restocking assessment and implementation work planning in Bidu</li> <li>• Experience and learning sessions on cash transfer system in Bidu</li> </ul>

- Procurement of supplementary feed for livestock for milking livestock for six months for 5,000 animals
- Identification and registration of beneficiaries for restocking in Bidu
- Restocking for 1,000 households (five goats per households) through vouchers in Bidu
- Distribution of supplementary feed to milking livestock in Bidu
- Warehouse assessment and improvements in Bidu branch
- Provision of animal fodder (by voucher) to 2,000 households in Kindo Koysa district to milking livestock
- Provision of vouchers for treatment of livestock for the most vulnerable households including provision of pasture and fodder seed for targeted communities

**In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:**

- Continuous and detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and ongoing implementation of the programme
- Ongoing process of adjustment based on these assessments
- The establishment of mechanisms to facilitate two-way communication with, and ensure transparency and accountability to, disaster-affected people
- Management and delivery of the programme will be informed by appropriate monitoring and evaluation.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

<b>Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)</b>
<b>Outcome 6: The management of the operation is informed by continued assessments and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system</b>
<b>Output 6.1: The findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in on-going plans and future planning as appropriate</b>
<b>Activities planned:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessments and monitoring</li> <li>• Conduct appeal revision based on on-going assessment and relevant new data to ensure activities remain in line with the needed response</li> <li>• Inception workshop (set up PMER tools, structure and scheduled including SOPs) with the ERCS headquarters and field staff and IFRC Coordinator</li> <li>• Drought Learning Review workshops</li> <li>• Mid-term review both in Samara and Addis Ababa</li> <li>• Mid-term review including a beneficiary satisfaction survey with targeted population</li> <li>• Final evaluation of the operation</li> <li>• Monthly technical support monitoring and supervision by the ERCS headquarters coordinator and line managers</li> <li>• Periodic Monitoring and technical support and strategic meetings by the IFRC</li> <li>• Livestock Emergency Guidelines (LEGs) training for the ERCS staff</li> <li>• Experience exchange visits to other similar project areas to learn lessons on livelihood implementation</li> </ul>

### **Programme support services**

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action.

## **€ Budget**

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget (Annex 1) for details.

Garry Conille  
Under Secretary General  
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy  
Secretary General

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



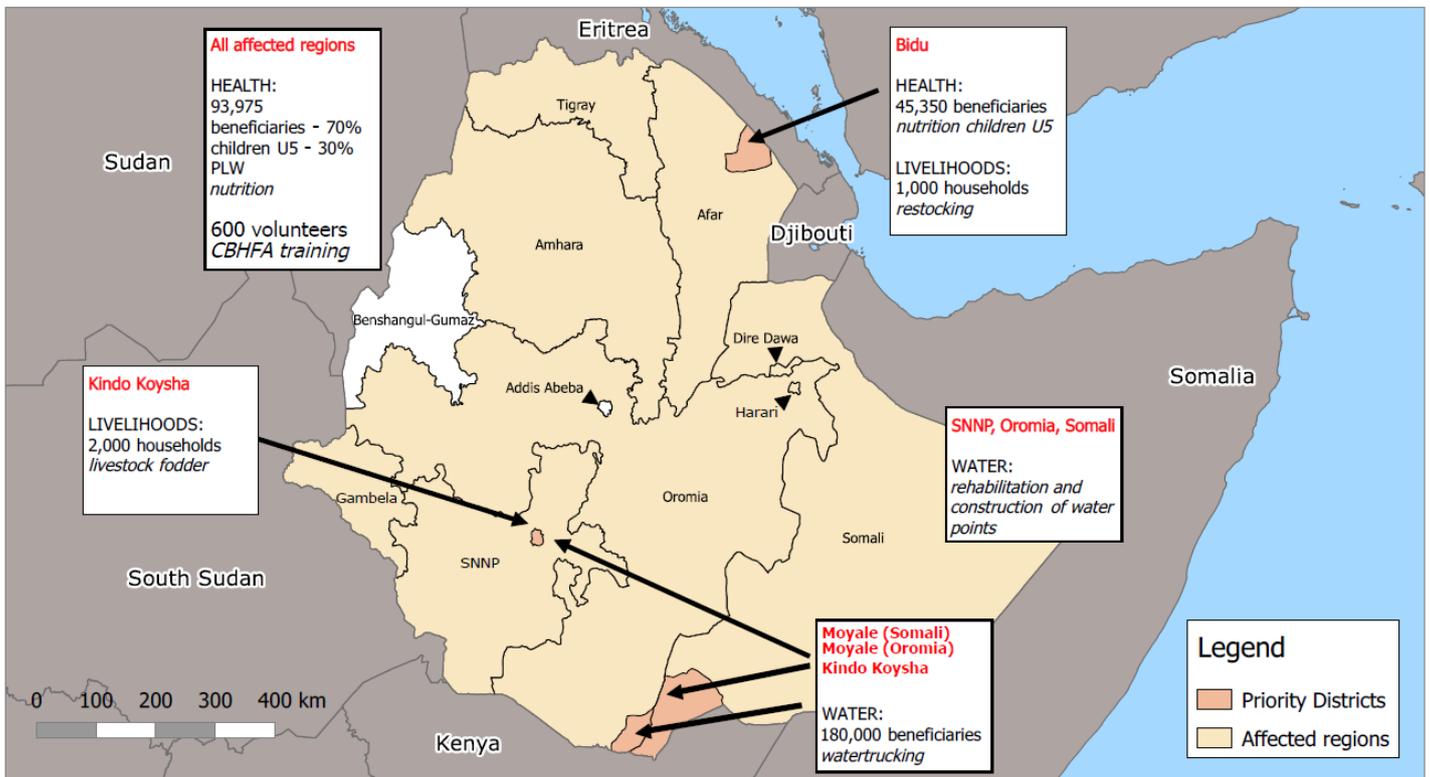
Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.



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

Glide Number: DR-2015-000109-ETH  
 20 March 2017

# Ethiopia: Drought



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
 MAP DATA SOURCES: GADM, IFRC

## EMERGENCY APPEAL

07/03/2017

## APPEAL

Ethiopia Drought

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF	
500	Shelter - Relief	0		0	
501	Shelter - Transitional	0		0	
502	Construction - Housing	0		0	
503	Construction - Facilities	11,000		11,000	
505	Construction - Materials	0		0	
510	Clothing & Textiles	0		0	
520	Food	5,188,914		5,188,914	
523	Seeds & Plants	621,200		621,200	
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,108,246		4,108,246	
540	Medical & First Aid	12,380		12,380	
550	Teaching Materials	20,500		20,500	
560	Utensils & Tools	230,956		230,956	
570	Other Supplies & Services	0		0	
571	Emergency Response Units	0		0	
578	Cash Disbursements	970,260		970,260	
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>		<b>11,163,456</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,163,456</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0		0	
581	Vehicles	0		0	
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0		0	
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0		0	
587	Medical Equipment	0		0	
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0		0	
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	67,199		67,199	
592	Distribution & Monitoring	32,000		32,000	
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	564,960		564,960	
594	Logistics Services	9,000		9,000	
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>		<b>673,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>673,159</b>
600	International Staff	304,000		304,000	
661	National Staff	20,400		20,400	
662	National Society Staff	197,974		197,974	
667	Volunteers	96,000		96,000	
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>		<b>618,374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>618,374</b>
670	Consultants	16,400		16,400	
750	Professional Fees	0		0	
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>		<b>16,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,400</b>
680	Workshops & Training	167,043		167,043	
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>		<b>167,043</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167,043</b>
700	Travel	47,600		47,600	
710	Information & Public Relations	20,575		20,575	
730	Office Costs	96,614		96,614	
740	Communications	33,600		33,600	
760	Financial Charges	14,400		14,400	
790	Other General Expenses	0		0	
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0		0	
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>212,789</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212,789</b>
830	Partner National Societies	0		0	
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0		0	

	<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	835,329	0		835,329
	<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>835,329</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>835,329</b>
597/8	Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees				0
	<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>13,686,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,686,550</b>
	<b>Available Resources</b>				
	Multilateral Contributions	1,943,924			1,943,924
	Bilateral Contributions				0
	<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>1,943,924</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,943,924</b>
	<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>11,742,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,742,626</b>