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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Ethiopia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal MDRET016</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b> DR-2015-000109-ETH
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 30 September 2019	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 28 December 2015
<b>Operation start date:</b> 4 Jan 2016	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 Dec 2018
<b>Host National Society:</b> Ethiopian Red Cross Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 6,108,307
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 10.1M people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 250,591 people
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> American, Austrian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Italian, Australian, Japanese, Netherlands, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, and ICRC	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Save the Children, MSF Spain, Mercy Corps, ACF, Plan International, German Agro Action, APDP, CARE, IMC, CONCERN, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP	

## A. Situation analysis

### Summary of the Operation

- September/October 2015:** In Ethiopia, consecutive failed rains (Belg rains (March – May), and Kirmet rains (June-Sept)) combined with erratic weather conditions attributed to El Niño, resulted to severe food insecurity, especially in the north and north east areas of the country. Some 8.2 million people needed assistance across the country, and the number was forecasted to reach as high as 15 million in 2016, with the level of need exceeding what was seen in the Horn of Africa drought in 2011.



*Supplementary food distribution in Babile woreda of Oromia Region*

- November 2015:** Following the recognition of urgent needs related to drought within Ethiopia, the ERCS requested support through an IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), which was deployed to define the exact needs and to develop an appropriate, relevant plan and budget for the response. The FACT conducted field visits to Somali and Afar Regions, in addition to holding numerous meetings with Movement, non-Movement partners and other stakeholders ( American, Austrian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, Italian, Australian, Japanese, Netherlands, Spanish, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies, and ICRC. Save the Children, MSF Spain, Mercy Corps, ACF, Plan International, German Agro Action, APDP, CARE, IMC, CONCERN, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP)

- **27 December 2015:** Emergency Appeal launched for CHF 2,211,085 to support 35,371 people, with CHF 181,521 allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as start-up support for the response. [Emergency Appeal](#)
- **25 Jan to Feb 2016:** IFRC issued a two-week and one-month operations update detailing the progress thus far in terms of activities implementation and appeal coverage. [Operations Update 1](#) and [Operation Update 2](#)
- **March 2016:** A Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) was deployed to work with ERCS to consolidate its National Drought Response Plan. The objective of this document was to pull together the National Society overall response strategic plan and operational framework.
- **02 June 2016:** Emergency appeal was revised upwards to CHF 2,773,566 to support 65,371 people an increase from 35,371. The revised operation focused on extending the supplementary food support to an additional 30,000 moderately malnourished children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women in priority hotspot areas, and adjusting the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) component to ensure integration with the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, and providing increased access to water for the target community. [Emergency Revision 1](#)
- **31 August 2016:** A six-month Operations Update was issued which summarized the achievement and challenges for the Drought Response in Ethiopia. It also informed the upcoming plans for a midterm review and a planned revision with an extension of the emergency appeal until June 2017. [6 Months Operations Update](#)
- **October - November 2016:** A lessons learnt workshop and a mid-term review were conducted to inform the revision of the appeal in March 2017. The focus changed from supplementary food distribution to distribution of 5000 goats to 1000 most affected families in Afar and inclusion of Oromia Region as one of the targets areas. [Mid-term Evaluation](#). The review findings indicated that the interventions targeted and addressed the vulnerabilities that existed in the communities. There was however a need to improve on the timeliness of delivering the assistance as well as focusing on addressing inadequate food access and livelihoods. In the same month, the IFRC advisory team visited the implementing branches and recommended an extension of the operation due to recurring drought and its effects to the people.
- **November 2016 to January 2017:** The Government, ERCS and counterparts ( Canadian Red Cross and World food Programme) at regional and zonal level conducted an assessment in Moyale district in Borena zone, in Oromia region, and Liban zone of Somali region in November 2016, followed by another assessment together with Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) region in South Omo and Kindo Koyscha districts. These assessment findings informed the first revision of the emergency appeal
- **1 March 2017:** A 12-month update was issued. Based on the findings of the mid-term review in December 2016, the appeal was revised, narrowing down on the geographical area and extending the operation by six months until June 2017. The revised appeal sought 2,595,467 Swiss Francs to reach 45,350 people through a revised supplementary food programme, water, sanitation, and hygiene, community health, and reinforce livelihoods and coping mechanisms of the affected community in Bidu and surrounding selected and worst hit woredas. [12 Months Update](#)
- **24 March 2017:** The Emergency Appeal was revised. The revised Emergency Appeal sought 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 a further nine months. The expanded operation focused on the following sectors: health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); livelihood, nutrition, food security. [Emergency Appeal Revision 2](#)
- **27 December 2017:** Through an operation update the Ethiopia Red Cross Society requested for a 3 months' timeframe extension of the operation to allow the NS to revise the operation i.e. areas of intervention, downward

revision of the operational budget as well as rationalize the regions targeted by the revision. The revision was informed by the results of the Meher assessment by government, joint Movement secondary data review, IFRC Donor Advisory Group (DAG) recommendations following the field visit as well as lessons learnt workshop recommendations. [Operations Update 6](#)

- **December 2017 to March 2018:** A joint movement assessment was conducted following the government and humanitarian actors' country wide assessment conducted in October - December 2017. The outcome of the assessment resulted in 2018 response plan and priorities targeting 251,091 in Oromia, Afar, SNNP and Somali regions.
- **22 March 2018:** The Emergency Appeal was revised for the third time. The revised Emergency Appeal sought a total of some CHF 6,108,307 (reduced from CHF 13,686,550) to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) to deliver integrated assistance and support to some 250,591 drought-affected people (a decrease from 318,325 people), with a focus on the following sectors: Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Livelihoods, Nutrition and Food Security. The Appeal timeframe was extended until October 2018. [Emergency Appeal Revision 3](#)
- **May to September 2018.** The revised appeal focused on specific interventions in SNNP, Afar, Oromia and Somali regions. A new working modality was introduced and in addition ERCS and IFRC held implementors workshop that improved the implementation and quality of service. At the end of the implementation period a lesson learnt workshop was held with the involvement of key stake holders.
- **26 September 2018:** The final Operations Update was issued. Through the operation update the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) requested for a 3-months' timeframe extension of the operation to allow the NS to finalize the implementation of pending activities by 31st December 2018. The sectors and implementation areas remained the same. However, ERCS planned to intensify its support to south Omo, Southern National and Nationalities People (SNNP) due to the current ethnic conflicts in Oromia and Somali regions. Therefore, some of the planned activities for the two regions was to be shifted to South Omo. [Operations Update 7](#)

## Description of the disaster

The consecutive failure of the *Belg* rains (March to May 2015) and the *Kiremt* rains (June to September 2015) coupled to El Niño like weather phenomenon resulted in severe food insecurity affecting communities in the north and north-east of Ethiopia. The total number of people affected by the food insecurity at the launch of the emergency appeal was 10.1 million people.

An analysis of soil moisture by FEWSNET in August 2015 showed the worst soil moisture conditions on record for Afar Region, and worst conditions since 1984 for Somali region, based on data dating back to 1982. The lack of pasture and water in pastoral areas aggravated the situation in Afar, Somali and Oromia regions. Malnutrition levels were particularly high in South and Eastern Oromia, Somali and South Nations Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR). Based on an OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin released in 2015 the level of needs across all sectors exceeded the level of the Horn of Africa drought of 2011. The food security crisis precipitated IFRC to launch the response projected to last between eight to ten months, the drought crisis response however continued for two years and two months until the end of 2018.

The continued effects of the El Niño episodes between 2015 and 2016 coupled with the Indian Ocean Dipole in 2017 continued to negatively impact the food security and livelihoods situation for the population. The impact of the poor rains on pastures and water sources resulted in pastoralists losing their livestock which negatively impacted their ability to recover from the droughts, according to FAO at least 1.5 million livestock perished between November 2016 and April 2018 with an estimated value of USD 350 million. The [ACAPS Humanitarian Overview 2018](#) reported that there were 8.5 million food insecure people and an estimated 375,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition in children under five years and 3.6 million cases of moderate acute malnutrition. The highest numbers of malnutrition cases were reported in Somali Region.

According to the SNNPR Health Bureau, Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) (Epidemiological week 27,2018), top 10 woredas registered highest SAM cases in June 2018 were Yirgachefe (190), Bulle (145), Kochore (206), Wenago (171), Konso (109), Alle (99), South Ari (89), Bensa (75), and Aroresa (60). The high number of malnutrition in five woredas of Gedeo zone was mainly due to the high number of IDPs influx as a result of the conflict in neighboring woredas of Gedeo zone and West Guji zone.

The negative impacts related to the three consecutive years of drought; the spread of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), mainly in drought affected areas; the flooding and inter-ethnic conflict, made the humanitarian situation more complex. According to Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) at least 1.02 million people were displaced due the drought situation which worsened conflicts in Oromia and Somali Regions.

In addition to the drought effects Somali Region was affected by storms experienced between April and May 2018 which killed livestock (80 camels, 602 cattle and 2,074 shoats) as well as destroying crops on approximately 190ha of land, 55 irrigation pumps, and 19 shallow wells. The destruction of crops also further worsened the food security situation in the region. In Oromia an assessment of water schemes established that 219 schemes were not functional. An estimated 302,357 people were relying on water trucking for water for household consumption. The scarcity of water was forcing children to drop out of school.

In Afar region the Belg/Sugum rains in 2017 were late and erratic which affected agricultural production. In June 2017 the region received an average 2-5 days rains against the expected 7-10 days rains in normal seasons. The pasture and browse (animal feeding) conditions worsened due to high air surface temperature, dryness and high evapotranspiration that prevailed in the Region. The situation negatively affected livestock conditions which continued to deteriorate. Afar region was the most affected by water shortages.

While some parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNP) had good pasture coverage, lowland areas of south Omo especially Dasenech, Hamer and Nyngatom woredas were affected with little pastures available for livestock. Livestock were affected by lumpy skin disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia disease outbreaks.

The condition in Ethiopia was further worsened by insecurity and conflicts. Since September 2017, at least 1.2 million people are internally displaced mainly along the Somali-Oromia borders. A surge in conflicts affected the region since 18 April 2018, due to growing tension in the region following political, social and economic reforms the Federal government implemented. In August 2018, clashes occurred between Somali and non-Somali ethnic groups in the Somali region. The conflict affected 52,000 people in four cities in Somali region, leaving 17 dead and 8 churches burnt. The conflict also affected implementation of humanitarian activities and provision of life saving support to drought affected populations.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society following the declaration of the disaster developed a National Drought Response Plan which became the main guiding document for the drought operation. The support from partners including the IFRC emergency appeal were based on this response plan. ERCS also capitalised on its countrywide presence having offices and capacity in all 11 regions and 33 zones of the country. The NS deployed and utilised its 168 Branch Disaster Response Teams and 16 National Disaster Response Teams to conduct needs assessments, distribute relief items as well as assisting implementation of recovery activities. ERCS, to complement the international resource mobilisation efforts, implemented local resource mobilisation drives to enable the NS to meet the urgent needs of the food insecure population (Food distribution, distribution of drugs to both animals and human beings and distribution of fodder to animals).

To ensure coordinated humanitarian action ERCS participated in the Drought Technical Working Group chaired by the NDRMC in Addis Ababa. At field level NS branches participated in Drought Response Taskforces to ensure coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance. The National Society interventions targeted four districts (Afar region, South Omo,

Somali region, and SSNP) that were selected based on the level of needs as well as looking at the capacity and comparative advantages.

On the restocking program a total of 5,000 goats were distributed in 15 kebeles of Bidu woreda of Afar region. This was 100% of the planned 1,000 households. The restocking programme also included the provision of vaccination, animal drugs, Animal fodder, and ear tags, and distributed to 1,000 families. During the implementation, the main challenge was the limited number of suppliers in the local market and the agro-ecological variation of Bidu woreda as compared with the place where the goats were procured.



*Beneficiary of the restocking program in Afar*

Food distribution for 770 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 2,415 under five children in which a six-month food ration for all 15 kebeles in Afar and 2274 under five children and pregnant and lactating women in Arsi zone Sire and Dodota woredas of Oromia regions. In addition, health promotion and nutrition messages on exclusive breastfeeding were given during distributions in addition to 770 women reached by the 75 trained and equipped CBHFA volunteers.

One health centre was renovated and provided with power source to enhance drug storage and management at the centre

Hygiene promotion and messages on how to cook the Corn 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.

- 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 in Afar.
- Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training provided for 75 volunteers including provision of CBHFA tool kit for all 75 volunteers.
- A PHAST tools kit was developed, printed and used for community/ household awareness.
- A WASH need assessment was conducted for a sample of 282 households in Bidu district in which the respondents were mainly women.

Since the revision of the emergency appeal in March 2018 the NS supported 4,000 malnourished children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) with 4 months food rations (CSB and Oil) in Oromia and SSNP regions. ERCS, with own resources, supported an additional caseload of 53,640 malnourished people with supplementary feeding. The assistance was complemented by health promotion and nutrition messages on exclusive breastfeeding as well as monitoring of malnutrition cases in health centers. The NS also conducted hygiene promotion and food (CSB) preparation during distributions.

The NS complemented humanitarian assistance with volunteer capacity building through Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training for 575 volunteers in Oromia, Somali, and SNNP & Afar regions. The trainings were complemented by provision of a PHAST tool kits to 40 appeal intervention kebeles.

Water treatment chemicals were distributed in four regions, six ponds were rehabilitated in Oromia and Somali regions and one pond was constructed in South Omo zone of SNNP region. In addition, 20 rainwater harvesting tankers with a capacity of 10,000 litres were installed in all four implementing districts. Water purification chemicals were distributed to about 6,000 HHs (30,000 people) to treat their unprotected water sources and making potable for household consumptions. People reached with hygiene promotion to a reach of approximately 32,000 people with hygiene promotion messages.

With regards to capacity building, the NS in close collaboration with IFRC supported and equipped the project team, and provided these trainings to ERCS HQ & Implementing districts staff and volunteers( CTP for 29 participants, DREF management for 17 participants, CEA for 30 participants, Mobile data collection for 53 participants). Moreover, four Laptops computers were provided for each of Appeal project coordinators.

## **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through a country-based Operations Manager and the Eastern Africa Cluster Support Team supported the launch of the emergency appeal, fundraising as well as technical support in the implementation of the emergency plan of action. In addition to the operations manager IFRC deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), Head of Emergency of Operation (HEOPs) as well various technical profile (Logistics, PMER, Community Engagement and Accountability) to support the implementation of the plan.

The IFRC also established a Regional Food Crisis Team to ensure coordination in the implementation of food insecurity response operations across Africa Region the Food Crisis team not only provided technical support but ensured coordinated discussions with partners and donors in resource mobilisation as well as investing in learning from the operations.

The Partner National Societies with presence in Ethiopia contributed to the appeal through a combination of multilateral contributions to the appeal as well as bi-lateral programmes. In March 2018 the Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross formed a consortium which supported the drought response. The consortium enhanced the quality of response through putting together financial resources, funding an operations manager as well as utilising the key strength of each partner in different thematic areas. Movement partners also ensured that the NS had sufficient capacity to implement the response through funding critical staff positions in HQ and at field level. Movement coordination meetings convened by the NS were held regularly throughout the implementation of the response.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The overall emergency response was led by the National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC) with support from UN agencies, INGOs and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Sector task, forces such as restocking task force in Afar, were established at national, regional, zonal and woreda levels which saw active participation from all stakeholders. The technical coordinators from ERCS HQ Disaster Preparedness and Response Department participated in cluster meetings for better coordination with non-movement partners on the emergency response.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) at federal and regional levels, allocated USD 381 million from its strategic reserves for the drought response. National and sub-national committees were established to oversee the distribution of relief supplies, including food distributions, water point rehabilitation, livestock support, health services, and non-food items.

Based on a GoE mapping of humanitarian actors, there were at least 90 humanitarian organisations operating in Ethiopia and supporting the government-led drought response, including 11 UN agencies, 66 INGOs, 11 NGOs in addition to the ERCS and movement partners.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

From 2015-2017, ERCS received support from IFRC under multi-lateral donor funding. This enabled ERCS to respond to the drought in areas of Afar and Oromia. However, toward the end of 2016 a midterm review was carried out and the findings pointed out that the quality of food supplied by ERCS did not meet the standards of the community. Therefore, ERCS strategized to engage WFP for supplementary food supply and to focus on distribution. In addition, the community prioritized restocking as a major need because most of the families had lost their animals/ livelihood. This shift in requirements did affect the implementation focus and expenditure for earmarked fund.

ACAPS humanitarian overview, an analysis of key crises into 2018 report, indicated that food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition continued in Ethiopia due to poor performance of rain for three consecutive rainy seasons, loss of livelihoods, and insecurity. The ACAPS identified food security and livelihoods, WASH and nutritional as priority needs.

The ERCS' Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions internal situational analysis reports and secondary data review, Kuri woreda in zone 1 of Afar region, Babile woreda of east Harerghe zone in Oromia region, Babile woreda of Fafen zone in Somali region and Hamer woreda of south Omo zone in SNNPR were the main areas of concern and focus were the primary focus for the emergency appeal. The May and June 2018 rains were below normal in the lowlands of Ethiopia which did not help improve the food security situation. It remained severe due to poor crop production and the impact of the army worms that affected the crops.

In addition, scarcity and water quality remained a concern in many parts of the targeted woredas/ kebeles. Given the water and pasture shortages animal health deteriorated negatively impacting the livelihoods situation due to livestock loss. Death of livestock affected the capacity of the population to cope and recover from the effects of the drought. There was a need to protect the livestock through provision of animal drugs, water and fodder.

According to OCHA's Ethiopia Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 61 covering period between 30 July and 12 August 2018 there was an estimated 2.8 million people affected by ethnic conflict in addition to the food insecurity crisis the country was facing challenges related to internal displacements due to conflict. The situation in Ethiopia was due to a slow onset food security crisis exacerbated by two year of consecutive droughts and lack of recovery as well as rapid emergency induced by conflict, disease outbreaks and floods. The situation became more complex especially in Somali and Oromia due to ethnic conflicts.

ERCS targeted 250,591 beneficiaries through the following interventions:

- Malnutrition screening and referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) including distribution of supplementary food to 4,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women
- Rehabilitation of seven water sources(ponds) in Oromia, Somali & SNNP regions to enable affected households and their livestock to access relatively safe water after having treated with purification chemicals
- Promote community awareness on hygiene and sanitation in 40 Kebeles
- Provision of animal drugs for the targeted intervention 40 kebele
- Distribution of 5000 goats to 1000 most affected families in Afar region.

## Risk Analysis

The major risk identified was limited funding for the operation to enable the ERCS and IFRC to meet the identified needs and make a meaningful impact through the operation. The national society complemented the appeal with local resource mobilization efforts to complement the multi-lateral funding. ERCS also engaged in-country movement partners who supported the response through bi-lateral projects.

The quality of the response ensuring minimum standards were met was a potential risk for the operation, however with support from the IFRC EA office and IFRC operation and program coordination office based in Addis Ababa, ERCS carried out drought learning and reflection processes to facilitate the National Society and its partners to review and adjust the work plan in support of the drought-affected communities. This enabled ERCS and movement partners to ensure the provision

of an adapted and relevant support. It also provided an opportunity to assess and understand weather predictions and incorporate changes in the proposed response.

The continuous and persistent ethnic conflict between Somali and Oromo which intensified, delayed provision of humanitarian action and resulted in IFRC and ERCS requesting for timeframe extensions for some pledges due to inaccessibility of the areas. This was enabled due to continues updates and dialogue between the coordination office in Addis, the Cluster office in Nairobi and Funding Partners.

Management and coordination of the emergency appeal was further strengthened through constant contact with the ERCS volunteers and branch staff maintained as well as effective communication between all levels of the operation. Periodic meetings held to provide updates and information on progress.

Establishment of a fast procurement process by getting specifications on time and pre-qualification of potential suppliers to enhance lead times to supply needed commodities to the community. IFRC informed and monitored closely all the procurement above CHF 75,000 like procurement of animal drugs.

Effective monitoring and evaluation framework, system and tools for documentation, monitoring, reporting and feedback to provide evidence of relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency. In the September/ October 2018, a spot check was made by IFRC team to support financial documentation and reporting.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

The operation sought to deliver integrated assistance to 250,591 drought-affected people through the distribution of supplementary food; support to malnutrition screening and referrals; community health services support; improved access to safe water and hygiene promotion; and reinforcement of family livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

The supplementary food assistance in the operation targeted families with malnourished children under-five (U5) and pregnant and lactating mothers.

### **Proposed strategy**

ERCS priority needs identified based on national reports on food security situation, assessments, community feedback. The priority interventions identified and implemented during this response included nutrition interventions; supplementary feeding, livestock assistance (seeds and livestock support – restocking and animal fodder), WASH Interventions (rehabilitation of water points and hygiene promotion), Health interventions (CBHFA, support to health centres).

Through the implementation period the IFRC and ERCS revised and updated the plan of action and response strategy to align with changing situation in affected communities including worsening and deteriorating food security situation, limited access to affected communities due to conflicts. The operation was revised three times as well as requesting timeframe extensions to enable the ERCS assist the affected communities.

Midterm review and Lessons learnt workshops; Operational Reviews as well regular planning meetings were conducted by implementation staff to enhance the quality of interventions. In October 2017 the Donor Advisory Group visited the implementing areas to assess to food security situation as well as recommending how the quality of the operation could be improved.

ERCS, RCRC Movement Partners coordinated in the implementation of the appeal to ensure no overlapping of duplication of efforts. Through this coordination partners were able to capitalize and bridge the gaps that existed in the operation. To ensure needs of the most vulnerable populations were met partners supported the ERCS through bi-lateral programmes and funding in the process complementing the IFRC multilateral support.

The IFRC also used the operation to enhance the capacity of ERCS staff and volunteers through trainings including, Cash Based Intervention Training, DREF training and a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). In addition to training support the IFRC technical staff to enhance the quality of implementation. Various profiles were deployed including a FACT team which supported the launch of the appeal, a Head of Emergency Operations (HEOPs) who supported the harmonisation of NS response plan and the emergency appeal, Logistics, PMER delegates as well as Operations managers among other profiles.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human Resources**

To successfully implement planned activities ERCS recruited and assigned dedicated and support staff to the operation in HQ and implementing districts. The operation was also supported by community-based volunteers who were mobilized to support different interventions. The appeal supported the volunteers with incentives, trainings and insurance.

In the whole operation the staff and volunteers were engaged in assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The major challenge faced was the staff turnover reason being some of the areas were hardship areas which was not reflected in their remunerations

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Most of the procurement of items planned and executed in this operation were managed centrally at the head quarter level. Based on the ERCS procurement manual, branches also procured items that were within their thresholds. The IFRC logistics unit provided oversight and support to the procurement including deployment of a logistics delegate to support ERCS. The IFRC was instrumental in the procurement of animal drugs which required strict adherence to the IFRC guidelines and approval of files by the IFRC logistics unit prior to purchasing by ERCS. To deliver relief items ERCS used a combination of own trucks and contracted trucks to transport materials.

### **Communications**

The ERCS communications unit supported the fundraising efforts through stories and airplay in local media outlets like FM radio and Regional TV stations in each implementing districts. In addition, the NS disseminated the information to its staff and partner's in notice board and booklets. IFRC facilitated partner/donor calls whenever the operation was revised. This was in addition to regular updates and reporting on the progress of the operation

### **Security**

The security situation in Oromia and Somali regions negatively affected the implementation of the operation. The NS was forced to stop activities due to boundary and inter-ethnic conflicts that broke out in the two regions limiting access to the implementation areas. In 2018 alone ERCS could not operate for a 2-months period due to conflicts in the two regions. After the two months there was relative calm and ERCS was able to access the area through the support of the government and the general acceptance from the conflicting parties

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Initially, Monitoring and Evaluation plan was developed and, from the lessons drawn on the Mid-term review conducted in 2016, data collection tools, reporting flow chart was developed to help to guide clarity on timely reporting. Besides, Mobile Phones were used to collect data on surveys conducted such as Post distribution Monitoring, Mid-term review and beneficiary satisfaction survey. After the previous Appeal updated Monitoring forms were converted to Mobile forms and training was provided for 18 field officers and 80 mobiles were procured to the operational Woredas. This has enhanced the NS's capacity to Monitor and Evaluate Emergency Operations. Post distribution monitoring activities were undertaken using the phones procured. There was also a look back study done in AFAR, the mobile phones were used as well.

Monitoring and follow up visits were conducted in a periodical manner so as to give feedbacks to each branches following each distribution sessions. The joint visits (ERCS with various departments and IFRC Country Cluster Support Team) to the intervention enabled timely reporting and updating of the response strategy. In the meantime, there were a lot of achievements recorded in the operation and correction measures was taken to speed up the implementation as per the standards. In the end of the operation, the NS conducted a one-day lesson learned workshop to evaluate how the operation achieved its objective and the challenges each branch encountered during the operation. From the workshop, the NS found out many lessons that should be replicated in the next similar operations.

During the Operation, Mid-term review was conducted from 28 September to 7 October 2016 in Afar Region, Bidu Woreda and lessons drawn from the review were incorporated in the updated operation. Two Post distribution Monitoring was conducted, one after CSB & Oil had been distributed and the other after Goat distribution. Finally, a Lessons Learned workshop was conducted 30 and 31 December 2018 and report prepared.

In addition to M&E support from the cluster, IFRC received surge support in data management and reporting from Hong Kong RC for a period of 3 months to support

## Community Engagement and Accountability

A total of 30 staff and volunteers were trained in CEA from 10 regions of Ethiopia for three days. The training was organized in collaboration with IFRC based in Nairobi. ERCS benefited a lot from the CEA training in making the community at the centre of the operation. After having trained on CEA, each implementing districts came up with their own Plan of Action on how they could include CEA activities for better implementation. The implementing branches have applied the basics of CEA in beneficiary selection of the response, in identifying communication channels and putting complaint and feedback mechanisms in place. Community committees were formed in the intervention areas and the representatives were involved in beneficiary selection and implementation of the interventions. Feedback mechanisms were established where complaints were received and acted upon.. this enhanced trust.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 24,447

Male:11,979

Female:12,498

**Outcome 1:** Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household/ assessments carried out by volunteers and shared for decision-making processes	5	4
# of CBHFA volunteers trained	475	473
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	40,000	24,447
# households benefiting from potable water and safe water	3,700	3,896
#of water and hygiene assessments conducted in 40 selected kebele	4	4
# of assessment of non-functional water points	1	1
# of water sources rehabilitated/ constructed / provided	12	7
# of volunteers trained in PHAST	80	80
# of water storage tanks procured & distributed	24	24
# CBHFA volunteers conduct safe water storage and water treatment promotion through weekly H2H visits	80	80
# CBHFA volunteers on water treatment, safe water storage and other WASH related issues	80	80
# of new water points constructed in 3 woredas	8	1

### Progress towards outcomes

On this sector of the operation, ERCS benefited the community through rehabilitation of existing ponds, hygiene promotion activities and sanitation campaigns in 4 implementing districts. A total of 6 existing ponds (4 in Babile district of Somali region, 2 in Babile district of Oromia region ) were rehabilitated and benefited 6 kebele population lived in Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions. Those rehabilitated water schemes not only served the community within the kebele but also neighboring community. The rehabilitation of ponds also impacted positively in reducing the burden of women and children in those areas due to reduced distance to the water sources. People benefited from basic hygiene messages on how to protect or keeping their environment clean, safe handling of water at household level for various domestic purposes, personal hygiene, etc. The trained 575 volunteers in CBHFA & 80 volunteers trained in PHAST in collaboration with the health extension

workers and respective health office were involved actively in hygiene promotion and sanitation campaigns activities in their locality. Moreover, water purification chemicals were provided to 3,000 households which was to be used for a period of 3 months. As a result, WASH related diseases and outbreak of AWD were not a serious public health concern in the implementing districts. In addition to this, Water committee were established and trained on water scheme management, fee contribution to cover the cost of operation and maintenance in each rehabilitated pond. It was also emphasized that the capacitated volunteers would be an asset for the national society to deploy them in other similar activities in the future.



*CBHFA review meeting for volunteers in Babile district of Somali region*

The NS conducted WASH needs assessment in Afar, Babile-Oromia & Babile-Somali.

However, the implementation was not conducted as per the recommendation of the assessment. This is mainly because of the conflict and tension in Somali region that targeted the non-Somali ethnic groups. The main findings were the lack of access to clean water, prevalence of open

defecation and a very low awareness on the benefits of hand washing and personal hygiene. ERCS conducted hygiene promotion for 4,447 households through home visits, health & sanitation clubs in 4 schools and at food distribution sites. A PHAST messaging tool kit, containing around 80 messages, was produced for the CBHFA trained 75 volunteers and addition procurement for 198 CBHFA trained volunteers is the process. Some of the volunteers were also trained in mobile data collection and they have been supporting community mobilisation and awareness activities.

A total of five community latrines were constructed in Bidu centre to reduce open defecation and as part of community support and awareness program. In addition, four hard composite pits were also dug with community participation.

With the support of Partner National Societies (Netherlands, Spanish, Swiss, Canadian and Austrian Red Crosses) ERCS distributed potable water and water treatment chemicals for critically water requiring zones and woredas of different regions. Oromia and Somali Moyale, Hamer woreda of South Omo, Kindo Koyisha woreda of Wolaita zone and Gashamo woreda of Somali region were some of the benefited areas in the country. Over 104,617 people benefited from provision of potable water and water treatment chemicals.

#### Challenges

- Security challenges at the border between Oromia and Somali regions of Babile woreda jeopardized the operation for two months as the NS could not implement activities due to access issues.
- Delays from local authorities approving rehabilitation work on the ponds.
- High turnover of government higher officials, especially of conflict induced areas of Somali & Oromia region created a communication gap
- Revision of the operational plan in conducting water tracking created dissatisfaction among the community ( E.g. Afar, Kuri district)
- Delay in budget transfer and budget settlement from the concerned bodies affected the performance of the implementation
- Contractor's late start of construction of the pond affected the branches

**Lessons learned**

- Reviews and engagements of implementors at the beginning of each operation cycle is key to timely and effective implementation. It also helps to have a common understanding requirements and targets.
- Engaging the government sectors at each level of the project phase made the operation very successful
- Flexibility on design and implementation of the operation based on community felt needs helped the NS to complete the overall implementation as per the agreement.
- Community engagement at all stages of the operation is important for accountability and sustainability.
- Delegation of works to the branches can facilitate the implementation.
- Close monitoring and follow will enable the branches to take action as fast as possible.

**Food security, Livelihoods and basic needs****People reached: 12,270**

Male: 6,012

Female: 6,258

**Outcome 1:** Immediate nutritious supplementary food requirements are met for the targeted population in priority 1 hot spots areas

**Outcome 2:** Livelihoods of affected populations are protected through targeted livestock interventions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of children U5 and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers that provided with CSB and Oil (SFP)/ receive nutritious food rations	40,000	7,270
# of inception workshop conducted	1	1
# of drought learning workshop conducted	1	1
# of mid-term review conducted	1	1
# of final evaluation of the operation conducted	1	0
# CEA training participated	25	30
# of children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers' supplementary rations that receive nutritious food rations	3,270	3,185
# of post distribution follow ups done	1	2
# of households registered and supported through fodder voucher distribution	2,000	1,000
# of people assisted with pasture and fodder seeds in 4 woredas	4,000	4,000
# of people supported with animal drugs	8,000	8,000
# of people supported with agricultural seeds	3,000	0
# of household supported with goats through restocking programme	1,000	1,000
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		

ERCS distributed supplementary food to reach 7,185 people. The NS could only procure food items for 7,185 people as the operation was only 24% funded and the interventions were based on priority needs and what was possible with the resources available.

The NS however with own resource mobilisation complemented the IFRC's support towards procurement and distribution of supplementary food items.

Beneficiary screening was a very critical phase of the implementation in providing food assistance for the targeted 4,000 population in Babile district of Oromia and South omo of SNNP regions respectively. Before the distribution of CSB+oil, the two branches acquired the accurate data from the respective health facilities of 20 kebeles on the malnutrition status of the targeted population. The CSB+Oil was purchased, transported and distributed timely to the area. It was due to the good communication among manufacturing factory, the NS logistics and procurement department, the transporter and the two branches. The main challenge encountered in screening was the number of people who needed assistance was much larger than the number of targeted populations. The assisted targeted population benefited from this and overcome the situation. Furthermore, it created good image for ERCS within the community. On the sector of livelihoods, the revised drought appeal assisted the targeted beneficiaries in provision of animal drugs for four implementing branches (Afar region, South Omo, Somali region, and SNNP). The drugs were 11 items of different kinds which could be used as Antibiotics, Antiparasitic and supplements. Animal drugs were provided as per specification & need of the community (8000 people were reached with drugs against a target of 12000 and 5000 animals in AFAR region). It was carried out by the veterinary health professionals in close collaboration with respective branches. The 11 animal drugs were identified in consultation with branches and demand driven from the woreda animal health priorities.

A 3-day CEA training was conducted in Addis Ababa, from 4 to 6 September. Participants were drawn from ERCS and PNS in country with an aim of strengthening community engagement within response operations. The training was followed by development of regional plans of action on integration of CEA activities in projects. The training report is annexed. Community committees were formed in the intervention areas and the representatives were involved in beneficiary selection and implementation of the interventions. Feedback mechanisms were established where complaints were received and acted upon.. this enhanced trust

### Challenges

- Short term provision of the nutrition assistance – two rounds cannot guarantee the malnourished under five children and Pregnant and lactating women was not sufficient to address malnutrition
- The nutrition assistance package that ERCS provided was slightly different from other agencies as it did not have milk/milk products
- Due to competing priorities and commitments related to the operation the NS could not conduct all planned post distribution monitoring

### Lessons learned

- Community engagement is key in ensuring that the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries are identified, discussed and addresses appropriately.
- Involvement of staff with other actors help the implementation to achieve its objective and reach out the targeted beneficiaries.
- It is very vital that comprehensive and accurate beneficiary data is recorded and screened ahead of the operation.
- It was realized through time that recruitment of nutrition officer for the implementation would be better to do the activity very professionally and in maintaining the quality.
- The distribution of supplementary food assistance should be in complete package which contains (e.g. Milk and other recommended food stuffs) to recover the malnourished to normal in the given recommended period by WHO.



## Health

**People reached:32,250**

Male: 15,802

Female: 16,448

**Outcome 1:** Critical nutritional status of the children under-five is improved in five districts of Oromia, Somali, SNNP and Afar region

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of CBHFA TOT conducted	1	1
# of PHAST toolkits procured	40	40
# of identified households sending their SAM U5 children for treatment	28,000	2,145
# of meetings held and health centers rehabilitated	60	24
# target households demonstrating satisfactory knowledge in identifying signs for malnutrition	40,000	7,185
# of households reached with health promotion activities	40,000	32,250
# of children U5 and PLW screened and registered for supplementary feeding	40,000	7,185
# of volunteers trained in mobile data collection	80	18
# of mobile phones for reporting procured	80	60
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	475	473
# of community follow-ups in 40 kebeles conducted	36	16
# of monthly review meetings held	36	16
# of Post distribution follow up visit conducted	1	1
# CTP training conducted	1	1
# of CTP Experience learning & sharing session conducted	1	0
# of HHs targeted for pastures & fodder seed	2,000	2,000
# of HHs targeted for animal drugs	1,000	1,000
# of HHs for agricultural seeds	3,000	3,000

### Progress towards outcomes

Despite the delays in implementation, through the operation ERCS was able to train 398 CBHFA volunteers who supported implementation of sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in 55 Kebeles. Training on mobile phone data collection and reporting was provided to 80 CBHFA volunteers and four health centre nurses. CBHFA volunteers were responsible for the monthly screening and referral of severely and moderately malnourished U5 and PLW, weekly household hygiene and sanitation promotion, follow up of SAM cases following discharge from health centres, monthly health reports and updates on kebele health situations. All SAM cases were identified, registered and provided with two-month food rations.

With distribution of mobile phones and megaphone to volunteers, communication, community sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign and reporting will intensify. Bidu Health Centre was rehabilitated and has been equipped with the necessary items.

A total of 30 participants were trained on CTP.

### Challenges

- Serious security problems at Babile woreda of Oromia and Somali regions
- Delay of funds transfer from IFRC to ERCS jeopardized the operation not to execute the activities as per the EPOA
- Absence of CBHFA & PHAST TOT trained professionals in the respective implementing districts, the training was delayed for 4 months

- Due to work burden in the implementing districts, the follow up and feedback system for the trained CBHFA & PHAST volunteers were not adequate to improve the health status of the community as per the expected

#### Lessons Learnt

- High dedication of Senior management bodies of the NS, Project staff and volunteers paved the way to complete the activities as per the agreement
- Close monitoring and communication mechanisms putting in place played a great role in the implementation throughout the course of the operation
- Engagement of the local government sectors and user communities contributed much in facilitating the successful implementation of the operation

#### Strengthen National Society

**Outcome 1:** The management of the operation is informed by continued assessments and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment conducted and number of monitoring reports shared	6	6
# of training implementation meeting conducted	4	4
# number of staff and volunteers trained in Cash Transfer Programming	20	30
CTP procedures developed and Operationalized	1	1

#### Progress towards outcomes

During the period under review, ERCS carried out assessment on targeted branches to assess the need and priorities intervention, specific assessments on WASH and livelihood. This is in addition to the Midterm review and lessons learnt workshop conducted in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Cash Based Intervention Workshop was conducted in Nairobi for three days. In this workshop four persons participated from ERCS HQ. It was an opportunity for the national society to engage in this kind of program.

ERCS in collaboration with IFRC surge support and operation office conducted a post distribution survey on restocking of goats by conducting a monitoring visit in Afar region, Bidu Woreda

ERCS is now in a position to pilot CTP approach as one of Humanitarian assistance modality in Moyale for the first time in the organizational history. The revised appeal project trained and capacitated ERCS to do CTP in wider scale. There is a cash for work activity in WASH sectors in selected implementing woreda based on the feasibility study findings.

To effectively improve on community engagement and accountability, ERCS has carried out an assessment therefore with support from IFRC CEA unit and in collaboration with the Canadian Red Cross conducted a training beginning of September 2018.

#### Influence others as leading strategic partner

**Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated national disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# Monthly Movement partners coordination meetings	9	9

#### Output 1.1:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of cluster and DMC meetings attended	9	9

#### Progress towards outcomes

ERCS enhanced its coordination role of the appeal through movement partner's monthly meetings. This improved the communication, planning and focusing on the response. In addition, ERCS together with Movement partners designed a plan to fully participate in cluster meeting coordinated with UN OCHA. The regular meetings provided progress of the intervention and provided avenue to access the situation on the ground. It also reduced duplication of activities.

<b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# Donor narrative and financial reports submitted	12	12
#monthly updates to relevant offices ( SG, DSG, IFRC Cluster team) 2018	9	9
<b>Output 1.1:</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
IFRC Cluster Monitoring visits, reviews and evaluation conducted 2017-2018	9	9
Surge support from Cluster and Hong Kong RC		
# IFRC – ERCS senior management meeting/ visits conducted ( 2017-2018)	9	7
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC and ERCS have enhanced dialogue. This increased the focus on implementation and working on the bottlenecks that hinder implementation of the appeal. In addition, increasingly IFRC and ERCS kept updates and communication / reporting to partners and donors. IFRC Donor Advisory group (DAG) conducted a monitoring visit to Afar region to assess the drought situation, resulting in a recommendation to extend the appeal period by nine months due to the existing vulnerability in the country with a focus on lifesaving interventions and linking emergency to recovery.		

## D. THE BUDGET

The operation closed with a balance of CHF 22,882 which will be transferred to Ethiopia general appeal to support ongoing operations in NS capacity building.

### Contact information

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

#### **In the National Society**

- Dr Meshesha Shewarega; Secretary General, ERCS; email: [ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org](mailto:ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org)

#### **IFRC East Africa CCST Office:**

- John Roche, Head of cluster, Email: [john.roche@ifrc.org](mailto:john.roche@ifrc.org), phone; +254 732 508 060

#### **IFRC Office for Africa Region:**

- Adesh Tripathy, Head of Africa DCPRR, Email: [adesh.tripathy@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathy@ifrc.org), phone: +254 731 067 489

#### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Nicolas Boyrie, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, DCPRR Department; email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- Franciscah Cherotich - Lilech, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, phone: +254 712 867 699; **Email:** [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto:franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Unit, Africa Region; phone: +254 733 888 022; [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

**For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- Illah Ouma, Acting PMER Coordinator, email: [illah.ouma@ifrc.org](mailto:illah.ouma@ifrc.org)

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[Click here](#)

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (*if needed*) [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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



# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2019/08	Operation	MDRET016
Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17 Sep 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRET016 - Ethiopia - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 28 Dec 2015 to 23 Dec 2018; appeal launch date: 04 Jan 2016

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,108,307
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>6,108,307</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 17 Sep 2019</b>	<b>3,322,235</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>54.39%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,125	1,440	-315
AOF2 - Shelter	524	524	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,195,420	2,920,211	275,208
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	105,605	322,376	-216,772
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	309	-309
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	14,222	21,906	-7,684
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,392	6,342	-4,950
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,949	26,246	-22,297
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,322,236</b>	<b>3,299,354</b>	<b>22,882</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,322,235
Expenditure	-3,299,354
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>22,881</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	22,881

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	181,521	Reimbursed :	181,521	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/12-2019/08	Operation	MDRET016
Budget Timeframe	2015-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 17 Sep 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRET016 - Ethiopia - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 28 Dec 2015 to 23 Dec 2018; appeal launch date: 04 Jan 2016

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	148,075				148,075		
Australian Red Cross	186,281				186,281		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	342,519				342,519		
British Red Cross	639,747				639,747		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,404				25,404		
Danish Red Cross	20,481		19,613		40,094		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	140,099				140,099		
Finnish Red Cross	56,739				56,739		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	459,072				459,072		
Italian Red Cross	108,750				108,750		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,830				43,830		
New Zealand Red Cross	43,855				43,855		
Other	-1,274				-1,274		
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	30,000				30,000		
Singapore Red Cross Society	19,967				19,967		
Swedish Red Cross	229,540				229,540		
Swiss Red Cross	80,884				80,884		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	49,323				49,323		
The Netherlands Red Cross	76,368				76,368		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	470,380				470,380		
United States Government - USAID	132,580				132,580		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>3,302,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,322,235</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>3,322,235</b>	<b>0</b>	