

# Emergency appeal final report

## Ethiopia: Drought

### Final report

**Emergency appeal n° MDRET010**  
**GLIDE n° DR-2011-000101-ETH**  
**31 March, 2014**

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 4 August 2011 to 30 September 2013

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 12,258,426

**Appeal coverage:** 81%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- A [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 5 August 2011 for CHF 10,978,250 for 6 months to assist 165,000 beneficiaries. In the same month, CHF 200,000 was allocated from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to start this operation. Un-earmarked funds from the Appeal have been used to reimburse this DREF allocation.
- An [Operations Update n°1](#) was published on 5 September 2011 informing on the deployment of a multi-assessment team to the affected region of Moyale. The deployment of a High Level Coordinator for the Horn of Africa Food Security Crisis resulted in a significant scale up of the Red Cross/Red Crescent operations and revisions of the existing appeal at that time, as noted below.
- A [Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 26 September 2011 for CHF 28,408,085 (CHF 25,408,085 plus CHF 3,000,000 for bilateral emergency response support) to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries for 12 months in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions.
- An [Operations Update n°2](#) was published on 24 October 2011 informing on the latest developments.
- In December 2011, a second ERCS/IFRC/PNS multi-disciplinary assessment team completed a "Follow up Drought Assessment for Afar" and circulated to partners.
- An [Operations Update n°3](#) was published on 14 March 2012, reporting on further progress. Target beneficiary numbers were adjusted to reflect estimates at the time of finalising the Plan of Action (PoA) for this Appeal.
- A Special "Early Warning Update Sitrep" for both the Ethiopia Drought and Population Movements was issued on end March 2012.
- A [6-months summary update](#) was published on 4 April 2012 to give a summary of the operation progress.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was published on 28 December 2012 reducing the budget from CHF 25,408,085 to CHF 12,258,426 and extending the operational timeframe for 12 months to 31 August 2013.



During the drought operation, the Ketelle dam was rehabilitated to enable access to water for households and livestock in Moyale Oromiya-Photo/IFRC

- A [12-months-summary update](#) was published on 15 January 2013 to satisfy reporting requirements and is based on information provided in the recent emergency appeal revision indicated above.
- An [18-months summary update](#) was published on 27 June 2013 after the revised Plan of Action (POA) was finalised in May 2013. The POA was drawn following a review workshop and subsequent discussions between IFRC, ERCS and PNS. In addition to informing on changes made to the POA, the operational update reported on progress against the appeal activities up until 5 February 2013 and included an appendix to provide previous log frames as per the revised emergency appeal of 28 December 2012 and inform on activities that have been removed as a result of the amendments to the PoA developed. To note, activity implementation was on stand-by between February and mid-May following the finalisation of the POA.
- An [Operations Update n° 7](#) was published on 15 August 2013 to report on the progress of activities against the revised POA from 17 May to 30 June 2013 and extended the operation for 1 month for the purpose of carrying out a final evaluation, including lessons learned, and reporting.

**Summary:** On 5 August 2011 IFRC and ERCS launched the [Preliminary Drought Emergency Appeal](#) for CHF 10,978,250 to assist 165,000 beneficiaries with humanitarian assistance over 6 months. To address increasing needs at the time, the appeal was revised on 26 September 2011 to 28,408,085 CHF (25,408,085 CHF plus 3,000,000 CHF for bilateral emergency response support) to assist approximately 570,000 beneficiaries over 12 months in Oromia, Afar and Somali regions. The appeal expanded due to the National Society wanting to focus more on activities with longer term and sustainable impact on affected and vulnerable communities, including early recovery and disaster risk reduction interventions. However, the appeal was later revised down due to the changing context of the drought affected regions, including the removal of activities in Dolo Ado as needs were being met by other agencies. The Revised Appeal was published on 28 December 2012 reducing the budget from CHF 25,408,085 to CHF 12,258,425 and extending the operational timeframe for 12 months to 31 August 2013.

Between February and May 2013, a review process with the IFRC Nairobi Regional Office led to a revised plan of action being developed with the national society. The review focused on the current status of the remaining activities, challenges experienced and the support the NS required to complete the operation within the remaining implementation timeframe. This was due to an acknowledgement of the slow implementation pace of the operation and to prioritise activities to be implemented over the remaining appeal timeframe. The appeal was also extended by one month to September 2013, in order for the final evaluation of the operation to be conducted within the appeal timeframe.

The two evaluations carried out in the course of the Drought operation concluded that despite the many challenges and delays experienced throughout the course of its implementation, the ERCS was able to realise notable achievements, particularly the provision of much needed assistance in the sectors of emergency health, WatSan, and food aid distribution. Results from the Evaluation also indicated that the health intervention, whose overall was to contribute to a reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and other hygiene related diseases amongst populations living in the drought and disaster affected areas of Moyale and Afar Regions, was highly relevant and appropriate. The Evaluation also highlighted the importance of implementation of the health activities through use of ERCS volunteers and their inclusion in the CBHFA and ECV trainings as effective and allowed a potential continuity as these persons are strong and trustworthy members of their communities, were nominated by their own communities, have solid ties to the areas and are therefore more likely to continue with activities once the project concluded.

To improve the accessibility of drinking water for school going children, 6 rain-water catchment roofs (rain harvesting devices) were purchased and installed satisfactorily in 6 school grounds in Somalie Moyale. Each catchment roof has a capacity of 10,000 cubic meters. Over 8,387 school children and teachers are expected to benefit from the initiative. ERCS provided training to 3 people per school to oversee and manage the water systems in each school. This intervention at school sites has the double value of water provision for students during and for a short time after the rains but also encourages the students' learning of proper exploitation of scarce resources.

Over 8,744 community members are benefiting from the 3 spring-water wells (Ellas) which were satisfactorily rehabilitated in Oromia Moyale (1 well in Oromia Moyale and two wells in Somalie). Rehabilitation works on the wells started in July and were completed in August 2013.

Logistical support was provided to all areas of the operation to facilitate the smooth implementation of activities. This included using the logistics plan and IFRC facilitating the procurement of agreed operational items directly from Dubai including ambulances, GPS maps and surveying equipment for Watsan construction activities.

#### **Lessons learned:**

**Emergency planning process:** There needs to be better communication between the National Society and partner national societies and the IFRC. There was sometimes a lack of coordination and cooperation between ERCS and IFRC staff which slowed down the planning process. In some areas realistic standards of what NS could achieve, considering their vulnerable situation, were not set. In the appeals timeframe there was a significant change management process, which also led to significant delays in implementation of the activities under this operation however, the process in turn aimed to lead to a more clear and solid internal management structure at ERCS. This is helping to agree with partners on roles and responsibilities before hand - particularly about the role of an IFRC intervention team. It will also help to accept operations based within the NSs scope, mandate, and in line with their capacities, pre define the division of tasks and responsibilities between the Movement partners.

**Response operation:** The intervention was ERCS led with funding and support from PNSs. ERCS was capable of undertaking relief interventions and the actual distributions went well. They had skilled personnel present, and strong working relationships with the government were in place. Local structures, some strong branches in terms of capacity, the ability to mobilise communities and volunteers, and previous experience in responding to emergencies all aided the implementation. However, not all tasks and outcomes were achieved. The internal procurement processes significantly delayed all implementation. A major failure was not to use the implementation capacity available through the IFRC Drought Operations Team in a time when ERCS was in a low of its own capacities. Again, no clear roles and responsibilities had been set/agreed upon and the size of the appeal warranted more technical support to the implementation. Lessons have been learned and documented for improved systems, communication, and monitoring, and for better planning. This will include resource planning of operations and realistic assessment of NS and IFRC implementation capacity when launching an appeal. Easier procurement guidelines and tendering committees have been worked on, as well as strengthening the ERCS DM department.

**Management:** There was lack of a coordinated communication strategy in the management of the operation from both sides which led delays in implementation. The ERCS financial and logistics systems were outdated and needed to be revised. However, new management at the ERCS came in place in the lifespan of the appeal. They brought about changes within the organisation to improve implementation and management. These processes are ongoing and consist of a structured management system including clear guidelines for procurement / communication, improvements of financial and logistics systems and processes, and agreements of roles, responsibilities, and technical input needed at the beginning of operations.

**Monitoring:** The visits seemed sufficient and effective but information was not always disseminated widely enough and therefore findings and recommendations were not able to be supported or acted upon. Planning for future operations is likely to include a system to follow up recommendations generated, and a better ways to incorporate partners in the process so that they can offer technical support in advance of possible problems occurred.

## Financial status:

At the close of the operation, a number of budget lines had variances. This was either due to under budgeting or failure to budget for the items at the start of the operation. The seeds and plants budget line was overspent following the procurement of veterinary and human drugs for the response operation in Afar which had not been initially budgeted for. The consultants and professional fees budget was overspent to cater for the operation final evaluation costs, Audit fees for the two Audit firms contracted as well as to pay for translation fees among other professional fees. The international staff budget line includes the payroll and in country costs of international staff under the operation including the country representation, PMER delegate as well as the health and watsan delegates. Furthermore, the vehicles budget line was overspent to cater for the costs of procurement and shipping of motor bikes and vehicles for use in the logistical support of the operation.

At the close of the operation there was a balance of CHF 167,790 that remained unspent. The Ethiopia country office proposes to reallocate these funds to support Management and Coordination costs (CHF100,000) as well as the Disaster Preparedness project (CHF 67,790).

## The situation

Two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall in 2011 resulted in severe drought conditions in the Horn of Africa, which caused one of the worst severe food security emergencies in recent years. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) launched a Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) that indicated that around 4.5 million people were in need of emergency food interventions from mid July 2011. The document was based on a multi-agency assessment in response to increased concerns about the deteriorating food security situation caused by severe drought conditions. The Ethiopian Red Cross (ERCS), IFRC and partners national societies (PNSs) conducted a rapid assessment of the situation in southern Ethiopia, concentrating on pastoralist and agro-pastoralist areas.

Guided by the rapid assessments and the (Humanitarian Requirements Document) HRD, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and IFRC, developed and launched a preliminary emergency appeal that targeted the most critical identified humanitarian needs in the worst affected areas of Oromia and Afar region. The urgent needs included access to safe water and sanitation, and access to health, food and livelihoods. 165,000 beneficiaries were initially targeted for 6 months.

After the launch of the appeal, a second assessment team was deployed to Oromia and Somali regions for an in-depth evaluation (12 to 26 August 2011). The team assessed woredas in Oromia Region (Borena, Moyale, Mio, Dire, SabaBoru and MedaWelabu). The major findings and conclusions of the assessment led to the [revision of the appeal](#) published on 26 September 2011 in the sectors of water and sanitation, food interventions, health, food security, livelihood, risk reduction, and capacity building of branches. At the end of September 2011, a team headed by ERCS with members from IFRC and PNS undertook an assessment in Bora Mina camp in Dolo Ado, to establish the needs of the displaced population. An additional assessment was undertaken in Afar region by ERCS and IFRC (23 November 2011) that identified the needs of the affected people, and provided information for interventions in the areas for water and health. A detailed assessment report was drafted by ERCS with support from IFRC and shared with partners.

ERCS/IFRC assessments in Oromia, and Afar, as well as reviews undertaken by the Ethiopian government and the Inter-Agency Standing Commission (IASC), confirmed an easing of the drought conditions in the appeal regions to a stable and cautiously optimistic level whilst recognizing some specific areas needed continued monitoring if the situation were to deteriorate. Based on the findings from the assessment, the [appeal was revised](#) 28 December 2012, decreasing the budget and beneficiary coverage to correspond to needs (such as shelter and disaster risk reduction) and capacity of ERCS, with focus on Moyale and Afar regions. The target number of beneficiaries as of the second revision was 270,000 persons.

In short, the emergency appeal was revised two times (26 September 2011 and 28 December 2012), with budget revisions, change of beneficiary and sector coverage, and time frame extensions. However, a review of the appeal from February to May 2013 led to a revised plan of action being developed, as explained in [Operational Update no 6](#). The new plan continued to focus on the regions of Moyale and Afar, and prioritised the activities over the remaining appeal timeframe taking into account the existing capacity of ERCS and IFRC. The appeal budget was kept at the same level with a focus on accelerated implementation. The appeal closed on the 30 September 2013 and final evaluation conducted.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

The two evaluations carried out in the course of the Drought operation concluded that, overall, despite the many challenges and delays experienced throughout the course of its implementation, the ERCS was able to realize notable achievements, particularly the provision of much needed assistance in the sectors of emergency health, WatSan, and food aid distribution. The best practices and lessons learnt from this particular drought response were highly relevant and came at an opportune time, as the ERCS proceeded into the remaining final stages of the operation.

Some of the areas that received positive mentions from the final evaluation of the drought appeal included; Efficiency, Effectiveness, Complementarity, Coordination, Coherence and Sustainability of the operation.

Emergency health and care:	
Outcome: Excess morbidity and mortality from diseases related to malnutrition and lack of access to clean drinking water are prevented by providing targeted health and nutrition interventions to up to 200,000 people over a period of 12 months in Oromia Moyale and Afar.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<b>In Oromia Moyale Region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The health status of the population is improved through early detection and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 250 (195 as per the revised POA, 55 previously trained) in the Guji and Borena Zones on epidemic disease control for volunteers, to enable them to support the existing extension health workers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreak.</li> <li>Enable 250 volunteers logistically (transport, IEC material); conduct a minimum of 3 interventions per volunteer per week in health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening, active case finding and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25,000 most affected families are reached by volunteers disseminating messages on malaria prevention and control and distribution of long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN), usage, and assist in the correct hanging of the nets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and distribute 50,000 mosquito nets to 25,000 most affected families in the Guji and Borena Zones</li> <li>Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (targeting pregnant women and caretakers for children under 5) utilizing the 102 trained volunteers, extension health workers and community members.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced malaria morbidity by proper utilization of LLINs by households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess or follow up utilization of LLINs by households at least quarterly</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the drought affected Woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health and First Aid interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train and manage 120 volunteers in CBHFA</li> <li>Enable 120 volunteers to conduct regular CBHFA activities in the Guji and Borena Zones</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the affected community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of two ambulances for Moyale</li> </ul>
<b>In Afar Region</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the affected community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the chronic lack of medicines by supporting the provision of drugs to the health facilities</li> <li>Strengthening of referral systems by providing two ambulances and training crews</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainably contribute to an improved health status of the population in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 200 volunteers in the Afar Zones on epidemic disease control for volunteers, to enable them to support the existing</li> </ul>

drought affected woredas through regular health activities based on Community Based Health, Hygiene and First Aid interventions.	extension health workers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable 200 volunteers logistically (transport, IEC material ), conduct a minimum of 3 interventions per volunteer per week in health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening, active case finding and management of epidemic disease outbreak and under nutrition</li> </ul>
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**Impacts:** The final Evaluation of the Ethiopia Drought Appeal conducted in September and October 2013 observed that the health intervention, whose overall was to contribute to a reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and other hygiene related diseases amongst populations living in the drought and disaster affected areas of Moyale and Afar Regions, was highly relevant and appropriate. The Evaluation also highlighted the importance of implementation of the health activities through use of ERCS volunteers and their inclusion in the CBHFA and ECV trainings as effective and allowed a potential continuity as these persons are strong and trustworthy members of their communities, were nominated by their own communities, have solid ties to the areas and are therefore more likely to continue with activities once the project concluded. On the other hand, it is important to note that this sustainability is at risk since the training was carried out during the last month of the intervention so not allowing better ERCS monitoring and follow up of the volunteers.



ECV training for volunteers to support existing health workers in July 2013, Oromia. Photo/ERCS

In Oromia since the distribution of 50,000 mosquito nets to 23,194 most affected families, monitoring visits by the IFRC Health Delegate and ERCS health team revealed a good overall utilization rate of the nets in Bule Hora woreda but a lower utilization rate in the Saba Boru woreda. The monitoring data also indicated that some mosquito nets were not being used correctly by beneficiaries (mainly pregnant women and caretakers of children under 5), for example some were being used as tools for fishing and as roof protectors. Some beneficiaries were also hanging their nets up incorrectly, and therefore not protecting themselves against the risks of malaria. Since observing the poor use of the nets in such instances, a strong emphasis was placed on raising awareness and sensitization interventions via 102 volunteers and extension health workers, who were trained on malaria prevention and LLITNs. Further monitoring trips indicated an improvement in the correct use of nets after the refresher training was conducted for the volunteers.

Training of 120 volunteers and extension workers on epidemic disease control for volunteers, to enable them to support the existing extension health workers to conduct health and hygiene promotion, nutritional screening and active case finding to prevent, manage and control potential disease outbreak, was done Hageremariam woredas, in Oromia in June/July 2013. Another set of 63 volunteers from Somalie Moyale and Oromia Moyale woredas were training in CBHFA in July/August 2013

**Table 1: summary of the distribution of LLITNs in Oromia**

	Name of kebele	Number of Distributed Mosquito nets	Number of Households (average supplied 2 nets/HH)	Number of Pregnant women (supplied 1 net each)	Number of Population (Beneficiaries)
<b>Guji zone, Saba boru woreda</b>					
1	Daka Lalchae	1375	627	121	3135
2	Haragesa	2174	991	192	4955

3	Haro Gari	1625	741	143	3705
4	Dire Sapansa	1049	478	93	2390
5	Darme	1564	713	138	3565
6	Daba Loko	2294	1046	202	5230
7	Loko Hurbuqesa	1033	471	91	2355
8	Fige Bike	1601	730	141	3650
9	Buri Obiti	1268	578	112	2890
10	B/Ulaulo	1581	721	139	3605
11	Meda Sodu	1635	723	189	3615
12	Hayadima	506	253	0	1265
13	Chiketu Kojowa	3428	1563	302	7815
14	Buri Ejersa	4520	2061	398	10305
15	Buri Karo	4347	1982	383	9910
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>68,390</b>
<b>Borena zone, Bule Hora Woreda</b>					
1	SuruMelka Jawe	1,602	762	78	3810
2	Galana Metari	1,550	737	76	3685
3	Medhiba	1,450	690	70	3450
4	Soyama suro	2,713	1291	131	6455
5	Motokoma Hara	1,699	808	83	4040
6	Didole Hara	2,879	1370	139	6850
7	Dhuqisa Megada	2,744	1306	132	6570
8	Ropi Megada	2,613	1244	125	6220
9	Chabiti Megada	2,750	1308	134	6540
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>9,516</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>47,580</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>23,194</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>115, 970</b>

**AFAR:** Following the signing of an agreement between the ERCS and the Government, the Regional State Health Bureau identified 53 essential drug items that were urgently needed in Afar. Accordingly, ERCS procured 34 types of the drugs of which 31 types had been distributed to 7 health clinics and 13 health posts. The project team made a preliminary assessment in 3 woredas on the capacity of each health center and health posts found in the woreda before the distribution. Over 2400 vulnerable HHs benefited free drugs for about 3 months period of time. Eritrean refugees living around Elidahar district were among beneficiaries of the drugs

In August 2013, ERCS completed ECV training for 200 volunteers in Afar (Afdera: 65 volunteers, Elidar 70 volunteers, and Bidu 65 volunteers). The participant actively participated in the training, their dedication showing through role plays and short skits. The aim of the training was to familiarize volunteers with the most common epidemics and those that cause death and illness.

The training encouraged the trainees to use evidence-based action and approaches to prevent the spread of communicable diseases in their communities and provide appropriate care for the sick in order to reduce the number of deaths in their communities. The average result for training pretest was 46% and for the post test was 70%. This showed that the training definitely led to increased knowledge among the participants.

Procurement of two ambulances vehicles each for both Moyale and Afar from Dubai was completed. The ambulances are now in Addis Ababa and ERCS is working on modalities for allocation to their respective locations. An ambulance operations agreement / MOU (with government's commitment to running costs) is being developed for signature between the ERCS and the Government. This will strengthen ERCS capacity to respond to disasters, strengthen the referral system and will also serve as positive visibility for ERCS.

<b>Water Package two: Oromia/Moyale</b>	
Water Activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of one deep Bedhesa well</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of three water points/wells in Moyale Oromia</li> <li>• Install six systems for rain water harvesting.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of one earthen dam small pond (Ketella dam)</li> <li>• Purchase and distribute 3,000 household water filters for 15,000 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Distribute 793,320 water purification power to 4,407 households</li> <li>• Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals (400)</li> <li>• Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behavior change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of PHAST to 10,000 beneficiaries, including promotion of family latrine construction.</li> <li>• Train 90 volunteers and local leaders in PHAST emergency approach</li> <li>• Provide 90 PHAST toolkits</li> <li>• Establish 90 PHASTER groups and cascade training</li> </ul>
Sanitation activities: Appropriate sanitation is provided to families in Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fabrication of 1,000 sanitation platforms (sanplats) for family latrines.</li> </ul>
<b>Water Package three: Afar</b>	
Water activities: Availability and access to water for both households and livestock increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of two water reservoirs</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of 3,000 household water filters for 15,000 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Distribute 579,960 water purification power strips to 3,222 households</li> <li>• Translation of household water treatment and storage manual in emergencies and printing of manuals (200)</li> <li>• Water management training and provide water maintenance equipment</li> </ul>
Hygiene promotion: The health status of the population is improved through behavior change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of PHAST to 5,000 beneficiaries including promotion of family latrine construction</li> <li>• Train 40 volunteers and local leaders in PHAST emergency approach</li> <li>• Provide 40 PHAST toolkits</li> <li>• Establish 40 PHASTER groups and cascade training.</li> </ul>
Sanitation: Appropriate sanitation is provided to targeted woreda and kebele communities and 500 families in Afar region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 500 sanplats for family latrines</li> </ul>

## Impacts:

**Oromia/Moyale:** To improve the accessibility of drinking water for school going children, 6 rain-water catchment roofs (rain harvesting devices) were purchased and installed satisfactorily in 6 school grounds in Somalie Moyale. Each catchment roof has a capacity of 10,000 cubic meters. Over 8,387 school children and teachers are expected to benefit from the initiative. ERCS provided training to 3 people per school to oversee and manage the water systems in each school. This intervention at school sites has the double value of water provision for students during and for a short time after the rains but also encourages the students' learning of proper exploitation of scarce resources.

Over 8,744 community members are benefiting from the 3 spring-water wells (Ellas) which were satisfactorily rehabilitated in Oromia Moyale (1 well in Oromia Moyale and two wells in Somalie). Rehabilitation works on the wells started in July and were completed in August 2013. Three water-committees in 3 Kebeles, comprising 7 members each, were established. The Moyale Red Cross Coordination office in partnership with the Water Bureau trained these committees on water management and maintenance of equipment. As reported in the last operation update, 783,720 water purification powder sachets were distributed in Moyale to 26,442 households, with each household receiving 30 sachets.

Translations of all manuals were carried out with the help of high school teachers and health professionals on voluntary basis in Aug. The transcripts are delivered to ERCS headquarters for printing as such facilities are not available in Moyale.

The rehabilitation of the Ketella dam begun in June 2013 and was completed in September 2013, the rehabilitation increased the volume water by 82,000 cubic metres and serves an estimated population of 36,000 people and livestock in six local Kebeles of Bokolla, Danbi, Bedi, Buladi, Tellmedo and Legasure. To improve the management, hygiene of water and distribution, ERCS in collaboration with Woreda water office expertise trained 7 community members to act as Water management committee.

PHAST training was conducted for selected 93 community volunteers to improve their environment and manage their water and sanitation facilities, in particular, to prevent diarrhoea disease. The training utilised participatory techniques which encourages the participation of individuals in the group process, to identify problems and giving solutions in their respective areas. The PHAST trainees returned to their respective communities cascaded their knowledge to other community members. These efforts resulted in increased willingness of households to dig of their own latrines. The fabrication of 1,010 slabs (sanitation platforms) was completed and distribution to households is ongoing, So far, a total of 541 slabs have been distributed in both Woredas. The remaining shall be distributed after the digging of pits and other necessary requirements met by potential household beneficiaries.

## AFAR

Afar Branch changed the construction of 2 water reservoirs to 4 water tanks (Pioneer). The water tanks were purchased and installed/constructed in Bibu and Elidar woredas, 2 tanks installed in each woredas. Each tank has a capacity of 12,500 litres each and has a 10-year warrantee. About 3,330 household are expected to use water from these tanks. 3,024 filters (Elidar 1,560 filters, Afdera 840 filters, and Bidu 624 filters) were distributed to the 3 Woredas in July 2013 in Afar (1 filter per household). Demonstrations on the use of the filters were conducted. Distributions of all filters are completed. 579,966 water purification sachets were also distributed to 7,657 households in Afar.



MOU for provision of drugs was signed between ERCS and Government in Afar. Photo/ERCS

In the Aysita Kebele of Afar region, 40 volunteers and local community leaders (36 men and 4 women) received training in PHAST emergency approach in August 2013 after which 40 sets of PHAST toolkits, each

having 250 pages ( total 10,000 pages)were produced for the volunteers to use as they cascade the training to their localities.

Findings from the Final Evaluation indicated that Sanplast has the potential to make a very useful contribution to improved sanitation and provided an opportunity for Red Cross PHAST extension activities. The product was welcomed in the area and the system quickly installed in households and some evidence of proper use with correct hygiene practices beginning to be adopted was observed by Evaluation team. Afar was more difficult because, as pastoralists, the practice of single site facilities is not widespread and adaptation to change less likely. So far, 500 sanitary platforms (sanplats) were produced by members a youth association in Logia Town, Afar and 400 households in Afar region have received sanplats. The remaining 100 sanplats are stored in the Afar branch office and for future distribution.

**Table 2: Summary of Sanplast distributions to households in Afar**

Woreda	Target	Actual	%	Remark
Elidahar	250	300	125	The remaining 100 slabs found at branch office
Afdera	150	-	-	
Bidu	100	100	100	
	<b>500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>80</b>	

The Drought Evaluation findings indicated that water filters (Tulips and Pur) was an appropriate technology for area as it helps remove high mineral/salt content from water and therefore, widely accepted in Afar and used by beneficiaries who received them. ERCS procured and distributed 3024 pieces of TULIPS and 2,414 cartoons of PUR (579960 sachet) water purifying chemicals to **6547** vulnerable households in 3 project intervention woredas of the region.

**Table 3: Distribution of PUR chemical to households in Afar**

Woreda	Unit	Target	Actual	No. of HHs	%
Elidahar	Cartoon (240 sachets)	1,207	1,207	2,658	100
Afdera	Cartoon (240 sachets)	724	624	2,465	86
Bidu	Cartoon (240 sachets)	483	583	1,424	121
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: Distribution of TULIP in Afar**

Woreda	Target	Actual	%	Remark
Elidahar	762	1560	205	Reason for higher achievement is getting additional 1500 tulips from moyale project
Afdera	457	840	184	
Bidu	305	624	205	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>3,024</b>	198%	

#### Disaster Risk Reduction: Food and Livestock Security: Afar region

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

##### Outputs (expected results)

Animal health services are supported and reinforced

Improved livelihoods of 500 targeted pastoral community households

##### Activities planned

- Provision of basic veterinary materials to improve the surviving livestock health and deteriorated physical condition by which to increase the protection of the existing assets.

- Provide farmers with animal fodder (in kind)

### Disaster Risk Reduction: ERCS/IFRC Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Planning Project: Afar Region

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced ERCS contribution to national early warning systems and to position, prepare and respond to food, livestock, and climatic changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of relevant branch level staff in Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors</li> <li>• Training of NDRT team</li> <li>• Training on VCA and DRR tools</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** As part of the appeal 18 types of veterinary medicines and various equipment including 6921 bales of roughage and 4,150 blocks of multi-nutrients feeds were purchased by ERCS headquarters and delivered to the branch in Afar. A MOU was signed between ERCS and the Pastoral and Agricultural Development Bureau, to agree on the aims of the intervention including distribution mechanisms. The drugs are expected to treat the most common animal diseases in the region such as respiratory infections, diarrhoea and parasitic diseases. The equipment includes sterilizing dishes, forceps, syringes and needles, thermometer and knapsack spray.

The distribution of the medicines and equipment has not been completed and a distribution plan, with the Afar Pastoral and Agricultural Development Bureau, has been worked on. Once the distributions have been completed, it is expected 500 livestock owners, already selected, will benefit from the activity.

As reported in the last operation update report, 20 participants drawn from the local government offices and ERCS branch offices were trained in Early Warning Food and Livestock Security Monitors in June 2013 to support capacity building efforts. In addition 20 volunteers were also trained as NDRT (National Disaster Response Team). VCA and DRR tools trainings were also conducted in August 13 for 20 participants.

### Logistics

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well-coordinated mobilization of relief goods</li> <li>• Coordinated delivery to the operational areas ensuring proper storage and distribution to affected communities</li> <li>• Provision of all necessary vehicles for the operation and effective fleet management</li> <li>• Enhanced ERCS logistics capacity through training, workshops, and providing delegates to support the logistics function.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct emergency needs and capacity assessments.</li> <li>• Assist the ERCS in setting up effective and efficient supply chain and provide reporting on performance.</li> <li>• Support the ERCS in developing detailed logistics and procurement plan for the operation.</li> <li>• Build necessary fleet base capacities to support the operation.</li> <li>• Assist the operation in developing a beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from the point of dispatch to the end user.</li> <li>• Assist the operation in delivering services for the communities including procurement of goods, services and other equipment necessary for effective implementation of the planned activities.</li> <li>• Work closely with the ERCS to strengthen their capacities in procurement, fleet management and supply chain management including training of the operational staff.</li> <li>• Establish a logistics hub in each operational area.</li> <li>• Contract local service providers to transport food from hubs to the distribution points.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** Logistical support was provided to all areas of the operation to facilitate the smooth implementation of activities. This included using the logistics plan and IFRC facilitating the procurement of agreed operational items directly from Dubai including ambulances, GPS maps and surveying equipment for Watsan construction activities. The IFRC Country Representative Logistics Officer conducted a monitoring visit in Moyale to follow

up on the effective distribution of water purification powder and assist with any potential distribution challenges.

### Communications, Advocacy and Public Information

**Outcome: The profile and position of the host national society and the IFRC are enhanced, leading to increased availability of funds and other resources to support this and future emergency operations.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Communications products are made available to media and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News releases, fact sheets, video, photographs and interviews with qualified spokespeople are developed and made available to media and key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Direct outreach will be coordinated with the Host National Society and conducted with national and international media.</li> <li>• The launch of this appeal and other major milestones throughout the operation will be supported with people-centred, community level diverse content, including web-stories, video footage and photos will be posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals and international media</li> <li>• An IFRC communications officer will be deployed immediately to the affected region, coordinating the gathering and dissemination of communication materials, liaising with and supporting the Host National Society and acting as spokesperson/media relations focal point for international media.</li> </ul>
Existing and potential donors, national societies and other partners receive and use high quality communications materials and tools they need to raise funds and build awareness for this emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A communications toolkit will be developed and distributed to key stakeholders that includes draft news releases, opinion pieces linking the operation to IFRC advocacy priorities (e.g. early warning, emergency health, IDRL), key messages, talking points, reactive lines addressing existing and potential risks to reputation, beneficiary profiles, photos, extended captions and access to video footage for use in the partners' domestic markets.</li> <li>• Conference calls for global communicators will be held as needed to share updated information and to understand emerging opportunities and needs in the communications arena.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** As reported in the last operation updates, communications focused on issuing news updates through local media and providing information to the Regional and Zone office in Nairobi as requested. Other areas of the operation took priority leading to more emphasis and focus being put on health, Watsan, DRR and organisational development operational plans.

### Capacity of the National Society

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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Capacities of the ERCS branches in operational areas are strengthened to ensure adequate service deliveries to vulnerable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide with adequate transport and fleet capacities to ensure mobility and rapid response.</li> <li>• Provide necessary office equipment and furniture.</li> <li>• Conduct training of the branch governance on relationships between the management and the governance in operational branches.</li> <li>• Conduct branch capacity assessment in Afar Completion of warehouse at Afar branch</li> </ul>
Enhanced capacity of the National Society to better respond to humanitarian challenges and coordinate branch activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize programme review meetings at branch and headquarter level.</li> <li>• Conduct programme evaluation and/lessons learnt exercises to identify strengths and weakness of the response activities and take relevant measures for future operations - organizational learning.</li> <li>• Strengthen the ERCS PMER capacities through peer support, trainings and recruitment of necessary staff at HQs and branch levels. Train ERCS volunteers and staff in community development approach in operational branches</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** The Appeal supported the capacity building objective of the drought response through supporting the salaries of the operations coordinator, accountant and store keeper in Afar. It also supported office equipment for the branch in Saba Boru including a table, laptop and printer desktop for the day-to-day running of the office.

The refurbishment of the warehouse in Afar is completed. The work included final payment of the contractor, provision of electrical materials, interior and exterior painting. Additional accomplishment under this result included;

- purchasing of office equipments for branch ERC office
- Internet installation
- payments for all services debts ( telephone, fax, water & electricity)
- Salary support for all regional branch staffs
- Branch capacity assessment in Afar was conducted

As part of the commitment to ensure lessons are fully integrated into institutional working, a 'lesson learning' workshop was conducted in November 2013 with the national society, to inform and benefit future emergency operations. The lesson learned workshop was intended to be a positive and useful exercise, enabling the national society an opportunity to analyse both the successes and challenges of the emergency operation. The main focus was also to take forward key action points for addressing gaps and weaknesses in the capacity, structures and systems related to ERCS emergency response operations.

The workshop was intended as an internal and personal endeavour with participants consisting of national society staff, rather than an external and formal exercise including other potential stakeholders. A survey was developed and shared with the national society staff beforehand, to enable anonymous input beforehand, and also stimulate reflection on the operation prior the workshop. In order to ensure relevant input from key partners a survey was also developed and shared with partner national society (PNSs). The input provided by ERCS and PNSs was used during the workshop to stimulate discussions and feed into the work by the workshop participants. The survey report was also shared with the IFRC regional and country office, to ensure follow up on relevant points addressed towards IFRC in the survey, and is also attached to this report.

The following action points were arrived at during the workshop;

Action Points	Resp.Org/ Unit /person	Timeline/By when	Stakeholders/ Partners to be involved
Review training package for staff and volunteers on disaster management, to include relevant topics such as assessments, cross cutting issues, participatory approach, risk reduction, PMER.	DM	Jan-Feb 2014	ERCS, IFRC
Organize a training for DM key staff in emergency response, including assessment, risk reduction, cash programming, PMER.	DM	March 2013	ERCS, IFRC, PNS
Disseminate information on courses available on DM and related topics on e-learning platforms, and encourage staff to take these courses.	HR, IFRC	December 2003	ERCS, IFRC
Review and update NDRT and BDRT databases and ensure all are sufficiently trained in disaster response.	DM, branches	Jan 2014	ERCS, IFRC
Conduct an analysis of relief stocks, pre-positioning, equipment, trucking systems, logistic management, logistical structures in place for relief stocks in areas of intervention etc. The analysis should result in recommendations for strengthening the logistic structures and system, potential need for	DM and Logistic	Dec-Feb 2013	ERCS, IFRC, PNS

reinforcement and pre-positioning, warehousing.			
Ensure that the updating of procedures on finance, logistic and HR (that is undertaken as part of the change process) take into consideration disaster response and its particular need for timely processing and prioritization.	DM and each relevant department (finance, logistic, HR)	2014	ERCS, IFRC, PNS
Strengthening the financial management system, through establishing a web based financial system that connect HQ and regions/ branches, and undertaking trainings of financial staff in the new system.	Finance	2014	ERCS, (IFRC, PNS)
Review and update/revise the ERCS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for emergency response. The SOPs should define clearly roles and responsibilities in emergencies, lines for effective communication (internally and externally through all levels of ERCS organization). It should define the emergency management response structures that would be set up during an emergency, such as emergency task forces involving the different departments (DM, health, watsan, logistic, finance, communication) and the branches involved. The communication and information exchange system will form an important part of the SOP to ensure that all levels of the organisation are sufficiently involved in planning, and that external partners are informed in a timely manner.	DM, with input from each relevant department	2014	ERCS, IFRC, ICRC
Training and dissemination of the revised SOP to staff at all levels, with particular attention to managers.	DM	2014 (following the adoption of the revised SOP)	ERCS, IFRC, PNS
Review/develop/update guidelines, manuals and check lists for DRR, emergency response, based on the SOP, updated procedures, and best practices, to support staff at all levels involved in disaster response. The DRR/ response guidelines will ensure a participatory approach and guidance on beneficiary selection. Furthermore, the guidelines should elaborate on exit strategies to be included in the planning stage of an operation.  Training and dissemination of the guidelines to be organized.	DM, logistic, finance	2014	ERCS, (IFRC)
Agree with IFRC (and ICRC) on general procedures, roles and responsibilities in the event of disasters. (The MoU signed between IFRC and ERCS for emergency appeal or DREF support will clearly define the roles and responsibilities for each context/event.)	ERCS SG /senior DM management , IFRC	Dec 2013	ERCS, IFRC, ICRC
Undertake a process to review and shortlist reliable relief item suppliers, in order for a more timely procurement process in the event of disaster.	DM, Logistic	Jan-March 2014	ERCS, IFRC
Establish a permanent disaster response team, which is multidisciplinary at HQ and region/branch level. The team could consist of DSG programs, DM, Health, Logistic, finance, PR, PMER, BD. The teams should have training/capacity building on their role.	SG, branch secretary, DM	Dec 2013	ERCS
Identify strategic partners for disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and early warning, on national, regional and local levels.	DM	Jan-April 2014	ERCS, IFRC, ICRC, PNSs, GVT, UN, early

			warning institutions and agencies, communities
Undertake participatory VCAs and BCAs in high risk areas.	DM	Feb-March 2014	ERCS, IFRC, PNSs, communities
Based on VCAs and BCAs undertake contingency planning at national and local levels.	DM	March-May 2014	ERCS, IFRC, PNSs, communities
Based on VCAs and BCAs undertake risk reduction programming for high risk areas and approach donors for funding.	DM	March-May 2014	ERCS, IFRC, PNSs, communities
Review Early warning mechanisms in high risk areas, and set up/strengthen information sharing systems for early warning.	DM	Jan-march 2014	ERCS, IFRC. PNS, GVT, relevant agencies and institutions.
Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation (M/E) system for emergency operations, through developing tools and guidelines.	PMER	Jan-April 2014	ERCS, (IFRC)
Developing standard reporting tools that are consistent at all levels.	PMER	Jan-April 2014	ERCS, (IFRC)

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## Contact information

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

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### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator, Africa phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

[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.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Timeframe: 04 Aug 11 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Aug 11

Final Annual Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/08-2014/1	Programme	MDRET010
Budget Timeframe	2011/08-2013/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>12,258,426</b>				<b>12,258,426</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross		979,187				979,187	
American Red Cross (from Coca-Cola*)		52,567				52,567	
Andorran Red Cross		10,643				10,643	
Austrian Red Cross		133,020				133,020	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone) (from Belgian Federal Government*)		1,064,264				1,064,264	
Canadian Government		912,133				912,133	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		122,465				122,465	
Credit Suisse Foundation (from Credit Suisse*)		45,265				45,265	
Danish Red Cross		352,214				352,214	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		307,414				307,414	
Finnish Red Cross		2,595				2,595	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		57,824				57,824	
French Red Cross (from France - Private Donors*)		576,081				576,081	
French Red Cross (from French Government*)		1,118,275				1,118,275	
Germany - Private Donors		72				72	
Japanese Government		275,811				275,811	
Japanese Red Cross Society		227,936				227,936	
Nestle		50,000				50,000	
New Zealand Red Cross		42,780				42,780	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,041				24,041	
Red Cross Society of China		140,026				140,026	
Swedish Red Cross		549,798				549,798	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		601,563				601,563	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		189,538				189,538	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		914,980				914,980	
The Netherlands Red Cross		564,600				564,600	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		39,230				39,230	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Community Chest of Korea, the*)		39,230				39,230	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>9,393,552</b>				<b>9,393,552</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Austrian Red Cross		123,334				123,334	
Swiss Red Cross		43,713				43,713	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>167,046</b>				<b>167,046</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
Danish Red Cross		54,890				54,890	
Finnish Red Cross		114,697				114,697	
Swedish Red Cross		120,450				120,450	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>290,037</b>				<b>290,037</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
Fundraising Fees		-4,763				-4,763	
IFRC at the UN Inc allocations		34,524				34,524	
Programme & Services Support Recover		9,514				9,514	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>39,275</b>				<b>39,275</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>9,889,910</b>				<b>9,889,910</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>9,889,910</b>				<b>9,889,910</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		9,889,910				9,889,910	
E. Expenditure		-9,722,120				-9,722,120	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		167,790				167,790	

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief			29,791			29,791	-29,791	
Construction - Facilities	26,000						26,000	
Clothing & Textiles	250,000		119,124			119,124	130,876	
Food	3,920,300		6			6	3,920,294	
Seeds & Plants			222,713			222,713	-222,713	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,630,260		541,215			541,215	3,089,045	
Medical & First Aid	27,000		49,859			49,859	-22,859	
Teaching Materials			3,588			3,588	-3,588	
Cash Disbursement	500,000						500,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>8,353,560</b>		<b>966,297</b>			<b>966,297</b>	<b>7,387,263</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles			166,846			166,846	-166,846	
Computers & Telecom	38,300		46,362			46,362	-8,062	
Office & Household Equipment	23,000		6,451			6,451	16,549	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>61,300</b>		<b>219,659</b>			<b>219,659</b>	<b>-158,359</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	83,400		16,878			16,878	66,522	
Distribution & Monitoring	62,500		100,471			100,471	-37,971	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	370,480		366,021			366,021	4,459	
Logistics Services	3,000		13,069			13,069	-10,069	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>519,380</b>		<b>496,440</b>			<b>496,440</b>	<b>22,940</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	960,000		1,074,231			1,074,231	-114,231	
National Staff	92,600		57,357			57,357	35,243	
National Society Staff	322,670		44,519			44,519	278,151	
Volunteers			369			369	-369	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,375,270</b>		<b>1,176,477</b>			<b>1,176,477</b>	<b>198,793</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	177,000		194,259			194,259	-17,259	
Professional Fees	40,000		171,588			171,588	-131,588	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>217,000</b>		<b>365,847</b>			<b>365,847</b>	<b>-148,847</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	147,840		90,628			90,628	57,212	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>147,840</b>		<b>90,628</b>			<b>90,628</b>	<b>57,212</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	65,000		106,903			106,903	-41,903	
Information & Public Relations	81,700		8,897			8,897	72,803	
Office Costs	65,000		30,717			30,717	34,283	
Communications	63,500		12,675			12,675	50,825	
Financial Charges	8,000		8,744			8,744	-744	
Other General Expenses	347,725		62,666			62,666	285,059	
Shared Office and Services Costs	204,984		230,212			230,212	-25,228	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>835,909</b>		<b>460,813</b>			<b>460,813</b>	<b>375,096</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			5,308,733			5,308,733	-5,308,733	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>5,308,733</b>			<b>5,308,733</b>	<b>-5,308,733</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Timeframe: 04 Aug 11 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Aug 11

Final Annual Report

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>			<b>12,258,426</b>		
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	748,167		569,942			569,942	178,225	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	748,167		569,942			569,942	178,225	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			54,583			54,583	-54,583	
Pledge Reporting Fees			12,700			12,700	-12,700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			67,283			67,283	-67,283	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>12,258,426</b>		<b>9,722,120</b>			<b>9,722,120</b>	<b>2,536,306</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>2,536,306</b>			<b>2,536,306</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRET010 - Ethiopia - Drought

Timeframe: 04 Aug 11 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 04 Aug 11

Final Annual Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2011/08-2014/1	Programme	MDRET010
Budget Timeframe	2011/08-2013/09	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	12,258,426		9,889,910	9,889,910	9,722,120	167,790	
Subtotal BL2	12,258,426		9,889,910	9,889,910	9,722,120	167,790	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,258,426</b>		<b>9,889,910</b>	<b>9,889,910</b>	<b>9,722,120</b>	<b>167,790</b>	

