

# **REVISED HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT**



**GOVERNMENT-PARTNERS' JOINT DOCUMENT  
(OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2008)**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**OCTOBER 14, 2008  
ADDIS ABABA  
ETHIOPIA**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II. REVISED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1. Food Aid .....	4
2.2. Revised Emergency Water and Sanitation Requirement .....	6
2.3. Revised Emergency Health and Nutrition Requirement.....	7
2.4 Revised Emergency Agriculture and Livestock Requirement.....	9
<b>III. COORDINATION MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>11</b>
Annexes: .....	13
<i>Annex I: Emergency Animal Health Requirements by Region .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Annex II: Commercial and Slaughter De-stocking in Somali Region .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Annex III: Emergency Livestock Feed Requirement by Region.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Annex IV: Emergency seed and Farm Tools Requirement by Region .....</i>	<i>14</i>

## **ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY**

AWD - Acute Watery Diarrhoea  
Belg- short rains from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)  
Deyr- Short rain season from October to December (in Somali Region)  
DMFSS - Disaster Management and Food Security Sector  
EFSR - Emergency Food Security Reserve  
ENCU - Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit  
EOS/TSF - Extended Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Food  
EWRD - Early Warning and Response Department  
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization  
FMoH- Federal Ministry of Health  
GTZ – German Technical Cooperation  
Gu - Main rain season from March to June (in Somali Region)  
MAM – Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
Meher -Long and heavy rain season usually from June to September (in highland and mid-land areas)  
MoARD - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
MoWR - Ministry of Water Resources  
NDPPC - National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee  
NGOs- Non- Governmental Organizations  
OCHA- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)  
OTP – Outpatient Therapeutic Programme  
PSNP – Productive Safety Net Programme  
Region - The higher administrative structure embracing zones and woredas  
RUTF - Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food  
RUSF – Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food  
SAM - Severe Acute Malnutrition  
Sapia – Short shower in October in SNNPR  
SC – Stabilization Center  
SDMT - UN Strategic Disaster Management Team  
SNNPR - Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Region  
TSF – Targeted Supplementary Food  
UN - United Nations  
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund  
WFP - World Food Programme  
WHO - World Health Organization  
Woreda - Administrative/geographic unit equivalent to district

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The humanitarian situation in the country necessitated the need to revise estimated requirements in June 2008. The continued drought situation due to the failure of the *belg/gu* rains coupled with increase in price of food commodities required the adjustment of emergency beneficiaries from 4.6 million to 6.4 million.

The total food and non-food requirement for the estimated beneficiaries has reached **US\$ 265,666,710**. The net food requirement stands at 270,245 MT, amounting to US\$ 218 million to address needs from September to December 2008. In addition, the Targeted Supplementary Food Programme that assists children and pregnant mothers requires 8,276 MT valued at US\$ 7.8 million.

The requirement to respond to non-food needs of identified beneficiaries has also been adjusted to address needs until the end of the year. The health and nutrition, water and sanitation and agriculture and livestock sectors have in total requested for US\$ 39,791,882.

The overall federal and regional coordination mechanism will be undertaken by the newly established Disaster Management and Food Security Sector within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

As the year progresses, any other unanticipated emergencies will be addressed through flash appeals or contingency plans as appropriate.

**Table 1: Summary of Revised Humanitarian Requirement for the period September-December (in USD)**

Sector	Total Requirement	Available Resources	Net Requirement
General Ration: gross: 461,745 MT (373,883 MT cereals; 11,216 MT oil; 37,388 MT pulse; 39,258 MT blended food)	372,629,022	154,521,132	218,107,890
Supplementary food for EOS/TSF: Gross: 13,955 MT of blended food, oil and RUSF; Net: 8,276 MT	13,044,473	5,277,535	7,766,938
<b>Food sub-total</b>	<b>385,673,495</b>	<b>159,798,667</b>	<b>225,874,828</b>
Health and Nutrition	26,366,896	196,927	26,169,969
Water and Sanitation	2,900,000	-	2,900,000
Agriculture and Livestock	10,721,913	-	10,721,913
<b>Non-food sub-total</b>	<b>39,988,809</b>	<b>196,927</b>	<b>39,791,882</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>425,662,304</b>	<b>159,995,594</b>	<b>265,666,710</b>

## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The government and its humanitarian partners released Joint Humanitarian Requirement Documents in April and June 2008 based on the findings of different verification assessments and recommendation of the joint multi-agency desk review exercise. The June requirements document included an updated estimation of needs identified in the April document.

The multi-agency assessment team noted that poor crop and livestock production following consecutive failures of seasonal rains compounded by the global price increase and market disruption forced many communities to destitution and in need of emergency assistance. The beneficiary figure was revised from 2.2 million to 4.6 million and necessitated additional resources. The document also noted that 75,000 children were requiring treatment for severe acute malnutrition and requested immediate assistance to avert the looming crisis.

Since the revision of the document in June 2008, food security monitoring information indicated that the food security situation has continued to deteriorate in many parts of the country, especially in the eastern half. The most acutely food insecure areas are located in Somali, eastern and south-eastern Oromiya and eastern Amhara and most parts of SNNPR. Pockets of food insecurity are also found in Tigray, Benishangul Gumuz, Afar, Gambella and Harari regions. Reports on prevalence of acute malnutrition, both moderate and severe, mainly linked to inadequate food in-take; continue to be received from several zones across the country. Critical water shortages are widely reported especially in the *birkad*-dependent central and southern zones of Somali, the eastern lowlands of Oromiya including Borena and Bale. Similarly, serious problems have incurred in the livestock sector with reports of some deaths in Somali, parts of SNNPR (South Omo), parts of Bale, Guji and Borena in Oromiya, and some areas in northern Afar and parts of Tigray due to feed and water shortages as well as drought-induced diseases, thus highly eroding the asset base of most affected households.

The *belg*/pastoral areas assessment mission conducted from 29<sup>th</sup> June to 17<sup>th</sup> July confirmed the seriousness of the situation and highlighted the need for a coordinated response by government, UN and NGO partners. The failure of rains in many areas has contributed to poor *belg* crop production and severe pasture and water shortages. In SNNPR, the failure of the *sapia* rains in October 2007 affected the production of transitional root crops and resulted in significantly reduced harvest and food insecurity leading to high levels of malnutrition. In *belg* benefiting areas of Amhara and Tigray regions the poor *belg* production has created a deteriorated food security situation. In most pastoral areas of Somali Region, the *belg* producing lowlands of Oromiya and parts of Afar, many communities were forced to resort to extreme and unsustainable coping mechanisms including migration of households to urban centers for food assistance and kin support; increased sell of livestock; and reduction of meals as a result of compromised food security situation.

As a result, emergency beneficiaries have been revised from 4.6 million to 6.4 million. This is in addition to the Productive Safety Net Programme beneficiaries in drought affected areas of the country. An estimated 84,200 children have also been identified to require monthly therapeutic feedings until the end of the year.

The capacity of government and its humanitarian partners to effectively respond to the crisis was impeded by shortages of emergency resources in the country. The high food and fuel prices compounded by competition over limited resources at global level have further exacerbated the situation. Considerable resource shortfalls for relief, Productive Safety Net Programme and Targeted Supplementary Food programmes coupled with the depletion of the National Food Security Reserve stocks forced the Government and its humanitarian partners to prioritize food assistance to areas showing high level of food shortages and to reduce ration sizes by one third starting from July 2008. In addition, targeted supplementary feeding activities had to be scaled down to less than half of the initial targeted woredas from March 2008 onwards.

In the non-food sector, considerable support continues to be extended by the Government and humanitarian partners including in responding to the alarming cases and levels of malnutrition in SNNPR and Oromiya Region. Somali Region and some areas of Amhara and Afar have also reported serious cases of malnutrition. In response to the emergency, over US\$ 29 million worth of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food, drugs, equipments, training materials and operational costs were provided to Somali, Oromiya, Afar, Tigray, Amhara and SNNPR since April 2008. Moreover, Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) services were rolled out to the Health Extension Programme in 100 woredas of Oromiya and SNNP regions. Furthermore, continued effort was made to contain the spread of the Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak in high risk areas. Water tankering interventions by local authorities and NGOs have continued in severely affected areas. The effort needs to be scaled up as there are still considerable gaps to be filled. Livestock interventions, including animal health services, animal feed and commercial de-stocking have been implemented. Provisions of seeds to affected households have also been extended for planting in the 2008 *meher* season.

## **II. REVISED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

### **2.1. Food Aid**

Following the findings of the recent joint *belg/gu* assessment that was accompanied by a series of consultations with regional governments, the number of beneficiaries requiring relief food assistance has been revised to 6.4 million. The majority of the emergency beneficiaries (76 percent) are from Somali, Oromiya and SNNP regions.

The total relief food requirement from September to December stands at 461,745 MT with break downs: 373,883 MT cereals; 11,216 MT oil; 37,388 MT pulse; 39,258 MT blended food. Available resource for meeting the needs currently stands at about 191,500 MT, producing a net requirement of 270,245 MT (US\$ 218 million).

Due to shortages of resources, beneficiaries of the various food aid programmes in the country have not received full rations since July. The problem has been further worsened by the serious depletion of the Emergency Food Security Reserve stock that has plummeted to an all time low level hence severely curtailing loan access from the stock. This situation dictated Government and major humanitarian food aid agencies to reduce the standard ration rates by one third, hence the monthly per capita relief ration rates for

cereal was reduced from 15kg to 10kg; oil from 0.45kg to 0.3kg; pulse from 1.5 to 1.0kg and blended food from 4.5kg to 3.0kg. Moreover, the available scarce resource was prioritized to hotspot woredas.

The situation in Somali Region has called for a special logistics arrangement to be in place. WFP in collaboration with Federal Disaster Management and Food Security Sector and the Somali Regional Government is in the process of setting up several hubs in the Region and contract local transport capacity to facilitate the timely delivery of required food aid commodities to hundreds of locations where food will be distributed by local officials. WFP has appealed for the funding required (US\$ 2.8 million) for rehabilitation of warehouses, setup of extra office accommodation, staffing and IT infrastructure.

The Targeted Supplementary Food programme provides fortified blended food and fortified vegetable oil to acutely moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant/lactating women identified through screening. An estimated 510,332 beneficiaries have been identified to be assisted through provision of supplementary food between September and December 2008. The percentage of pregnant/lactating women identified as acutely moderately malnourished was close to or above 30 percent in Tigray, Oromiya, Afar and SNNPR with the latter registering 39.5 percent. Figures from Somali Region are currently being compiled. A total of 13,955 MT of supplementary food that consists of 13,037 MT of fortified blended food, 586 MT of fortified vegetable oil and 332 MT of Ready-to-Use-Supplementary-Food is required to address the needs of the beneficiaries. The RUSF will be used as a pilot in SNNPR. Ad-hoc screening in hotspot priority one woredas will continue and ad-hoc TSF response will follow based on verification of the screening results by the Federal Ministry of Health in collaboration with Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit of the Early Warning and Response Department. The upcoming screening in late October/early November will be administered in 163 hotspot woredas in seven regions. Results from previous screenings show significant numbers of children under five being identified as moderately malnourished: in SNNPR 16.5 percent of the screened children and 28.1 percent of the children screened in Afar have been enrolled into TSF.

**Table 2: Affected Population and Food Requirement by Region**

<b>Affected population and Food requirement by region from Sep to Dec 2008</b>							
<b>Region</b>	<b>Relief beneficiaries</b>		<b>Total Food requirement (Sep -Dec) MT</b>				
	<b>Sept. to Nov.</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>Cereal</b>	<b>Oil</b>	<b>Pulse</b>	<b>B. food</b>	<b>Total</b>
Tigray	601,435	0	27,065	812	2,706	2,842	33,425
Amhara	814,572	748,079	47,877	1,436	4,788	5,027	59,128
Oromiya	1,521,590	1,521,590	91,295	2,739	9,130	9,586	112,750
Somali	1,881,495	1,881,495	112,890	3,387	11,289	11,853	139,419
SNNPR	1,485,396	1,485,396	89,124	2,674	8,912	9,358	110,068
Gambella	77,025	0	3,466	104	347	364	4,281
B. Gumuz	10,700	0	482	14	48	51	595
Harari	3,200	0	144	4	14	15	178
Dire Dawa	25,687	25,687	1,541	46	154	162	1,903
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,421,100</b>	<b>5,662,247</b>	<b>373,883</b>	<b>11,216</b>	<b>37,388</b>	<b>39,258</b>	<b>461,746</b>

*NB: The needs in Afar Region are expected to be addressed through PSNP.*

## 2.2. Revised Emergency Water and Sanitation Requirement

The June 2008 Humanitarian Requirement document requested US\$ 6.6 million to address water and sanitation needs of 650,000 beneficiaries in the country revising estimates in April. The extended dry season created acute water shortages as groundwater tables and surface sources including rivers, streams, *birkads* and ponds were not adequately recharged. Flood and Acute Watery Diarrhoea have been anticipated to affect Gambella, Amhara, Afar, SNNPR, Tigray and few localities in other regions as indicated in the table.

Currently, except in Somali, *belg* benefiting lowlands of Oromiya, Afar and pocket areas in Eastern Tigray, the performance of the rains in most parts of the country has improved. The rains however have lead to occurrence of other emergencies including the spread of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and flooding. AWD is reported from Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR and Afar regions. In addition, floods have affected many woredas in Gambella Region in early September and it is anticipated in Somali Region.

As a result US\$ 2,900,000 million is required to address water and sanitation needs of approximately 800,000 beneficiaries for the coming three months. Expected emergencies, response strategies and resource requirement for anticipated emergencies are indicated in the table below based on the prevailing situation on the ground and information received from respective Regional Water Bureaus.

**Table 3: Revised Emergency Water and Sanitation Requirement**

Type of hazards	Response strategies	Implementing Regions	Requirement in USD
<b>AWD</b>	Water source disinfection, provision of household water treatment chemicals, sanitation and hygiene training and education	Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, SNNPR and Afar	1,450,000
<b>Drought</b>	Water trucking, maintenances and rehabilitation of defunct water supply schemes, construction of new water supply schemes.	Somali, Oromiya, Afar and Tigray	1,305,000
<b>Flood</b>	Distribution of household level water treatment chemicals, disinfection of water sources, undertaking of flood mitigation works such as strengthening of dikes, maintenance of damaged water supply schemes, etc.	Somali and Gambella	145,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>

### 2.3. Revised Emergency Health and Nutrition Requirement

The prolonged dry season resulted in poor crop production contributing to low food availability at household levels and in markets, leading to rising levels of acute malnutrition. Although the performance of the rains in the last two months has improved, preparation for management of drought related health and nutrition emergencies including severe and moderate acute malnutrition and support to pregnant and lactating mothers is imperative in identified hotspot woredas of SNNPR, Oromiya, Amhara, Afar, Tigray, Somali, Beneshagul Gumuz, Gambella, Dire Dawa and Harari regions. Furthermore, it is expected that communicable diseases outbreaks will occur in drought affected woredas resulting in depletion of drugs and other supplies from routine health service delivery.

To address health and nutrition emergencies in identified hotspot woredas focusing on management of drought consequences including severe acute malnutrition and its complications, moderate malnutrition and support for lactating and pregnant women, a total of **US\$ 26,169,969** is required for a three month period (October to December 2008). The requirement will be evaluated through the process and will be updated if conditions are deteriorating. The requirement identified for the 29 hotspot woredas by the Somali Region Special Committee is included in the total estimate.

The specific objectives of response include: providing therapeutic feeding for 84,200 severely malnourished children a month in the drought affected regions; ensure the operation of 38 mobile health teams equipped with drug and medical supplies to support the health service delivery and strengthening the surveillance; improve the capacity to manage 33,700 people likely to be affected by diarrheal diseases; monitor and supervise humanitarian response on Emergency Health and Nutrition in identified woredas; improve woreda and zonal level coordination of response and avail necessary drugs and supplies. The identified interventions are:

*Therapeutic Feeding:* The management of severe acute malnutrition will be provided at Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and Stabilization Centers levels in accordance with the national protocol developed for the management of severe acute malnutrition. The health extension workers will play a major role of early identification and out-patient treatment of severe acute malnutrition cases at community level; while complicated cases will be admitted and treated in existing health facilities.

*Supplementary Food:* Provision of supplementary food targets children with moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition cases discharged from OTPs to reduce new admission cases and reduce relapse of treated cases. Pregnant and nursing women will also be addressed through the provision of blanket supplementary food or through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme, where operational. The intervention is expected to be implemented by WFP and DMFSS of MoARD in collaboration with UNICEF, NGOs and FMOH.

*Measles Vaccination:* Drought is an aggravating factor for measles epidemic outbreak contributing to increased morbidity and mortality. Consequently measles vaccination campaign was conducted in many regions. In addition, FMOH supported by UNICEF and

WHO, is working to continue the national plan for mass vaccination. The cost required for the vaccination programme is not indicated in this plan.

*Surveillance:* In order to closely monitor the nutrition situation and disease trends particularly diarrheal diseases, malaria, measles, meningitis, polio, community-based staff will be trained on nutrition issues and referral system.

*Capacity Building:* In order to ensure the quality of medical and nutritional care services for beneficiaries, the planned intervention will focus on availing trained human resources, improving logistical constraints and supervision.

*Health Requirements:* Diarrhea and malaria are among the communicable diseases that pose challenge in the sector. Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak has been reported in Tigray, Oromiya, Afar, Amhara and SNNPR. Assistance is required to address the disease including Case Treatment Kits, operational cost, surveillance, monitoring, evaluation and provision of technical assistance as well as training of health workers. Antibiotics, IV fluids and ORS have been secured for the response. Meanwhile, malaria Prevention and Control interventions will be handled through the regular program. Furthermore, training of health workers is vital to ensure enhanced health interventions.

*Flood in Gambella:* In early September flooding and hailstorm has affected an estimated 90,000 people in 11 woredas of Gambella Region, of which 35,000 have been displaced from their homes. There is a need to address the identified health and nutrition requirements.

**Table 4: Revised Emergency Health and Nutrition Requirement**

<b>Intervention Area</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Available Resource</b>	<b>Net Requirement (USD)</b>
<b>Nutrition</b>				
Severe Acute Malnutrition Management training	84,200	48,400	---	48,400
Therapeutic Foods, drugs and supplies		19,721,313	----	19,721,313
Monitoring and evaluation		80,000	----	80,000
Screening for therapeutic feeding and TSF response		316,800	---	316,800
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>20,166,513</b>	<b>----</b>	<b>20,166,513</b>
<b>Health</b>				
Support 38 Mobile health Team			----	
Operational cost for 38 Mobile Health Teams		755,160	----	755,160
Drugs and supplies for 38 Mobile Health Teams/emergency drug kits		389,120	----	389,120
AWD response, Hygiene & Sanitation	33,700	968,714	103,751	864,963
<b>Flood response in Gambella</b>		<b>231,791</b>	<b>93,176</b>	<b>138,615</b>

<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>2,344,785</b>	<b>196,927</b>	<b>2,147,858</b>
<b>Special support for the Somali region identified woredas**</b>				
Human resource and Logistics support		2,494,170	-----	2,494,170
Routine health delivery support		1,361,428	-----	1,361,428
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3,855,598</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>3,855,598</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>26,366,896</b>	<b>196,927</b>	<b>26,169,969</b>

\*\* This requirement includes the needs developed by the Somali Region Special Committee in August 2008.

## 2.4 Revised Emergency Agriculture and Livestock Requirement

The emergency agricultural response made to date by government and humanitarian partners to the 2008 emergency agricultural requirements have assisted in minimizing the impacts of disasters caused by erratic rains in 2007 and failure of 2008 *belg* rains in some parts of the country. The government and different agencies including FAO, CARE, Save the Children-US, GOAL, Christian Aid, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services and GTZ were involved in the implementation of different prioritized agricultural interventions such as animal health activities, emergency seed provision, animal feed supply and facilitation of commercial de-stocking.

In areas where the 2008 *belg* (February–May) rains failed or were poor, Government, FAO and NGOs provided emergency seeds, including *teff*, haricot bean, wheat, chickpeas, lentils and sweet potato cuttings for 2008 *meher* season planting in *belg* benefiting areas of Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR.

Nevertheless, the situation for agriculture and livestock sector remains critical and gaps continue to exist in all regions. In Somali Region, poor performance of the 2007 *deyr* and the 2008 *gu* (March - May) rains have resulted critical shortage of pasture and water particularly in the southern zones. In Tigray, failure of *belg* rains and delayed and erratic nature of 2008 *meher* (June to September) rains resulted in critical shortage of pasture and water in some parts of the region. In addition, the recent flood in 11 woredas of Gambella Region that affected 90,000 people also caused significant damages to crop fields (8,778 ha), livestock and properties.

A total of **US\$ 10,721,913** is required to implement emergency agricultural requirements for the coming three months - October to December 2008. Priority should be granted for the emergency seed requirement to start implantation within one month.

**Table 5: Summary of Emergency Agricultural Requirement as of October, 2008**

Intervention type	Number of beneficiaries			Requirement USD
	woredas	HHs	Animals (no)/ Areas (ha)	
Animal health service	161		2,563,439	1,186,862
Commercial De-stocking/ slaughter de-stocking	4 woredas for com. De-stocking and 8 zones for slaughter de-stocking and		1,420,349	1,920,568
Animal feed	36		98,855	6,773,622
Provision of emergency seeds	29	45,085	13,218	346,987
Operational cost				493,874
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>10,721,913</b>

*Animal health Intervention:* The physical condition of livestock in most drought affected areas is weak and continues to deteriorate. This situation will be further aggravated by opportunistic and/or drought induced livestock diseases. The main objective of animal health intervention is to prevent/minimize the effects of drought induced livestock diseases through the provision of vaccines or treatments before the animals' physical condition deteriorates or is severely affected. A total number of 2,563,439 animals are targeted for vaccine and treatments as of October 2008 and the fund required for the implementation of the plan is estimated at US\$ 1,186,862 (see Annex I for detail).

*Commercial and Slaughter De-stocking in Somali Region:* Dependent on the performance of the rains, commercial and slaughter de-stocking intervention is planned in some drought affected areas of Somali Region to convert livestock assets into cash to increase the income for drought affected pastoralists. Slaughter de-stocking helps pastoralists to convert some of their weak animals into cash. It is also planned to reduce the pressure on natural resources (pasture and water) particularly in *birkad* dependent areas in order to increase and/or save water availability for breeding stock and reduce the high cost for water trucking. Slaughter de-stocking also serves as direct sources of food for drought-affected families. Therefore, for this particular intervention, a total of 1,420,349 animals are targeted and US\$ 1,920,568 is required to implementation the plan (see Annex II for detail).

*Animal Feed:* The main purpose of provision of survival feeding is to protect core breeding stock and to minimize the effects of drought on the livelihoods of pastoralists. It is planned to be undertaken in severely affected areas of Somali, Afar, Oromiya and Tigray regions. A total of US\$ 6,773,622 is required to implement the plan for the targeted 58,855 cattle (see Annex III for detail).

*Emergency Seed and Farm Tools Requirement:* Emergency seed and farm tools intervention is planned for flood affected woredas in Gambella Region and Southern Somali Region. In Gambella, the plan is to help flood affected community and compensate crop fields damaged by flood and windstorms. The emergency seeds required are local varieties of maize and sorghum. The planting time will be October and November 2008 following flood recession under the residual moistures. In Somali Region, the seeds will be planted in the coming short rainy season (Oct/Dec, 2008). The type of emergency seeds required is wheat and maize. The fund required for this particular intervention is estimated at US\$ 403,271 (see Annex IV for detail).

### **III. COORDINATION MECHANISM**

The National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDPPC), being the highest body in the humanitarian arena, will provide guidance and oversee coordination of agreed tasks. The overall leadership for humanitarian response will be that of the Government at all levels: federal, regional, zonal and woreda, with the participation of relevant partners: donors, UN agencies, NGOs and communities at large.

Based on the recommendations of the Business Process Reengineering the Disaster Preventions and Preparedness Agency and the Food Security Bureau have been merged within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD). Led by a state minister reporting directly to the Deputy Prime Minister, a Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) with two wings of Early Warning and Response Department (EWRD) and Food Security Department has been established to forecast risks, alert the public and provide relief as well as coordinate humanitarian response. In the Regions the coordination mechanisms will be further strengthened at all levels.

A Special Committee, composed of concerned Government bodies, representatives of donors, UN agencies and NGOs for the coordination of humanitarian operations in Somali Region was established. In addition, a special logistics arrangement (hub and spokes' system) has been approved with implementation to begin immediately in coordination with the Early Warning and Response Department of the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector. The system plans will setup two logistics hubs in Degehabur and Gode, assess Kebridehar as a third one and includes a secondary transportation system. WFP, in collaboration with the relevant federal and regional authorities, will coordinate storage, transportation and distribution of relief food in the region.

The sectoral taskforces led by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will, on their part, be responsible to coordinate, monitor and report on emergency response interventions in their respective sectors, in partnership with relevant UN agencies, NGOs and Donors.

The FMoH has been mandated to take the lead in implementation and coordination of nutrition activities. The federal Emergency Health and Nutrition Taskforce (EHNTF) and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) of EWRD will provide technical assistance to the Ministry and will ensure linkages to regional taskforces. NGOs and UN

partner agencies will work in close coordination with the FMoH to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote the flow of information between agencies.

The Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team comprising of WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNFPA, OCHA and NGO representatives from OXFAM GB, CARE and Save the Children UK will continue working with the Government in the coordination of humanitarian response. The respective UN Cluster Leads will continue to provide support to strengthen Government-led Sectoral Taskforces at the federal and regional levels.

Under the leadership of MoARD, with active participation of line ministries at federal and regional levels supported by donors, UN agencies and NGO partners, a scenario building exercise aimed at enhancing disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness for 2009 will be conducted during the course of December 2008.

Effective coordination among Government, UN agencies, NGOs and Donors is crucial to ensure proper implementation of the new approach and strategies introduced by the Government in addressing humanitarian needs.

**ANNEXES:**

**Annex I: Emergency Animal Health Requirements by Region**

Region	Number of targeted		Fund Requirement, USD			Total
	Woredas	Livestock	Drugs	Vaccines	Equipments	
Afar	9	9027	32678			32,678
Amhara	41	733,728	439,086			439,086
Oromiya	20	82,700	59,586	12,850		72,436
SNNPR	41	1,058,530	30,154	39,933	8,098	78,185
Somali*	39	383,973	23,200	5,800	0	29000
Gambella	11	295,481	100,005	7,510	4,572	112087
Operational costs						423,390**
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2563439</b>	<b>684709</b>	<b>66,093</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>1186862</b>

Note : \* Vet drugs and vaccines are for Fik, Warder and Degehabur zones.

\*\* Operational cost include US\$ 156,028 from June 2008 humanitarian document and the request from Somali Region i.e. US\$ 267,370.

**Annex II: Commercial and Slaughter De-stocking in Somali Region**

Region	Number of Zones/woredas	Number of targeted animals	Fund Requirement (USD)
Commercial de-stocking	4 woredas/sites	1,312,827	20,000
Slaughter de-stocking	8 zones	107,522	1,900,568
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,420,349</b>	<b>1,920,568</b>

**Annex III: Emergency Livestock Feed Requirement by Region**

Region	Number of woredas	Number of targeted cattle	Fund Requirement (USD)
<b>Tigray</b>	3	19,773	870,012
<b>Somali</b>	20	39,082	4,103,610
<b>Afar</b>	6	20,000	900,000
<b>Oromiya (Guji &amp; Borena)</b>	7	20,000	900,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>98,855</b>	<b>6,773,622</b>

***Annex IV: Emergency seed and Farm Tools Requirement by Region***

Regions	Number of woredas	HHs	Area to be covered	Seed Requirement (Tones)	Farm Tools (No.)	Fund requirement (USD)			
						Seed	Farm tools	Operational cost	Total
Gambella	11	18,445	8,778	220	14,536	217,125	59,942	56,504	333,571
Somali	9	26,640	4,440	136	-	69,700		13,980	69,700
Total	29	45,085	13,218	356	14,536	286,825	59942	70484	403,271