

HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS - 2009



Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Document

**January 30, 2009
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia**

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ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
<i>Belg</i>	Short rain season from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
BSF	Blended Supplementary Food	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	Region	The higher administrative structure, embracing zones and woredas
CFR	Case Fatality Rate	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
COOPI	Cooperazione International	RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
CTC	Community Therapeutic Centre	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
<i>Deyr</i>	Short rain season from October to December (in Somali Region)	SDMT	Strategic Disaster Management Team
DMFSS	Disaster Management and Food Security Sector	SFC	Supplementary Feeding Center
EFSR	Emergency Food Security Reserve	SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Region
EHNTF	Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force		
EHK	Emergency Health Kit	TFU	Targeted Feeding Unit
EMWAT		UN	United Nations
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EOS/TSF	Extended Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Feeding	USD	United States Dollar
EWS	Early Warning System	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
EWRD	Early Warning and Response Department	WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
FDPs	Food Distribution Points	WFP	World Food Programme
F/MoH	Federal/Ministry of Health	WHO	World Health Organization (WHO)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	<i>Woreda</i>	Administrative/geographic unit, equivalent to district
<i>Gu</i>	Main rain season from March to June (in Somali Region)		
HEA	Household Economy Approach		
HNEs	Health and Nutrition Emergencies		
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund		
IC	Information Centre		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		
ITNs	Insecticide-treated Nets		
Kirmet			
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition		
M/BoARD	Ministry/Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development		
<i>Meher</i>	Long and heavy rain season usually from June to September (in highland and mid-land areas)		
MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams		
MT	Metric Tonnes		
NDPPC	National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarizes emergency food and non-food requirements in 2009 identified by the multi-agency assessment conducted during November/December 2008. The effects of food insecurity caused by poor performance of seasonal rains, poor crop production coupled with the soaring cereal prices posed several humanitarian challenges to the lives and livelihoods of many in some areas in eastern half of the country. A total of 4.9 million beneficiaries are identified to require emergency assistance in 2009. Favourable food security prospects are, however, expected in the western *meher* crop producing areas.

The total net emergency requirement including food needs for the year and non-food needs for the first six months of 2009 amounts to USD 454,396,769. The net food requirement stands at 450,611 MT, amounting to USD 389,327,904. In addition, an estimated 1.2 million beneficiaries will be reached with a net 30,327 MT of supplementary food that amounts USD 26,202,528. A total of USD 38,866,337 is requested to respond to non-food needs of identified beneficiaries in the health and nutrition, water and sanitation and agriculture and livestock sectors.

As the year progresses, any other unanticipated emergencies will be addressed through flash appeals or contingency plans as appropriate. The overall federal and regional humanitarian coordination will be undertaken by Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD).

Table 1: Summary of Humanitarian Requirements (in USD)

Sector	Total Requirement	Available Resources	Net Requirement
General Ration: Gross: 591,503 MT (478,950 MT cereals; 14,368 MT oil; 47,895 MT pulse; 50,290 MT blended food) Net: 450,611 MT	511,058,592	121,730,688	389,327,904
Supplementary food for EOS/TSF: Gross: 59,127 MT (53,065 MT blended food, and 6,062 MT oil) Net: 30,327 MT	51,085,728	24,883,200	26,202,528
Food sub-total	562,144,320	146,613,888	415,530,432
Health and Nutrition	24,173,823	1,009,434	23,164,389
Water and Sanitation	6,169,213	-	6,169,213
Agriculture and Livestock	9,532,735	-	9,532,735
Non-food sub-total	39,875,771	1,009,434	38,866,337
GRAND TOTAL	602,020,091	147,623,322	454,396,769

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The poor performance of seasonal rains, poor crop production coupled with increases in the price of staple food commodities led to a deterioration of the food security situation, particularly in some of the eastern half of the country in 2008. The health and nutrition status of vulnerable households was also exacerbated by food insecurity. In order to alleviate the suffering of people affected by the crisis, the Government, with the support of its partners continually reviewed beneficiary figure from 2.2 million to 6.4 million and necessitated additional resources. The Revised Humanitarian Requirements Document noted that an estimated 84,200 children will require emergency nutritional interventions. Additionally, Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) continued to be a challenge and a total of 3,941 cases from 55 woredas in six regions and Addis Ababa Municipality was reported during the year. Shortage of water and pasture affected livestock condition and productivity. However, the capacity of Government and humanitarian partners to effectively respond to the crisis was impeded by shortages of emergency resources.

Humanitarian challenges are anticipated to continue in 2009. The projection of humanitarian requirements for food and non-foods is based on analysis of the findings of the Government-led multi-agency seasonal assessment. The primary purpose of the seasonal assessment, conducted between the 17th November and 8th December 2008, was to review the overall humanitarian situation in each region of the country. In light of the Government's new strategy to shift from a more food-focused response mechanism to all hazard early warning and Response system, a multi-disciplinary team was deployed in the affected areas to identify emergency food and non-food requirements including Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Agriculture and Livestock. Assessment teams, composed of government and its humanitarian partners, evaluated the weather conditions, crop production prospects, livelihood and market situation as well as pasture and water conditions in order to identify needs and estimate humanitarian requirements outlined in this document. As a result an estimated 4.9 million people likely to require humanitarian assistance in the coming six months.

Major findings of the multi-stakeholder seasonal assessment indicate favourable food security prospects in the western *meher* crop producing areas. However, people living in some areas of the eastern half of the country are expected to face food deficits and, consequently, will require external assistance until the *belg* harvest in June/July 2009. In these areas, the *meher* production is below average due to the poor performance or total failure of the *belg* (March to May) season that affected land preparation and the planting of long cycle *meher* crops. The high yielding long cycle crops, planted during the *belg* season in these parts, were replaced by lower yielding short cycle crops and varieties, following the poor performance of *belg* rains. The performance of the planted short cycle crops are reported to be below average, particularly in the lowlands, due to the late onset of the *kiremt* rains (June to September) and consecutive dry spells. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of the northeast, the south and the southeast are also expected to face notable food and income deficits in 2009.

According to the findings, food security situation in most parts of the country including Eastern, Southern, South-eastern and some areas in Central zones of Tigray, lowlands of North Shewa, Oromiya, South Wello and North Wello and Waghamara zones of Amhara, in the low land areas of East and West Hararghe, Bale, Arsi, West Arsi and North Shewa of Oromiya and Dire Dawa Regions, has deteriorated due to the poor performance of the *belg* and *meher* seasons, increase of food prices, low demand for agricultural labour, reduction of livestock prices and deteriorating

physical condition of livestock. Water and pasture shortages will continue to be serious problems in many areas of Shinille and Jijiga and some pocket areas of Korahe and Warder zones in Somali Region, particularly during the first two months of the *jilal* (dry) season.

In addition, in Afar Region the overall crop production prospects for the year is not promising, with the exception of areas that benefit from irrigation. Internal conflicts over scarce resources in parts of Assosa and Kemashi zones of Beneshangul Gumuz have inhibited normal agricultural activities. Due to significant harvest loss by floods along the banks of the major rivers, localized wind and hailstorms, some communities in parts of Gambella Region are likely to encounter food shortages in 2009. Meanwhile, in SNNPR, as a result of improved crop production, the food security situation is expected to be better than last year, apart from coffee-producing areas that continued to be affected by the effects of the 2008 poor *belg* rains, pastoral areas of South Omo and flood affected areas of Shashego. Due to maximized income from crop and livestock sales, most households in Hareri Region were able to increase their income and food purchases to fill food gap without requiring external assistance.

2. REVIEW OF THE 2008 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

2.1. Relief Response to the 2008 Humanitarian Food Requirements

In 2008, the total failure of *belg* rains in most parts of the country and the absence of the short rainy season that usually occurs between October and December in the Somali Region and SNNPR compounded by high food prices contributed to a significant increase of emergency caseloads: from 2.2 million in April to 4.6 in June and 6.4 in September. Food insecurity affected most parts of Somali region, central and southern part of SNNPR, West Arsi, Bale, East and West Hararghe zones in Oromiya Region and Southern Tigray.

Food insecurity was further aggravated by the shortage of food resources available in-country, largely due to the depletion of the National Food Security Reserve stock, which limited the possibility to access loans from the Reserve. As a result of the considerable and persistent shortfalls of food aid, the standard ration rates were reduced by one third from July onwards. 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 3.0 Kg. In some months some commodities were not available at all and were therefore excluded from the food basket. The available resources were allocated to the neediest woredas on a priority basis.

The total relief food requirements for 2008, January to December, stood at 845,296 MT: 684,450 MT cereals; 20,534 MT Oil; 68,445 MT pulse and 71,867 MT blended food. Out of this, approximately 508,657 MT (See Annex I), valued at approximately USD 439,479,650, was secured from different donors during the year, with an estimated 40 percent shortfall. With the use of some carry over stocks from 2007 with DMFSS, the amount of the food dispatched by the government and humanitarian agencies throughout the year stood at 523,096 MT, covering 62% of the national requirement. Out of the dispatched amount, 3,470 MT of food was distributed to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somali, Oromiya, SNNP and Afar regions that were affected due to drought, flood and conflict. A considerable amount of non-food items (NFIs) was also distributed to the beneficiaries.

To reinforce the food delivery system in Somali Region a special joint WFP/DMFSS logistics arrangement was put in place. As of early October 2008, WFP in collaboration with DMFSS and the Somali Regional State established hubs in Dire Dawa, Gode and Degehabur and additional spokes in a number of locations closer to the Food Distribution Points (FDPs) as well as a secondary transportation system in order to ensure timely delivery of relief food to distribution points in all zones, except Afder and Liben which DMFSS continued to serve. The system has contributed in expediting delivery and enhancing regional capacity. WFP launched a special operation with an estimated cost of USD 5.1 million in order to rehabilitate the warehouses, set-up of extra office accommodation, staffing and IT infrastructure. The new logistics arrangement has improved dispatch and delivery of food aid and monitoring of distribution.

However, the 2008 overall humanitarian operation faced several challenges, mainly due to limited response by the international community. The amount of food resources obtained could not cover the nationwide emergency food requirements.

Table 2: Relief Beneficiaries and Food Requirement and Distribution in 2008

Description	Jan-Mar	April-June	July-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec
Beneficiary (quarterly average, in million)	0.61	3.0	5.2	6.4	3.8
Requirement (MT)	33,901	166,725	288,990	355,680	845,296
Dispatched/Distributed (MT)	33,901	120,615	116,660	251,920	523,096
Coverage (percent)	100	72	40	71	62

On the other hand, the Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Food Programme (EOS/TSF) partners agreed to focus TSF resources on 163 most food insecure woredas in seven regions due to resource constraints faced in early 2008. As the situation deteriorated during the year, WFP recognized the need for *ad hoc* responses in addition to the regular TSF intervention in the 163 woredas in order to address the rising rates of malnutrition and emergency needs. Consequently, *ad hoc* screenings were conducted, and, as a result, 24,627 beneficiaries in Oromiya and Amhara received a 3-month TSF food ration.

TSF food commodity was dispatched to Degehamedow, Aware, Kebribeyah, Warder, Gunagado, Sagag, Gerbo, Shekosh and Degehabour woredas in the Somali region. A total of 54,147 beneficiaries received assistance under the ‘TSF/Relief Hybrid’ operation.

Resource shortages led to the reduction of ration sizes by 50 percent for second round distributions conducted in October/November 2008. In addition, the capacity of factories to produce fortified blended food – locally as well as internationally – was stretched with delays in production. Consequently, the program was able to distribute 69 percent of the food requirements initially projected in the Humanitarian Requirements plan to 1,039,076 beneficiaries through regular and hybrid TSF interventions.

2.2. Health and Nutrition

During the course of 2008, the combined impact of the drought and high food prices had a significant impact on the health and nutrition status of vulnerable groups living in drought-affected areas of Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, Afar and Tigray Regions. The impacts were most clearly manifested in the deterioration of health and increased prevalence of malnutrition, particularly among children under the age of five. In addition, outbreaks of diseases such as Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), measles, meningitis and various health risks associated with flooding in different parts of the country were encountered.

A total of USD 91,711,270 was mobilized in order to facilitate timely and appropriate response to the range of health and nutrition needs of 2008. A total of 96,430 children (with 47 percent reporting rate) were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes from January to October 2008. Government and humanitarian partners, with the support of international donors, increased the number of Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) from 200 to 1,200 during the course of the year in order to ensure that children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) had access to life-saving treatment. Emergency interventions were successful with 1% mortality rate, which is below the national and Sphere standards. Health extension workers have played major role in increasing coverage of treatment for SAM up to kebele levels particularly in 100 drought affected woredas of SNNP and Oromiya regions. Additionally, more than 4,000 MT of RUTF was utilized to treat severely malnourished children in affected regions. Vitamin A Supplementation inline with malnutrition screening for SFCs referral continued in 2008.

In addition to the challenges to health posed by malnutrition, an outbreak of AWD in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali, Afar and Tigray regions and Addis Ababa city administration were recorded. A total of 3,941 cases and 25 deaths (0.6% CFR) were reported from 55 woredas. Government and humanitarian partners moved quickly to respond to reports of AWD and the epidemic was brought under control by the end of 2008. There is still a felt need for vigilance in the coming months to prevent a further outbreak of the disease. Heavy rainfall in parts of Gambella, Somali and SNNP Regions led to the flooding of a number of major rivers during the latter part of 2008 and created conditions for the transmission of water-borne diseases. FMOH coordinated and mobilized resources from partners including provision of emergency drug kits to RHB and technical support in capacity building.

A total of 5,024 measles cases with 55 deaths in 55 woredas of six regions and two City Administrations were addressed during the year. Measles follow up and supplementation campaign has been conducted phase by phase from February to December 2008 targeting 11 million children between the age of six to 59 months in all the regions except Afar Region and East and West Hararghe zones of Oromiya Region.

In 2008, emergency funds supported the activities of 20 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams that provided integrated high impact child health, nutrition and WASH services in drought affected areas in Somali Region. The teams also made 188,344 outpatient consultations in 2008 of which 68,594 (36.4%) were for children under five. Additionally, nine NGO MHNTs have been supported with training and health commodities starting from September 2008.

2.3. Water and Environmental Sanitation

The year 2008 has been marked by extended drought condition in most lowland areas of the country leading to acute water shortage in some parts of the country as well as outbreak of AWD in above stated six regions and Addis Ababa City Administration. Flood affected Gambella and Somali Regions. Nonetheless, the *meher* rains and the unseasonal rains in October 2008 have served to recharge groundwater tables and surface water sources including rivers, streams, *birkas* and ponds in some parts of the country.

The humanitarian requirement for WES sector in the year was intended to address approximately 2.5 million people including safety net beneficiaries through improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. A total of USD 12,860,148 was required to respond to the needs in the sector.

The response was geared towards water trucking interventions and the rehabilitation and maintenance of non-functional water schemes in drought-affected villages. In addition, considerable life-saving emergency WES interventions were undertaken including the provision of water purification chemicals, on-site water treatment with EMWAT Kits, sanitation and hygiene promotional materials in areas affected by AWD and flooding.

The Government and its humanitarian partners assisted more than 2.5 million people through different water supply interventions and approximately 3 million people have been provided with sanitation and hygiene services as well as educational messages. A significant increase in the coverage of sanitation and hygiene education interventions have been achieved through an intensive mass hygiene education programs mainly in AWD-affected communities in Oromiya, SNNP, Amhara, Afar and Tigray Regions. As a result, the threat of AWD transmission and infection was minimized and lives of many people were saved.

Concurrently, USD 21,406,817 was secured in response to the 2008 WES sectoral requirements. Donors including CERF, HRF and USAID provided generous contributions to the requested. (See Annex II for detail)

The capacity of the sector was strengthened to address emergency requirements with support from the cluster lead (UNICEF) through recruitment and deployment of WES professionals and consultants to the Water Bureaus in Amhara, Oromiya and Somali Regions. The involvement of participation of NGOs was also strengthened in emergency response mechanisms. In addition, enhanced interventions including community engagement and education for AWD, emergency water treatment (EMWAT) kits and water purification chemicals were introduced in collaboration with NGOs. However, the taskforces faced challenges in the area of sharing information between partners in a timely and sufficient manner and efforts need to be undertaken to scale up direct response, coordination and monitoring and evaluation systems.

2.4. Agriculture and Livestock

A review of the 2008 emergency response in the agriculture sector indicates that despite late and inadequate response in some instances, interventions were undertaken in areas of seed and animal feed supplies, provision of livestock health services and facilitation of livestock de-stocking in the drought affected areas of Oromiya, SNNP, Amhara, Tigray, Afar and Somali regions. Interventions undertaken by the Government and humanitarian partners significantly contributed to the recovery of livelihoods of the affected populations.

Emergency Seed Intervention: Weather variability induced seed shortage was one of the major problems encountered in the year. To address the shortfall, seeds of different crops as well as sweet potato cuttings were distributed to affected farmers in selected areas of Oromiya, Amhara, SNNP, Tigray, Somali and Afar regions. Government collaborated with FAO, CARE GOAL, CA, CRS, WV, GTZ, UNDP, CDI, LDPA, CHF international, EOC and EECMY-NCES in the implementation of the seed intervention plan.

In response to the emergency, the Government contributed USD1.2 million, while a total of USD 20,031,410 was provided by donors. (See Annex III for detail)

Emergency Animal Feed Supply: To address the shortage of feed generated by the cumulative impacts of the poor performance of the rainy seasons in 2007/2008 in some parts of Borena, Guji, and East Shoa zones of Oromiya, and Liben, Fik, and Degehabur zones of Somali, and Rayaazebo, Atsbiwonberta and Hintalo Wajirat of Tigray, a total of 436,124 bales of hay and 25,551qt. concentrate to feed a total of about 69,795 livestock, were distributed by different agencies, including the Government, OPADC/MoARD, FAO, GTZ, COOPI, SC-UK, SC US and CARE during the period 2008 .

Animal health: Interventions during the year focused mainly on enhancing animal health service capacity in Borena zone of Oromiya and Degehabur, Koraha, Fik, Afder, Gode and Liben zones of Somali regions through provision of drugs, vaccines and equipment by FAO, IRC, SC-UK, Mercy Corps, CCM, WV, CARE.

Livestock de-stocking: According to the monitoring data between March and August 2008 a total of 86,200 cattle were commercially de-stocked in Teltele, Dubluk and Harrebeke livestock markets in Borena Zone. Moreover, visits with exporters, to facilitate timely off take of as many livestock as possible from Borena zone, Oromiya Region were organized.

3. THE 2009 FOOD AND NON-FOOD HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Relief Food Needs

3.1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the emergency food intervention is to save lives in crisis situations, protecting livelihood and enhancing resilience to shocks, as well as supporting the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable people.

3.1.2 Requirements

As per the November/December 2008 needs assessment findings, 4,945,425 million people will need food assistance in 2009, of which around 68% are from Somali, SNNP and Amhara regions. The total food aid requirement is estimated at 591,503 MT: Cereals 478,950 MT; Oil 14,368, Pulses 47,895 and Blended Food 50,290 MT (See Table 3 for breakdown). The carry over stock, estimated to be about 16,892 MT and carry over contribution from 2008, arriving in 2009, estimated to be

124,000 MT¹, bring the net requirement to 450, 611 MT, valued at approximately USD 389,327,904. (See Table 3 for breakdown)

The modalities for implementation of relief food operations will consist of a general food distribution provided in exchange of labour, gratuitous distributions to labour-poor and other particularly vulnerable beneficiary households.

Table 3: Affected Population and Food Requirement by Region in 2009

Regions	Beneficiaries	Cereal	Sup. Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Tigray	674,304	101,146	10,620	3,034	10,115	124,915
Amhara	995,095	91,529	9,611	2,746	9,153	113,039
Afar	86,428	7,778	817	233	778	9,606
Oromiya	683839	62,084	6,519	1,863	6,208	76,674
Somali	1,550,143	139,513	14,649	4,185	13,951	172,298
SNNP	881,739	70,251	7,376	2,107	7,025	86,759
Gambella	31,000	2,790	293	84	279	3,446
B.Gumuz	35,233	3,171	333	95	317	3,916
Harari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dire Dawa	7,644	688	72	21	69	850
Total	4,945,425	478,950	50,290	14,368	47,895	591,503

Food Basket and Requirements: Since it is expected that the population in need of assistance will be dependent on relief assistance, a full food basket should be provided to assist in the stabilization of the nutrition situation.

The monthly per capita food ration will be composed of 15 kg cereals, 0.45 kg vegetable oil and 1.5 kg pulses. The planned supplementary ration for “blanket” distributions to particularly vulnerable groups, assumed to be 35% of the needy population, consists of 4.5 kg. The general ration provides around 2,050 kcal/person/day, whilst that of supplementary ration is 570 kcal.

Distributions: Regions prepare food distribution plans by distribution sites based on the assessment results. The distribution plans are submitted to DMFSS for final approval. Resource allocations are decided up on based on such plans and on the amount of food available in the country. Woreda committees composed of community members and local officials manage food distributions to beneficiaries. The Emergency Food Security Reserve (EFSR) will continue to provide loan services when required.

Targeted Supplementary Food (TSF) Programme: The programme provides fortified blended food and fortified vegetable oil to acutely moderately malnourished children under five and pregnant/lactating women identified through the Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) screening. In addition, an ad-hoc emergency response window, that was undertaken in order to address acute moderate malnutrition cases using TSF that were suspended initially in February 2008 due to relatively improved condition. In 2009, WFP will focus TSF resources to the worst affected 166

¹ Contributions are from USA, ECHO, Japan and others.

woredas in seven regions. An estimated 1.2 million beneficiaries will be reached with 59,127 MT of supplementary food in 2009. This consists of 53,065 MT of fortified blended food, 6,062 MT of fortified vegetable oil. The carry over stock, estimated to be 4,400 MT and 24,400 MT carry over contributions from 2008, arriving in 2009, bring the net requirement to 30,327 MT, valued at USD 26,202,528 is required to execute the plan.

3.2. Non-Food Needs

3.2.1 Health and Nutrition

3.2.1.1 Objectives

The overall objectives of the health and nutrition emergency strategy in 2009 are to treat and manage cases of acute malnutrition and minimize the risk of further outbreak of disease epidemics. These objectives will be reached through continued close collaboration between the Government and humanitarian partners and provision of support to the development of emergency response capacity at regional levels.

3.2.1.2 Requirements for Health and Nutrition Emergencies

Government and its humanitarian partners require an estimated USD 24,173,823 to successfully counter the range of health and nutrition threats in the first six months of 2009. The net resource requirement, considering the resources at hand, is USD 23,164,389 and will ensure that the emergency health and nutrition related needs of an estimated 5,844,028 people.

The requirements for emergency health and nutrition needs identify the resources necessary to manage the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children under the age of five and to minimise the risk of disease epidemics among at-risk populations. In addition the resources will be used to strengthen the existing health service delivery system in a number of regions through continued support to the Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs).

Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition: An estimated 34,379 children under the age of five are expected to require treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition. Hotspot areas for malnutrition are located in drought-prone regions including Afar, Amhara, SNNP, Oromiya and Tigray. The gross requirement projected for treatment of SAM cases is estimated to amount USD 8,594,865, of which USD 916,906 is available, bringing the net requirement to USD 7,677,958². In addition, USD 4,267,991 is required for vitamin A supplementation and screening of malnutrition cases for referral to TFU and SFCs.

The modality for the management of SAM will be identical to that adopted during the course of 2008. Health workers at health posts will be supported to manage cases at OTP level while severe cases and malnourished children with additional medical complications will be referred to adjacent

² This projection does not include the resources required to manage cases of moderate malnutrition as it is expected that needs will be addressed via WFP interventions. Furthermore, the projected requirements for management of acute malnutrition do not include Vitamin A and measles vaccination as both are included in the costing for measles outbreak.

health facilities for treatment. Other health-related emergencies will be managed as per the national guidelines and agreed implementation modalities.

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) : Flood and drought coupled with the limited supply of clean, safe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices create conditions favourable for the transmission of AWD. An estimated USD 841,114 will be required to resource the control of a potential AWD outbreak and it will be used to support interventions in six regions reaching an estimated beneficiary population of 142,705. Health partners will focus their interventions in high-risk areas affected by AWD outbreaks in previous years and will concentrate on preparedness activities to prevent and control further outbreaks.

Measles: Low coverage of routine measles immunization, large birth cohort and failed measles vaccination contribute to frequent outbreaks of measles in high-risk areas, including Somali Region, where routine EPI coverage is low. During the course of 2008 an estimated 11 million children between the ages of six to 59 months were targeted for a follow-up supplemental measles immunization campaign carried out in all areas of the country with the exception of Afar and East and West Hararghe zones of Oromiya Region. Government and humanitarian partners aim to maximize the coverage and follow-up supplemental measles immunization campaign in 2009 by addressing 3,509,552 children to ensure that the remaining seven zones in Afar and Oromiya Regions are included in the mass vaccination campaign. Requirements for the measles vaccination campaign amount to some USD 1,938,325 and include the cost of measles vaccines, injection materials, vitamin A as well as associated operational costs.

Meningitis: Ethiopia is located in the ‘meningitis belt’ and is entering into the season that creates conditions favourable for the transmission of the disease. The FMoH will issue a separate flash appeal to raise the resources necessary to combat the risk of an outbreak of meningitis and this document will be circulated to the donor community.

Malaria: There was no major outbreak of malaria during the course of 2008, largely due to the successful control and prevention activities undertaken by the FMoH and partners. Health partners will continue to manage any potential emerging epidemic via the routine programme. However, the FMoH predicts that households in flood-prone woredas in Gambella and Gode Zone in Somali Region are at risk of a potential outbreak of malaria and an estimated USD 5,344,597 will be required to cover the needs of 1,102,152 people.

Floods: Flood emergencies are expected in flood prone areas of the country, including parts of Gambella, SNNP and Somali Regions. To mitigate the potential health risks associated with flooding, the requirement to avail Emergency Health Kits, medical supplies and drugs is included in the general EHK and drug procurement costing.

Support to the Delivery of Health Services: Additional support will be required to ensure the delivery of routine health services in specific regions, including Afar and Somali, where there is currently low coverage of health services and low human resource capacity. Health partners plan to scale-up the number of existing Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNTs) and to mobilise a total of 22 MHNTs to deliver health services in 22 woredas in Afar and Somali Regions. The projected running cost of this operation is USD 666,400. Supply requirements for the MHT are included in the overall EHK cost.

3.2.1.3. Sector Coordination, implementation and monitoring

Implementation Approach and Sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation

The FMoH and Regional Health Bureaus, in conjunction with woreda health officials and health institutions, will take the lead in the implementation of the needs reflected in the humanitarian requirements document. The Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force will continue to provide technical assistance to the FMoH and will support the Ministry to convene forums to facilitate discussion of the progress of the jointly established needs. In addition, the Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force supported by ENCU may establish a special ad hoc group to identify modalities for follow-up and monitoring. Furthermore, monitoring and evaluation of the response is expected to be undertaken at all levels.

Coordination

A comprehensive response to emergency health and nutrition needs will be achieved through the coordinated efforts of the Government and humanitarian partners with the necessary support from the international donor community. Interventions will be coordinated through existing mechanisms including the National and Regional Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force and Health Partner Forum. The Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force, chaired by the FMoH, will be revitalized and will serve as the primary coordination mechanism at federal level. The Regional Health Bureau, in collaboration with the humanitarian partners, will establish similar forums at regional level. Costing for coordination will be reflected throughout.

Strengthening Health and Nutrition Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity

Capacity building activities aimed at strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity at the national, regional and woreda levels will be critical components of the response to emergency health and nutrition related needs. Early detection, reporting and case management are critical entry-points to ensure that needs arising from health and nutrition emergencies are fully addressed in a timely fashion. The primary objective of this component of the 2009 strategy is to improve the existing emergency nutrition system, disease surveillance and case management from health post up to federal level. Proposed activities include; training on emergency response and preparedness, development of guidelines, technical and financial support as well as the provision of communication materials. A total of USD 280,000 is required to execute the activities.

Table 4: Number of Beneficiaries and Requirements for Health and Nutrition

Intervention area	Beneficiary Number	Requirement in USD	Available in USD	Net requirement in USD
Nutrition				
Severe Acute Malnutrition management	34,379	8,594,865	916,907 ³	7,677,958
Vitamin A Supplementation and Screening for referral to TFU and SFCs		4,267,991	0	4,267,991
Health				
Measles	3,509,552	1,938,325	0	1,938,325
Acute Watery Diarrhea and others drug procurement	142,705	709,641	92,527 ⁴	617,114
CTC Material		224,000	0	224,000
Malaria intervention in flood prone areas	1,102,152	5,344,597	0	5,344,597
Support of the Health system focused on emergency prone Areas				
Mobile Health Team mobilization and support to flood affected woredas				
Running cost of 22 mobile Health Team		666,400	0	666,400
Emergency Health Kits and Essential Drug kits ⁵	1,055,240	2,148,004		2,148,004
Support surveillance system and training on case detection and case management		280,000	0	180,000
Total	5,844,028	24,173,823	1,009,434	23,164,389

3.2.2 Water and Environmental Sanitation

3.2.2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the Emergency Water and Environmental Sanitation interventions is to reduce diarrhoea and infectious diseases and avoid conflict among communities due to shortage of adequate water supply for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene activities.

3.2.2.2 Emergency Requirements

Drought related emergencies are expected to persist in parts of SNNP, Amhara, Afar, Somali and in lowland areas of Tigray, Oromiya, Harari and Dire Dawa Administrative Council. Additionally, a significant number of people in the Gambella Region are experiencing water and sanitation

³ USD 92,527 costing drug availed at the FMOH/recent procurement

⁴ USD 916,907 is already availed by partners for implementation.

⁵ EHK: the overall requirement includes needs for the MHNTs and for the emergency response.

problems due to *kiremt* flooding. The situation in Benishangul-Gumuz Region also needs close monitoring.

A total of USD 6.2 million is required to respond to the anticipated water and sanitation hazards expected to threaten an estimated 1.8 million people during the first half of 2009. In addition, the WASH emergency response strategy will preposition essential supplies as part of the preparedness plan to ensure efficient and timely response. (See Annex IV for regional breakdown)

Table 5: Water and Environmental Sanitation Emergency Requirements

Intervention Activities	Required Resources USD	Available Resources USD	Gaps USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	1,279,576.50	-	1,279,576.50
Construction of new water supply schemes	925,381.95	-	925,381.95
Water trucking	662,655.20	-	662,655.20
Water purification and treatment chemicals	1,142,374.80	-	1,142,374.80
Sanitation & Hygiene facilities, material and training	925,381.95	-	925,381.95
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	925,381.95	-	925,381.95
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level),	308,460.65	-	308,460.65
TOTAL	6,169,213		6,169,213

3.2.2.3 Sector Coordination, implementation and monitoring

Strategies: The strategies to be followed for the emergency water supply interventions are divided into two major categories. The first mainly focuses on emergency life saving interventions to be initiated soon as the shock occurs including, supplying of safe drinking water through tankering interventions, provision of adequate family water kits, water purification chemicals, provision of appropriate water containers to prevent and treat diarrhea, shigellosis and other infectious diseases. Beyond the immediate phase, the emergency response will continue to improve water supply for emergency-affected populations, which include the improvement and expansion of safe water systems mainly by rehabilitating and maintaining non functional and existing water schemes; through targeted new source development, provision of water purification and storage materials.

Management and Coordination: At the Federal level, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Health will remain core institutions responsible for management of the planned WASH response program in 2009. The existing Water and Environmental Sanitation Task Force will play an increased, organized and fundamental role in the coordination of WASH response program. In addition, the regional WASH Task Forces will be further strengthened to continue planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of WASH preparedness and response interventions. Due consideration will be given to the establishment of similar regional WASH structures (Task Forces) in regions where these entities are not yet in place. In order to facilitate efficient implementation

and regular exchange of information from the lowest administrative levels, efforts will be made to establish WASH Task Forces at zonal and woreda levels.

Special effort will be made to identify the capacity needs of woredas to enable them to play a leading role in formulating and guiding WASH response programs. Moreover, regular information exchange mechanisms/arrangements among the various levels of Task Forces and other partners will be further strengthened. Regional Water and Health Bureaus will be responsible for the management, coordination, supervision and provision of technical assistance to counterparts at the woreda level as well as back up services to strengthen the implementation of WASH interventions.

While efforts will continue to ensure adherence to the requirement and to maintain effective communications with WASH Task forces at different levels, the available mechanisms that are in place would be used for channeling donor contributions. Implementation of WASH interventions will be closely followed up and regularly reported by WASH task forces at the various levels.

Capacity Building Requirements

The existing WASH disaster management system is not structured to adequately assess and address the full range of hazards, including drought, flood, earthquake, epidemics, population displacement, etc. Efforts should continue to strengthen institutional structures by creating permanent Emergency WASH Preparedness and Response Units both at Federal and Regional levels. In this regard, capacity requirements will be identified to establish and strengthen such offices. Major areas for capacity building for the emergency water interventions will include short term hiring and training of emergency staff and sensitization of communities on water, sanitation and hygiene issues.

In order to increase the logistics management, it is planned to use the emergency warehouse of the FMoWR in Addis Ababa (constructed in 2006) to serve as the central warehouse to store pre-positioned goods. However, further efforts have to be made in warehouse management and mechanisms have to be devised to manage pre-positioned stocks. Replacement of essential emergency water related goods and supplies will be part of this logistics mechanism. Capacity building in this area should be planned for 2009. Transparency, visibility and advocacy for the procedure in order to maintain effective collaboration with the regions will continue to be exercised.

In the assessment, regions expressed their capacity in warehousing, but underlined pressing priority on the need to strengthen the transport capacity. Further, the assessment findings advised to grant priority to preposition emergency items including: emergency water kits; dewatering pumps; generators; hand pumps and accessories; plastic water tankers of 5,000 lt and 10,000 lt capacities; pillow tankers with accessories; water treatment chemicals, water guard, PUR, and water makers.

3.2.3 Agriculture and Livestock

3.2.3.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the 2009 emergency agriculture and recovery response plan is to restore agricultural activities and to protect the livelihoods of at risk households through coordinated and effective implementation of prioritized interventions.

3.2.3.2 Requirements

In 2009, a total of USD 9.5 million is required to address prioritized emergency and recovery requirements in crop and livestock sub-sectors during the first half of 2009 in Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, Afar and Somali regions as indicated below:

Emergency seed intervention: In order to re-establish the farming activities and to enable farmers and agro-pastoralists to pursue crop production in the coming *belg* and *meher* seasons, provision of 38,884 qt. of maize, teff, wheat, barley, sorghum and pulse crop seed to 298,056 affected households to cover 84,705 hectares of land is required. The type of seed required includes hybrid maize and improved and local varieties of open pollinated crops. The total fund required for the emergency seed supply intervention is USD 2,898,484.75 (See Annex V).

Animal health intervention: The provision of veterinary services is vital to protect the key livelihood asset – livestock. Drought and deteriorating livestock condition significantly contributes to increased livestock susceptibility to diseases. Additionally, abnormal movement patterns of livestock increase the spread of infectious trans-boundary animal diseases. Preventive and curative veterinary interventions are, therefore, essential to protect livestock, especially at the onset of the rain.

More than 6,112,100 livestock are targeted for vaccination and treatments against different types of diseases and the budget required for the intervention is estimated to be about USD1.9 (See Annex VI).

Emergency animal feed supply: The survival feeding aims to bridge the gap of livestock feed and will focus on maintaining core cattle breeding stock, rather than feeding all animals. The Livestock Survival Feeding Guideline recommends provision in the ratio of 3kg of hay and 0.5kg of concentrate for mature cattle kept in feeding centres. In addition the survival feeding aims at improving the conditions of recumbent animals, which will enable the owners to move livestock to better grazing areas or take them to the market for sale. A total of USD 3,875,440 is required to implement the plan for the targeted 75,718 livestock (Annex VI).

Table 6: Emergency and Recovery Agricultural Requirements for 2009

Program	Number of beneficiaries		Requirements in USD
	Households	Animals	
Animal health		6,112,142	1,892,198
Animal feed		75,718	3,875,440
Crop seed provision	298,056		2,898,484
Operational cost			866,612
Total			9,532,735

4. OVERALL STRATEGY

4.1. Coordination Mechanism

The National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDPPC), being the highest body in the humanitarian arena, will provide guidance and oversee the 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, 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. Coordination mechanisms will be further strengthened at all levels in the regions.

A Special Committee composed of concerned Government bodies, donors, UN agencies and NGOs will be revitalized to facilitate enhanced coordination of humanitarian operations in Somali Region. In addition, a special logistics arrangement (hubs and spokes system) has been established in Dire Dawa, Degehabur and Gode in coordination with the Early Warning and Response Department of DMFSS. WFP, in collaboration with the relevant federal and regional authorities coordinates storage, transportation and distribution of relief food in the region, except in Afder and Liben zones.

The sectoral taskforces led by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, will be responsible for the coordination, monitoring and reporting 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 the implementation and coordination of health and nutrition activities. The federal Emergency Health and Nutrition Task Force (EHNTF) and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) of EWRD will provide technical assistance to the Ministry and will ensure linkages to regional task forces. 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 Task Forces at the federal and regional levels. Education Cluster will be established and further enhanced in 2009 under the leadership of Ministry of Education and UNICEF to address educational concerns arising during emergencies. The Cluster will identify outstanding requirements in the sector during the year. The Cluster will also be established at regional levels in order to ensure information exchange and timely interventions as and when education related response is justified.

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 and effectively managing risks to avert disasters.

4.2. Direction of Disaster Management

In 2009 and beyond, a more lasting disaster risk management (DRM) approach, rather than short-lived crisis management, will be promoted in line with the Government's current strategy to streamline and reform disaster management task. The approach envisages vulnerability profile based Disaster Management (DM), which targets comprehensive response to potential as well as impeding disasters by addressing all elements of the DM cycle, including hazard assessment and mapping, vulnerability and risk analyses and enhanced preparedness for providing timely and appropriate response, mitigation, recovery and prevention.

Due emphasis will be given to further strengthen hazard monitoring, forecasting, and early warning capabilities. Effective and efficient hazard Early Warning and Response System will be put in place during the year in areas where WoredaNet is fully operational and in two years time where it is not yet fully operational. Early warning information will be prepared in different languages and designed in such a way that it reaches end users within one day in order to assist mitigate adverse impacts of emergencies. Government and Humanitarian partners will continue to monitor Early Warning indicators through the joint working groups to facilitate appropriate response. Vulnerability profiles will be developed for all woredas within five years time.

As part of strengthening preparedness, stand-by capacity will be set-up in strategic locations, which is inline with the overall plan of the Government to decentralize emergency response. The Government, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, will enhance the information management system in such a way that it can track or assess available relief stocks nationwide and know "who has what and where". The findings will increase awareness of available capacities in order to identify gaps and outstanding requirements for timely response.

The overall DRM plan will also articulate the underlying and associated causes and implications of disaster vulnerability in an attempt to help policy makers, planners, practitioners, and communities to design appropriate, targeted risk reduction and awareness, disaster management, and development of programs.

5. Annexes:

Annex I: Food Aid Contributed for the Year 2008 Requirement

Donor	Food Type (MT)				Total
	Cereals	Pulse	Oil	CSB	
USA	201,788	14,389	5,590	28,242	250,009
EC/ECHO	27,966	-	-	-	27,966
UK	16,551			6,766	23,317
UN/CERF	13,705	-	-	-	13,705
Japan	7,077	2,295		4,000	13,372
Canada	6,685				6,685
Australia	6,546	-	-	-	6,546
Eth Red Cross Society	4800	480	144	504	5,928
Italy	4,832				4,832
Multilaterals	4,441	-	230	2,901	7,571
Sweden	3,548	-	230	-	3,778
UN/HRF		-	-	2,127	2,127
Belgium	893			774	1,667
Switzerland	1,317				1,317
Turkey	923	-	-	-	923
NCA	602	60	18	64	744
New Zealand	-	-	-	645	645
OPEC	-	575	-	-	575
Hiwot Berhan Church	315	32	9	33	389
Finland		-	-	500	500
Eth Or. Church	400	0	-	0	400
Private	265	-	-	57	322
Glimer of Hope				273	273
Spain	-	-	211	-	211
FHI	136	0	-	0	136
Egypt	0	0	-	110	110
Netherlands	-	-	57	-	57
Total Carry over (WFP)	64,073	15,116	2,266	1,872	83,327
Advance(WFP)	30960	8240	4342	3832	47,374
Loan(Repayment)WFP		852		3000	3,852

Annex II: Donors Contribution for 2008 WES 2008 Requirements

Donor	Amount(USD)	Imple. Agency	Region
HRF	225,699	CCM	Somali Region , Liben zone, Filtu & Dollo Woredas
HRF	443,725	Islamic Relief	Somali Region Afder zone , Hargele, Charati, Elkare, Guradamole, Goro-baqaqisa woredas
HRF	384,863	IRC	SNNPR
HRF	300,000	OXFAM-GB	Somali Region, Shinile zone ,Aysha woreda
HRF	350,000	Save-UK	Amhara Region Legambo Mehal saint, Ajibar Saint, Gubalfto, Meket and Gidan Weredas
HRF	350,000	Save-UK	Somali region, Kebrebeya, Babile, Gursum, Dihun and Segeg Weredas
HRF	337,742	Samaritanis Purse	Somali, Kebribeya and Shegosh Woredas
HRF	162,085	ACF	Somali Region, Korahe zone, Shilabo woreda
HRF	123,662	ACF	Somali Region warder zone warder woreda
HRF	204,842	COOPI	Oromia region, E/Wellega zone Sasiga woreda
HRF	174,233	GAA	Afar Region , Zone 1,2,3,4 (N.West Dubti &North Elidar, Teru & Awra woredas
CERF	1,500,000	UNICEF	All regions
ADB	250,000	UNICEF	All Regions
Canada	490,000	OXFAM	
CERF	1,156,842	UNICEF	All Regions
ECHO DG	85,493	*IRC	SNNPR
HRF	271,325	CARE	Oromia Region Borena zone, Dillo, Dire, Moyale and yabello woredas
HRF	620,810	CHF	Somali region, Warder zone, Danot, Bokh, Warder and Geladin Woredas
HRF	154,538	Christian Aid	Oromia Region, Borena zone Dire and Miyo woredas
HRF	119,301	COOPI	Somali Region, Liben zone, Hudet, Filtu, Dolo Odo woredas & Oromia Region Guji zone Liben Woreda
HRF	212,000	COOPI	Oromia Region, Guji zone, Liben Wereda and Somali region Liben zone Dolo-Odo, Filtu and Hudet Woredas
HRF	615,100	CRS	Oromia Region, West Hararge Zone Boke and Gemechis Woredas and east Hararge Zone Kersa, Meta and Goro-Gutu Woredas
HRF	393,695	CRS	Somali region Shinile zone Afdem, Dembel, Meiso werdas and Dire Dawa Administration Dire Dawa Woreda
HRF	334,620	Mercy Corps	Somali region, Degahmedo and Gunagodo woredas

Donor	Amount(USD)	Imple. Agency	Region
HRF	231,151	NCA	Somali Region Afder zone West Imi and Elkere woredas
HRF	420,354	OXFAM GB	Afar Region, Kori, Bidu and Elidar woredas
HRF	545,237	PIN	SNNPR Alaba Special woreda
HRF	644,276	PSI	Oromia guji zone Liben Odo Shakiso ,Bore, Gore werdas and SNNPR, Hula, Aleta Wendo(SNNPR)
HRF	500,000	SC-US	Somali region, Moyale and hudet woredas and Oromia region Borena zone Arero, Dhas and Moyale woredas & Guji zone Liben woredas
HRF	596,697	Trocaire	Tigray Region, Eastern zone, Irob, Saesie Taeda Amba and Gulo Mekeda woredas
USAID	1,449,973	CHF	Somali
USAID	800,000	UNICEF	All Regions
USAID	175,000	CISP	Oromia
USAID	628,569	Merlin	Oromia
USAID	4,700,346	Different agencies	
Different donors	1,454,640	UNICEF	
Total	21,406,817		

* The project duration is 10 months starting from Nov.2008 and phase out in August 2009. There fore 10% of the total amount (854,922 from HRF) is considered for 2008 response.

Annex III: Emergency Agricultural and Livestock Response for 2008

Donor	Agency	Sector	Sub Sector	Duration	Location	Amount in USD
ECHO DG	GOAL	Agriculture	Agriculture		Amhara & Oromiya	777,202
HRF	CARE	Agriculture	Livestock	3 months (19 Feb - 19 May)	Oromiya region, Borena zone, Dillo, Dire, Moyale and Yabello Woredas	271,325
HRF	COOPI	Agriculture	Livestock	6 months (1 Marc - 31 Aug) NCE 31 Aug - 15 Oct	Oromiya Region, Guji zone, Liben woreda; Somali Region, Liben Zone, Dolo-Oddo, Filtu and Hudet Woredas	212,000
HRF	CCM	Agriculture	Livestock	6 months (4 May - 4 Nov 08) NCE 4 Nov - 4	Somali Region, Liben Zone, Filtu and Dollo woredas	225,699

				Dec		
HRF	OXFAM (GB)	Agriculture	Livestock	6 months	Somali Ayisha Woreda Shenile Zone	300,000
HRF	SAVE (UK)	Agriculture	Livestock	9 months	Amhara Region, Legambo Mehal Sayint, Ajibar Sayint Gubalafto, Meket and Gidan Woredas	350,000
HRF	Mercy Corps	Agriculture	Livestock	6 month (Aug - Feb 09)	Somali Region - Degahmedo and Gunagado woredas of Degehabour Zone	334,620
HRF	GAA	Agriculture	Livestock	3 months (1 October - 31 December)	Afar region, Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 (N.West Dubti & North Elidar, Terru & Awra Woredas)	348,465
HRF	CRS	Agriculture	Livestock	6 months (18 Sep 08 - 17 Mar 09)	Somali Region, Shinille Zone, Afdem, Dembel, Meiso and Shinille Woredas and Dire Dawa Administration, Dire Dawa Woreda	196,847
HRF	FAO	Agriculture	Livestock	5 months (Oct 08 - Feb 09)	Tigray Region, Atsbi Womberta, Hintalo Wajerat and Raya Azebo woredas	697,873
HRF	COOPI	Agriculture	Livestock	6 months (10 October 08 - 10 Apr 09)	Somali Region, Liben Zone, Hudet, Filtu, Dolo Odo Woredas Oromiya Region, Guji zone, Liben woreda	119,300
HRF	SAVE (UK)	Agriculture	Livestock	8 months	Somali Region Kebrideyah, Babile, Gursum, Dihun, Segag Woredas	350,000
HRF	COOPI	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (10 October 08 - 10 Apr 09)	Somali Region, Liben Zone, Hudet, Filtu, Dolo Odo Woredas Oromiya Region, Guji zone, Liben woreda	119,300
HRF	World Vision	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (5 June - 5 December)	Hadiya (E/Badawacho, W/Badawacho, Shashigo), Durame (Kedida Gamela), Omosheleko (Tinbaro,	700,007

					Hadero), Woilayita (Humbo, Sodo Zuria, Quacha Bira)	
HRF	GOAL (Joint Proposal)	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (5 June - 5 December)	Sidama (Boricha, Awassa.z, Loka- abaya, Shebedino), Wolayita (Damot Fulasa, Damot Gale)	614,015
HRF	FAO (Joint Proposal)	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (5 June - 5 December)	Dawro (Gena bosa, Loma), Gamogofa (Kucha, Mierab Abaya, Kamba), Silte (Sankura, Lanfuro), Wollayta (Kindo KoYiSha)	694,234
HRF	FAO	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (July - December)	Oromiya region, Guji Zone (Liben and Girja Woreda), Arsi: (Merti and Amigna),	400,000
HRF	World Vision	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (July - December)	OroMiya region, W/Arsi zone (Shashemene and Arsi Negelle)	300,080
HRF	CRS	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (July - December)	OroMiya region, E/Hararghe Zone (Kersa, Gorogutu and Meta and Bedeno), W/Arsi zone (Darolebu and Siraro)	550,003
HRF	Christian Aid	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (July - December)	Oromiya region, W/Arsi zone (Shalla), Borena Zone (Miyo and Moyale)	411,155
HRF	CARE	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (July - December)	Oromiya region, E/Hararghe Zone (Kurfa Chelle, Grawa, and Bedeno), W/ Hararghe Zone (Chiro and Gemechis)	549,201
HRF	GOAL	Agriculture	Seed	6 months (3 Sep 08 - 3 Mar 09)	Oromiya region, Borena Zone, Teltelle and Yabello woredas	210,413
USAID	UNFAO	Agriculture	Agriculture	Jul - 31, Dec 2008	Amhara Region, S. Wello, N Wello, Oromia and N. Shewa zones zones	1,000,000
Norway	UNFAO	Agriculture	Agriculture	Jul - 15,	Amhara Region, S.	

				Dec 2008	Wello, N Wello, Oromia and N. Shewa zones zones	785,057
ECHO DG	UNFAO	Agriculture	Agriculture	Oct 2008 - 15, April 2009	Amhara, Oromiya & SNNPR	2,928,258
Germany	MOARD	Agriculture	Agriculture			779,034
CERF	UNFAO	Agriculture	Agriculture	08 April - 04 October, 2008	Gambela Region	1,278,250
Switzerland	ACF	Agriculture	Livestock	September 08- December 09	Somali Region, Koraha Zone-kebridehar Woreda, Warder Zone, Warder Woreda	202,680
HRF	FAO	Agriculture		April- October 04, 2008	Oromia Regon , Borena Zone	699,999
HRF	COOPI	Agriculture		4 months (1 Dec. - 31 March 09)	Somali Region, Liben Zone, Dolo-Oddo Woreda	113,187
USAID	Different Agencies	Agriculture				3,393,906
HRF	COOPI	Agriculture		6 months (10 October 08 - 10 Apr 09)	Somali Region, Liben Zone, Hudet, Filtu, Dolo Odo Woredas Oromiya Region, Guji zone, Liben woreda	119,301
						20,031,410

Annex IV. Water and Sanitation Regional Requirements Afar Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	84,796
Construction of new water supply schemes	63,597
Water trucking	42,398
Water purification and treatment	84,796
Sanitation & hygiene	63,597
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	63,597
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level)	21,199
Total	423,980

Dire Dawa requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	12,447
Construction of new water supply schemes	9,335
Water trucking	6,223
Water purification and treatment	12,447
Sanitation & hygiene	9,335
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	9,335
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level)	3,111
Total	62,236

Gambella Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	22,026
Construction of new water supply schemes	11,013
Water purification and treatment	14,684
Sanitation and hygiene	11,013
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	11,013
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level)	3,671
Total	73,421

Hareri Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	10,274
Construction of new water supply schemes	7,705
Water trucking	5,137
Water purification and treatment	10,274
Sanitation & hygiene	7,705
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	7,705
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level),	2,568
Total	51,370

Oromiya Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	488,064
Construction of new water supply schemes	366,048
Water trucking	244,032
Water purification and treatment	488,064
Sanitation and hygiene	366,048
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	366,048
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level),	122,016
Total	2,440,320

Somali Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	240,109
Construction of new water supply schemes	180,082
Water trucking	120,055
Water purification and treatment	240,109
Sanitation and hygiene	180,082
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	180,082
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level),	60,027
Total	1,200,547

Tigray Region requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	292,000
Construction of new water supply schemes	219,000
Water purification and treatment	146,000
Water trucking	292,000
Sanitation and hygiene	219,000
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	219,000
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level),	73,000
Total	1,460,000

Amhara Region Requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	74,022.6
Construction of new water supply schemes	37,011.3
Water purification and treatment	49,348.4
Sanitation and hygiene	37,011.3
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	37,011.3
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level)	12,337.1
Total	246,742

SNNPR Requirements

Intervention Activities	Required resource USD
Rehabilitation and maintainers of existing schemes	63,179.1
Construction of new water supply schemes	31,589.55
Water purification and treatment	42,119.4
Sanitation and hygiene	31,589.55
Assessment monitoring and evaluation	31,589.55
Technical assistance (Federal and Regional level)	10,529.85
Total	210,597

Annex V: Emergency Seed Requirement by Region for 2009

Region	Number of targeted woredas	Area to be planted ha	Amount needed qts	Beneficiaries (HHs)	Cost estimated USD
Amhara	44	48,000	12,000	192,000	1,020,846
Oromia	37	12245	4889	29356	425870
Tigray	23	16,980	20685	68,820	1,340,518.75
Afar	8	7480	1310	7880	111250
Grand total		84,705	38,884	298,056	2,898,484.75

Annex VI: Emergency Livestock needs by Region for 2009

Region	Zone/Woreda	Program	Number of beneficiaries		Requirements in USD
			Households	Animals	
Amhara	2 zones	Animal health	78,657	951,811	277,088
		Animal feed	115,776	30,000	1,200,000
		Operational cost			
		Total			1,477,088
Region	Zone/Woreda	Program	Number of beneficiaries	Requirements in USD	
			Households	Animals	
Tigray	7 Woredas	Animal health		859,146	864,452.50
		Animal feed		33,826	1,961,920.80
		Operational cost			
		Total			2,826,373.30
Region	Zone/Woreda	Program	Number of beneficiaries	Requirements in USD	
			Households	Animals	
Afar	6 Woredas	Animal health	96,602	1,449,555	170,673.60
		Animal feed			
		Operational cost			
		Total			170,674
Region	Zone/Woreda	Program	Number of beneficiaries	Requirements in USD	
			Households	Animals	
Somali	36 Woredas	Animal health	1,161,030	2,851,630	579,984
	6 Woredas	Animal feed		11892	713,520
		Operational cost			
		Total			1,293,504