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# Update on the Current Situation and Assistance Requirements

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Joint Government - UN Addendum

March 14, 2003  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

# Update of Assistance Requirements for 2003

## Executive Summary

The year 2002 was characterized by one of the worst droughts of recent years. The poor performance of the Belg rains and its absence from many lowland areas of the country in April and May significantly affected planting and early planting of the long cycle crops of Maize and Sorghum, which account for 40 % of national production. Poor Belg rains and associated agricultural performance was then compounded by the delay of the main rains (kiremt) of between one – one & half months, which magnified the effects of early year drought. As rains did not continue past their normal cessation date, some areas had less than one month growing season.

The November multi-agency pre-harvest assessment conducted by over 20 teams in 53 zones confirmed lowland areas in the North, East, South and Central parts of the country as severely affected. Some midland areas are also badly affected, where main long-cycle crops withered with the extended dry period between mid-April and the end of July. Maize and sorghum reduction in drought affected lowland areas is estimated between 70% and 100%. Some surplus producing parts of the country have also been adversely affected, causing significant decline in the overall national food availability. Central Statistics Authority's production assessment results indicate that total annual production is 25.8% down from last year.

Pastoral areas are also affected, especially Afar Region and Shinille and Jijiga Zones in Somali Region, which experienced their lowest rainfall in five years for both rainy seasons (Belg (short) = GU and Kiremt (long) = Kerma). As a result, many traditional hand dug wells, temporary rivers, ponds and "Elas" dried up, leading to water shortages for both humans and livestock and a shortage of pasture and moisture in lowland cropping areas.

The Food Supply Prospects in 2003 report issued by the DPPC in February 2003 provides the latest projections for food requirements and beneficiary numbers for food assistance. In addition, rapid joint assessments are being conducted countrywide to determine adjustments to be made in current beneficiary numbers and to identify areas where assistance requirements are particularly acute.

This March update of the Emergency Assistance Requirements and Implementation Options for 2003 (often referred to as the "addendum") attempts to draw attention to the latest needs estimates for all sectors in relation to the drought emergency. It stresses the need for an increase in commitments and deliveries of emergency assistance for all sectors, for the distribution of full cereal rations and the attainment of supplementary food distribution targets to an estimated 35% of the population expected to need enhancement of their diet.

The challenges that lie ahead in the delivery of general food assistance nutrition, health, water, agriculture, livestock, education, HIV/AIDS and capacity building and in the coordination of these interventions can best be overcome by continued and enhanced collaboration among all partners and the sustained support of donors whose generosity to date has allowed the relief effort to contain the problem but not override the impact of the emergency.

This addendum represents the consultative and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia and its partners through the sector task forces established to deal with emergency.

## 1. Food

Millions of subsistence farmers and pastoralist families are faced with a desperate food situation. Relief food needs for 2003 will peak between April and June, with a possible respite for some areas if there are good February-June rains. The multi-agency assessment teams concluded that a peak of 11.3 million people will need food aid in 2003 while just under 3 million people are expected to be able to cope but will remain under close monitoring. There are indications that some of the population under close monitoring already needs food assistance. Multi-agency teams led by the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) are being deployed in March for a rapid re-assessment of selected districts. Food aid requirements may be adjusted on the basis of these re-assessments and results will be communicated to donors.

The relief food needs for 2003 are currently estimated at 1.46 million tonnes of food, including 1.3 million tonnes of cereals and 132,000 tonnes of fortified blended food and vegetable oil as supplementary food. The blended food and oil is for particularly vulnerable groups (children under-five, pregnant/nursing women, the sick and the elderly) and are provided as a supplement to the general cereal ration as a "blanket" distribution. In order to ensure maximum coverage of targeted beneficiaries, the cereal rations have been reduced from the planned level of 15kg/person/month to 12.5kg/person/month so far in 2003. While this has also been the practice in previous years, as food insecurity is especially acute this year, a reduction in ration risks that household food availability will be unacceptably low. A quantitative inadequacy of cereal ration can lead to supplementary food (i.e. blended food and vegetable oil) being consumed by all family members rather than only the intended vulnerable members. The reduction in rations and the shortage of blended food has meant that some of the nutritional requirements so far in 2003 have not been met: distributions for January to March are estimated to reach 80% of planned levels: 332,000 tonnes against requirements of 414,000 tonnes; the shortfall has contributed to high rates of malnutrition in some parts of the country. The current pledges of food assistance meet 58% of requirements. This can cover food need only until end of June, even if lower cereal ration rates are used and supplementary foods are targeted only to the worst-affected districts. The consequences of delays or breaks in food distributions in the remainder of the year will be grave, both for cereals and supplementary food.

Some areas of the country become inaccessible between July and September, at the height of the main rainy season. Thus there is the need to pre-position relief food for certain districts during May and June for the requirements between July and September. The needs for this action are 80,000 tonnes of food and it is essential to secure enough food resources to pre-position this food in time; the current pledges would not allow this to happen.

### Key strategies being pursued:

**Coordination:** Relief food agencies coordinate food distribution activities based on the national requirements. These are disaggregated to district-level populations in need and the corresponding food requirements. The coordination body is in the government's DPPC. The Food Aid Task Force (DPPC, WFP, NGOs and donors) reviews the relief food situation every two weeks.

**Effective Employment Generation Schemes (EGS):** though most people identified for food assistance will be reached through gratuitous relief distributions, food-for-asset creation will be used to the extent possible, utilizing relief resources.

**Early warning:** vigilance of the population under close monitoring, mid-year assessment of the pastoral areas and belg rains, close monitoring of meher season preceding the next main harvest in late-2003.

**Capacity Building:** Support to the Emergency Nutrition Surveillance Coordination Unit (ENCU) in the DPPC will facilitate improved targeting of resources and co-ordination; improving communication and logistics equipment; modernizing government and counterpart information communication technology; training district level staff in the use of National Food Aid Targeting Guidelines.

### Key emergency response activities:

#### Resource mobilisation:

- The contingency planning scenarios and requirements and the early release of the Joint Government-United Nations Appeal has assisted in providing donors with advance information. The response from donors has been encouraging in late-2002 and early-2003. Continued efforts to provide accurate and timely information to donors and the media will be needed. WFP aims at resourcing around 40% of total requirements, with 60% covered by contributions to the government and NGOs.

#### Procurement:

- **International procurement:** Most of the relief food requirements in 2003 will be met through imports. These will either be in-kind or as cash contributions for international purchases.
- **Local procurement:** For cash contributions (as opposed to in-kind contributions), agencies preference is to purchase locally, if possible. However, local purchases are subject to prices being equivalent or less than import price parity; local purchases must also meet delivery schedules for timely distributions to beneficiaries or to meet repayment obligations to the Emergency Food Security Reserve (EFSR). Cereals for local purchase in 2003 are substantially less than in 2002 and will be quantified by a WFP/European Commission Cereal Availability Study. Limited quantities of blended food may be purchased locally.

#### **Logistics:**

- **Port Operations:** Djibouti will remain the major port for delivery of relief food into Ethiopia. Vessel arrivals will be scheduled in accordance with port capacity and there is good co-ordination between relief agencies, major importers of bulk cargo, and the port authorities.
- **Djibouti Port Capacity:** Using an average offloading rate of 5,000 tonnes per day, a 12-month period and an average of 25 operational days per month for vessel discharge, the port could handle relief food shipments of at least 1.5 million tonnes.
- **Overland Transport:** The available truck fleet transferring inland from Djibouti is over 3,000 trucks, which would be able to cope with the potential off-take (WFP's contracted transporters have a total of 1350 trucks and are able to transport an average of over 5,000 tonnes per day from the port). The railway offers between 4,000 to 7,000 tonnes of capacity per month.
- **Inland Warehousing, Transport and Distribution:** Emergency relief food is received directly by DPPC and NGOs or by the EFSR as repayments for loans. With up to 424,000 tonnes of DPPC and EFSR storage capacity available at strategic locations, there is adequate warehouse space.
- **Alternate Routes into Ethiopia:** consideration has been given to alternate import corridors in case vessel arrivals coincide to the degree that they exceed Djibouti's port capacity: a) **Berbera Corridor** - up to 30,000 tonnes of food per month could be routed through Berbera (Somalia) targeted for distribution within the Somali Region and for other adjacent areas of Oromiya such as East Harerge; b) **Port Sudan Corridor** - with the distance involved, importing through Port Sudan would be possible but relatively expensive for overland transport.

#### **Distribution:**

- Food allocation plans are based on the DPPC Early Warning System information in consultation with the Regions, donor and relief agencies (e.g., WFP or NGOs). Relief agencies may borrow cereals from the EFSR against a pledge. Food aid imports are normally received at Djibouti port and, as with local grain purchase, commodities are transported to primary storage locations or repaid directly to the EFSR. The food basket is cereals for the general ration (including EGS) and fortified blended food is targeted to particularly vulnerable groups. Children under-five, pregnant/nursing women, the sick and the elderly are considered particularly vulnerable groups, estimated at 35% of the population requiring food assistance. These distributions are to be complemented by the targeted supplementary and therapeutic feeding requirements set out under Chapter 3 "Health and Nutrition".

#### **Monitoring:**

- This includes between port and primary warehouses/distribution sites (commodity tracking); mid-level monitoring - distribution monitoring, utilization reporting; and post-distribution monitoring.
  - A commodity tracking system (COMPAS) has been established both for WFP and DPPC food, including despatches from the EFSR. COMPAS provides information to monitors on food despatches down to more than 1,000 food distribution points.
  - For mid-level monitoring, DPPC and WFP compare food allocations against requirements and allocations against despatches by district, including NGO and bilateral donations.
  - Periodic food utilization studies and post-distribution monitoring complement the regular post-distribution monitoring system operational at field level through relief agencies' sub-offices.

### **How do these activities link up with recovery / longer term prospects**

Employment Generation Schemes (EGS) are supported by relief food. Able-bodied beneficiaries of relief food rations work for the creation of sustainable developmental assets. A successful contribution has been made to soil and water conservation, rural road rehabilitation and other efforts that build community assets. Successful EGS must have modest objectives, flexible implementation modalities, implementation capacity at district level, and more predictable resource flows. Further work will need to be done in 2003 to enable districts to adopt flexible and diverse planning and implementation modalities. EGS activities have to be based on realistic assumptions on timing of arrival of resources, levels of capacity, availability of complementary inputs and other factors such as local priorities and agro-climatic conditions.

A multi-year planning mechanism is needed to allow the consolidation and expansion of the activities planned to address the chronic food shortages. To reinforce the Government effort, further asset protection and build up initiatives need to be supported through multi-year programs. These will be consistent with the Food Security Strategy.

**Table 1: 2003 Affected Populations and Food Requirements by Region**

Region	Population in Need of Food Assistance	Close Monitoring <sup>1</sup>	Total affected population	Cereals (tonnes)	Supplementary food (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
Afar	786,200	307,200	1,093,400	117,930	12,795	130,725
Amhara	3,313,299	662,271	3,975,570	358,123	33,564	391,687
Benshangul-Gumuz	31,600	2,900	34,500	2,844	0	2,844
Dire Dawa	73,500	25,000	98,500	11,025	1,197	12,222
Gambella	58,361	11,200	69,561	7,235	782	8,017
Harari	20,000	17,965	37,965	2,003	217	2,220
Oromiya	3,051,960	1,031,400	4,083,360	365,195	39,124	404,319
SNNP	1,114,652	471,780	1,586,432	105,722	11,026	116,748
Somali	1,067,420	311,710	1,379,130	118,919	8,829	127,748
Tigray	1,831,600	300,300	2,131,900	240,348	24,801	265,149
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,348,592</b>	<b>3,141,726</b>	<b>14,490,318</b>	<b>1,329,344</b>	<b>132,335</b>	<b>1,461,679</b>
<b>Expected coverage:</b>						
<b>DPPC/NGOs</b>	<b>6.8 million</b>			<b>777,775</b>	<b>64,767</b>	<b>842,542</b>
<b>WFP</b>	<b>4.5 million</b>			<b>551,569</b>	<b>67,568</b>	<b>619,137</b>

**Table 2: 2003 Monthly Food Requirements by Region**

Region	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total*
Afar	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	13,073	-	-	130,730
Amhara	20,874	24,228	35,867	49,596	50,393	51,060	50,712	50,783	48,181	7,968	1,868	157	391,687
Benshangul	-	-	474	474	474	474	474	474	-	-	-	-	2,844
Dire Dawa	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	-	-	12,220
Gambella	887	970	970	970	970	970	970	262	262	262	262	262	8,017
Harari	-	296	296	333	333	333	333	296	-	-	-	-	2,220
Oromiya	31,230	38,636	45,423	50,249	50,062	50,155	43,682	43,185	35,633	16,062	-	-	404,317
SNNP	9,884	9,884	18,457	18,457	18,457	18,457	17,064	5,997	23	23	23	23	116,749
Somali	15,310	16,269	17,046	17,046	17,046	17,046	6,996	6,996	6,996	6,996	-	-	127,747
Tigray	26,151	27,967	30,310	30,310	30,310	30,310	30,310	30,310	29,172	-	-	-	265,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,631</b>	<b>132,545</b>	<b>163,138</b>	<b>181,730</b>	<b>182,340</b>	<b>183,100</b>	<b>164,836</b>	<b>152,598</b>	<b>134,562</b>	<b>45,606</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,461,679</b>
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>93,881</b>	<b>107,008</b>	<b>130,903</b>										
<b>Shortfall January-March</b>	<b>24,750</b>	<b>25,537</b>	<b>32,235</b>										

\*Totals may not add due to rounding

<sup>1</sup> This includes all people that are vulnerable if the situation further deteriorates in the coming months.

## 2. Agriculture and Livestock

The consequences of poor seasonal rains in 2002 had a detrimental effect on both crop production and livestock health. Poor Belg rain production, especially for high-yielding, long-cycle crops were magnified when the Meher rains in many lowland areas were also delayed, leading to widespread loss of maize and sorghum (40% of national production). Farmers attempted to replant with short-cycle crops (teff, barley, pulses), which are generally lower yielding. Consequently, a seed deficiency exists on the household level. Depending upon location, the issue is either the availability of seed or rural farmers' access to the seed. Without sufficient seed for the current and upcoming planting seasons, the 2003 harvests will be reduced and the cycle of food aid deliveries will continue. In pastoral areas, the partial rain failure depleted pastureland, most water points, and reduced livestock herds. Pastoralists have serious difficulty returning to a sustainable pastoral livelihood once animal assets are lost. Decreased animal herds also have a great impact on food security in crop-producing areas, including the loss of animal power necessary for land preparation and crop cultivation. Tension and conflict between clans over scarce resources have aggravated the situation, and have limited pastoralists in their traditional patterns of migration.

In the crop production sector, a lack of water management to accumulate the available rainfall has contributed to the crisis. Irrigation schemes are numerous in the country but they have largely been improperly used or maintained. The expense of repairing these schemes is prohibitive for almost all farmers. Another significant factor is Ethiopia's increased population, with heavy demand for house construction and cooking fuel, which has an effect on climate, seasonal rains, and increased erosion, thereby reducing the overall quantity of fertile land. Underlying factors in the animal sector include a lack of capacity in the veterinary sector and the livestock ban that has been imposed on the Horn of Africa for marketing of animals to some Arab-peninsula countries. A lack of a market information system and an early warning monitoring system in the livestock sector has also contributed to the crisis to its current proportions.

Although there have been recent sporadic rains in some zones, feed remains premature and water is insufficient. The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a contingency plan for 2003, which is the framework for relief, recovery, and development assistance to the drought.

### Emergency response activities

The objectives for the rehabilitation of agriculture and livestock sectors can be summarized as follows:

1. Early recovery of agricultural crop activities, resulting in an average *Belg* crop production and an average *Meher* crop production for 2003<sup>2</sup>.
2. Prevention of further depletion of livestock and early recovery of animal productivity in both pastoralist and crop producing areas.

When the crisis was still limited to the pastoral areas of Ethiopia, the responded to the crisis came mainly through the Livestock Emergency Coordination Unit (LECU), which has served as a platform for information exchange, capacity building, and coordination of emergency activities in the livestock sector. The LECU also supported the animal health campaign of the Ministry of Agriculture, and fodder distributions. In Amhara Region, seeds have been distributed, and irrigation channels are under construction in selected woredas. Similar activities are currently ongoing or planned in SNNP, Tigray, and Oromiya regions.

#### Agriculture

The lack of availability or access to good quality seeds to plant in the coming season is a priority issue which will, unless addressed, lead to another reduced or failed harvest in the 2003. Three other contributing causes for harvest loss (and consequently a lack of seeds) can be found: a) insufficient farmer's awareness about drought management and rehabilitation possibilities; b) incapability of farmers to prepare their land because of a lack of inputs, a lack of water, and a lack of animal traction; and c) decreased surface water, caused by a lack of rain, limited use of irrigation, and other poor water harvesting techniques. Therefore, MoA and its partners will focus on the following activities:

1. Increase the availability of and farmers' access to quality seeds and other basic inputs for planting in affected zones of Amhara, Tigray, Oromiya, and SNNP Regions.
2. Technical support in order to extend and strengthen existing water management mechanisms and to develop new ones.
3. Awareness-raising of farmers on the rehabilitation of crop production, drought management, and water management.

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<sup>2</sup> By average is meant the average of the past 5 years, excluding 2002. This will differ for each Region and Zone.

- Strengthen existing coping mechanisms of farmers to deal with the drought (sweet potato cuttings, small scale water storage and river diversion, vegetables, etc).

### **Livestock**

Livestock death and low livestock productivity is caused by a lack of drinking water and feed, and the occurrence of drought-induced livestock diseases. The problem of water availability for livestock is being addressed by employment generation schemes (EGS). With rehabilitation of water ponds and water trucking in drought hit areas on going, livestock watering will not be necessary. However, other problems are the basis for the proposed activities:

- Increase the availability of feed per animal through distribution of fodder seeds, fodder cultivation, and through awareness raising about drought cycle management and marketing.
- Decrease the occurrence of livestock diseases and curing animals that are sick, through providing drugs, vaccines, and vet. equipment, and through strengthening animal health services.

### **Link to longer-term prospects**

All activities that are proposed have a component that links to development. In order to enhance food security, among others, water management, irrigation, soil conservation, crop and livestock production improvement, market improvement, strengthening early warning system in all agro-ecological and livelihood zones are being undertaken.

### **2003 Funding Priorities**

All activities proposed here are based on the contingency plan of the Ministry of Agriculture. The table below gives an overview of priority activities, rather than total requirements. For total requirements, reference is made to the "Emergency Assistance Requirements and Implementation Options for 2003".

<b><u>Implementing agency</u></b>	<b><u>Priority activities</u></b>	<b><u>Beneficiaries</u></b>	<b><u>Funds requested US\$</u></b>
<b>I. SEED SUPPLY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>			
FAO/MOA	1. Provision of required emergency seeds and sweet potato cuttings to drought affected areas in SNNPR.	100,000	374,300
FAO/MOA	2. Provision of emergency seeds to drought-affected areas of Oromiya, Somali, Afar and Dire Dawa Regions.	90,000	300,000
FAO/MOA	3. Provision of required emergency seeds to drought affected areas in Tigray Region.	180,000	400,000
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>\$1,074,300</b>
<b>II. ANIMAL HEALTH</b>			
FAO/MOA	4. Animal health assistance to drought affected areas in Oromiya, Somali, Afar, and Amhara Regions.		300,000
FAO/MOA	5. Delivery of veterinary drugs and vaccines to Tigray, SNNP, and Dire Dawa Regions.		293,000
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>\$593,000</b>
<b>III. Forage seed distribution and fodder bank establishment</b>			
FAO/MOA	6. Forage seed distribution to drought affected areas of Tigray Region.	120,000	200,000
FAO/MOA	7. Establishment of fodder banks/ cultivation of Napier grass/ under supplementary irrigation schemes in Afar.		1,000,000
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>\$1,200,000</b>
<b>IV. COORDINATION</b>			
FAO	8. Coordination of emergency activities. (Liaison between all agencies, technical support, information exchange, training sessions).	NGOs, GoE, DPPC, IOs, Donors	150,000
	<b>TOTAL (PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR ALL SECTORS)</b>		<b>\$3,017,300</b>

### 3. Health and Nutrition

This year, the worst drought-affected areas with high morbidity are Afar, eastern and southern part of Oromiya, parts of SNNP, Central and Eastern Amhara and Tigray and Somali regions. High levels of malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency and other micronutrient deficiencies in children under-five years, pregnant and lactating mothers are widespread and common.

Severely malnourished children (based on nutrition survey data, 2% of the under-five drought-affected child population or 54,000 children) will require therapeutic feeding and immediate assistance. Moderately wasted children under five years (based on nutrition survey data to date, 15% of the under-five drought-affected population or 400,000 children), and pregnant and lactating women, who are at high nutritional risk and who constitute 5% of the total population, or 750,000 women, will require targeted supplementary feeding to prevent/treat severe malnutrition. The need for targeted supplementary (e.g. Unimix, Fafa, BP-5 biscuits) and therapeutic food for the above population (approximately 1.2 million women and children) is estimated at 37,500 MT and 4,050 MT respectively for a period of six months. The supplementary food in this proposal is over and above the need for blended food projected by DPPC/WFP. The targeted supplementary and therapeutic feeding will be primarily done through health facilities and NGOs based on weight -for-height screening of children.

Malaria and meningococcal meningitis outbreaks are already occurring in some of the worst affected areas. Routine EPI coverage is as low as 5% in Somali and Afar Regions. Existing water sources, mostly rivers and stagnant ponds, are potentially contaminated. Bloody diarrhoeal disease outbreaks have affected both adults and children since mid 2002. The under-five population in the affected areas is also vulnerable to Upper Respiratory Tract, skin and eye infections. These problems need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Basic health service infrastructure in regions like Afar and Somali is poor in all aspects - this applies both to preventive and curative services.

The drought situation in Afar, Somali, Amhara and Oromiya, Tigray and SNNPR requires urgent health and nutritional interventions such as targeted supplementary feeding, therapeutic feeding, capacity building of health workers in management of health and nutritional emergencies, provision of essential drugs and insecticide treated nets, disease prevention and epidemic control to prevent further deterioration in the existing condition of drought affected and displaced population.

#### **Emergency response activities:**

- Procurement and distribution of Emergency Health Kits (EHKs) for the general population as well as for women and children and capacity building for the MOH and regional health bureaux in management of health and nutritional emergencies,
- Measles/vitamin A campaigns targeted to all children aged between nine months and fifteen years in drought-affected areas (16.2 million children), including strengthening routine EPI and child health services through the supply of cold chain and other essential equipment, training and social mobilisation; meningococcal meningitis epidemic prevention and control activities, Malaria epidemic prevention and control activities including provision of training, operational costs, essential drugs, supply of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and social mobilisation;
- Nutrition surveillance, including support to NGOs, DPPC and Regional Health Bureaux to conduct representative nutrition surveys with the provision of nutrition survey kits in order to monitor closely the nutritional status of affected populations;
- Therapeutic feeding, where appropriate and feasible, including technical and operational support to NGOs and the Government, and the provision of therapeutic food as needed;
- Targeted distribution of supplementary food based on nutrition surveillance data, including pre-positioning of modest amounts of supplementary food for implementing agencies as needed, and the development and dissemination of standardised guidelines.

#### **How do these activities link up with recovery / longer term prospects:**

- Strengthening of Health Services System of the affected Regions and improving service delivery.
- Development of infra-structure (strengthening of cold chain for routine immunisation activities);
- Epidemic Preparedness and Response system established in the affected regions.
- Improved management capacity and skills of health workers in the affected regions.
- Improved disease surveillance systems in place to tackle future epidemics.



**Table 2: 2003 Health and Nutrition Requirements by Region**

Region	1. Emergency health kits (Quantity)	2. Drug distribution, monitoring & supervision (USD)	3. Meningitis Preparedness (USD)	4. Measles & vitamin A Campaigns incl. cold chain equipment & disease surveillance (USD)	5. Training of HWs in management & surveillance health and nutritional emergencies & social mobilization incl HIV/AIDS (USD)	6. Supplementary and Therapeutic Food	7. Malaria prevention & control (ITNs, training, lab supplies etc) (USD)	8. Technical support Co-ordination, Evaluation, & project support costs (USD)	Total (USD)
Afar	82	55,000	28,848		90,000	Based on 15% global malnutrition rates and 2% severe malnutrition rates, 37,500 MT of supplementary food and 4,050 MT of therapeutic food will be required for 6 months. Therapeutic food budget = \$1,500,000, supplementary food donated in kind.	ITNs to be targeted to pregnant women and <5 children in malarious drought-affected areas depending on the prevailing situation.	\$1,260,000 for technical support, co-ordination, evaluation & project support costs	
Amhara	491	91,000	363,938	6,629,062	225,351				
Benishangul	2	5,000	12,999		9,000				
Dire Dawa	8	10,000	8,665		15,000				
Gambella	11	13,000	8,665		15,000				
Harari	3	7,000	5,777		15,000				
Oromiya	443	86,000	493,916	2,870,794	260,000				
SNNPR	158	26,052	280,100	2,566,497	47,349				
Somali	126	66,000	90,985	261,761	177,300				
Tigray	176	28,000	90,985	1,514,384	45,000				
Addis Ababa			62,102						
Federal				500,000					
Sub-total	1,500 kits								
<b>Total USD</b>	<b>7,646,503</b>	<b>382,052</b>	<b>1,446,980</b>	<b>14,342,498</b>	<b>899,000</b>	<b>1,500,000 + in-kind.</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>1,260,000</b>	<b>28,877,033</b>



**Table 2: 2003 funding requirements by Ministries / Agencies**

No.	Project Title	Project specification	MOH/ UNICEF	MOH/ WHO	TOTAL
1	Emergency health kits	Procurement of Emergency Health kits for the general population		4,560,000	7,646,503
		Procurement of Emergency health kits for the child population	3,086,503		
2	Distribution, monitoring & supervision	Distribution, management, co-ordination, monitoring & supervision	302,052	80,000	382,052
3	Meningitis Preparedness	Preparedness for meningococcal meningitis (purchase of vaccines, injection materials, cold chain equipment & covering operational costs)	846,980	600,000	1,446,980
4	Measles/Vit. A campaigns	Measles/vitamin A campaigns for children under 15 (vaccines, injection equipment, vitamin A capsules, operational costs, social mobilisation)	9,230,823	4,611,675	14,342,498
		Measles vaccination - maintenance of cold-chain equipment, training & operational costs; disease surveillance			
5	Malaria Prevention & Control	EPI/Child health strengthening (purchase & distribution of cold chain materials, training & social mobilisation)	500,000		1,400,000
		Prevention of malaria epidemics (training on diagnostic & treatment, equipment supplies, operational costs & technical assistance)		450,000	
6	Training of HWs in management & surveillance health and nutritional emergencies & social mobilisation incl. HIV/AIDS	Prevention of malaria epidemics (provision of insecticide treated mosquito nets with prior orientation training on use & social mobilization)	950,000		899,000
		Integrated disease surveillance (technical assistance/training)		150,000	
		Capacity building for the MOH and regional health bureaux		120,000	
		Support to DPPC Nutrition survey/surveillance Programs (provision of nutrition survey kits, technical support & survey costs)	173,000		
		Technical support on therapeutic feeding to MOH and Regional Health Bureaux, strengthen growth monitoring for nutrition surveillance, application of common guidelines and tools, review and develop training materials, training of health workers on integration of therapeutic feeding and child services including IMCI.		256,000	
7	Supplementary & Therapeutic food	Health education material production for community education on environmental health, communicable disease control such as malaria, diarrhoeal disease control, measles, ARI		200,000	1,500,000
		Provision of contingency stock of therapeutic foods (F-100, F-75) & technical support for selective feeding	1,500,000		
8	Technical support, project support costs	Provision of supplementary foods for targeted supplementary feeding at health facilities and through feeding centres(BP-5 biscuits, UNIMIX, Fafa). (donation In kind)	In kind		1,260,000
		Technical support, co-ordination, evaluation	100,000	300,000	
		Project support costs	386,120	473,880	
<b>Grand Total</b>			17,075,478	11,801,555	28,877,033

## **4. HIV/AIDS Prevention**

One of the major lessons learnt about the HIV/AIDS pandemic is the fact that it spreads fastest in conditions of social instability, conflict, poverty and powerlessness - conditions that generally prevail among populations under critical emergency situation.

In drought situation populations can become mobile or displaced and are at a higher risk of encountering HIV/AIDS and also fuel the problem at the host community's level. Especially under the context of displacement, people seem to care less for themselves and can easily become infected and infect others. Thus, it becomes imperative to provide them with consistent information that will help them to protect themselves. Moreover, affected individuals particularly women and children could indulge in high-risk behavior to fulfill the shortages caused by famine. Individuals who are infected already will develop AIDS fast due to the synergistic effect of malnutrition and concomitant HIV infection.

### **Response activities**

Currently activities addressing the specific risks and vulnerabilities of HIV/AIDS in an emergency situation are very limited. The proposed activities will be linked up with the already planned and on-going prevention, care and support activities in drought affected regions through the regional HIV/AIDS secretariats and regional health bureaus. This will strengthen the capacity of the regions to deal with HIV/AIDS in an emergency situation and reach rural populations that current efforts have not accessed.

### **How do these activities link up with recovery/longer term prospects**

The current emergency is suspected to fuel the spread of HIV in Ethiopia. This will clearly in the long term affect the development, as HIV/AIDS is one of the major threats to the economic and social development of Ethiopia. It is therefore crucial to tackle the negative impact of the emergency on the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Table 1: Key Activities and funding requirements by Ministries/Agencies:**

Ministry/office Agency	Key activities	Targeted beneficiaries	Funding requirement
HAPCO/ UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the awareness of the community about modes of HIV transmission and methods of prevention and care/support services to be provided to infected and affected population.</li> <li>Establish and/or strengthen HIV surveillance and mechanisms for quick response for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>Provide HIV/AIDS education at food distribution sites.</li> <li>Respond to large population movements with provision of HIV/AIDS education, care and support.</li> <li>Develop strategies for community-based HIV/AIDS education, care and support (for those who cannot come to food distribution centers).</li> <li>Provide referral for VCT, STI treatment and other services.</li> <li>Build the capacity of selected people in emergency situation and civil servants working with them as peer educators.</li> <li>Provide more focused IEC materials in relevant local languages.</li> <li>Procure and distribute relevant supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children, youth, and women affected by drought</li> <li>HIV/AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children</li> <li>IDPs</li> </ul> <p>Target regions: Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali, and Tigray</p>	1,386,900
HAPCO/ UNAIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities for IDPs in selected camps, addressing the key vulnerabilities (Hartishek, Shakiso, IDP sites in Afar)</li> <li>Strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention activities among pastoralists in the affected areas</li> <li>Strengthen the capacity of Regional AIDS Council Secretariats in the affected, vulnerable areas to mitigate the negative impact of the emergency/drought on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Coordination and documentation of successful emergency HIV/AIDS interventions.</li> </ul>		324,000
UNFPA/HAPCO/ RHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information, education and communication activities aimed at promoting behavior change, including full-time peer educators down the common line reaching to the unit level.</li> <li>Training/Sensitisation sessions on HIV awareness and on proper and consistent use of condoms for the target population.</li> <li>Provision of condoms</li> <li>Management and early treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections</li> <li>Strengthen health care delivery systems, including referral systems, to ensure a comprehensive continuum of HIV/AIDS care;</li> <li>Train health professionals on case surveillance /case management of HIV/AIDS, on universal precaution;</li> <li>Establish monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	(Amhara, Oromia , Tigray)	900,000

	components to document process and outcomes as well as to assure operational soundness and share lessons learned		
WHO/RHB/HAPCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of health workers</li> <li>• Establish blood safety procedures</li> <li>• Capacity building of health institutions</li> <li>• Supply of drugs for STI and opportunistic infections</li> <li>• Supply of protective materials</li> <li>• VCT services for IDP sites</li> <li>• Program coordination</li> <li>• Monitoring trends and response to HIV epidemic</li> </ul>	723,486	1,125,000
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS awareness training for drivers of food aid transporters in Ethiopia</li> </ul>	2050	60,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,795,900</b>

**Table 2: 2003 emergency HIV/AIDS intervention requirement by region**

Region	HIV/AIDS prevention	Total (USD)
Afar		400,860
Amhara		675,860
Benshangul-Gumuz		100,000
Dire Dawa		25,000
Gambella		100,000
Harari		25,000
Oromiya		675,860
SNNP		323,960
Somali		379,660
Tigray		627,760
Federal		<b>281,040</b>
Project suppor, M&E		180,900
<b>Total USD*</b>		<b>3,795,900*</b>

Annex 1)

Detailed break-downs.

2003 HIV/AIDS requirements by region for UNICEF supported programmes

Region	Awareness creation with a focus on behavioural change	Care and support for OVC* and affected families	Capacity building	1 Surveillance on HIV/AIDS	1.1 Sub-total (USD)	Project support, M&E	2 Total (USD)
Amhara	65,175	75,375	15,150	20,160	175,860		
Afar	65,175	75,375	15,150	20,160	175,860		
Oromia	65,175	75,375	15,150	20,160	175,860		
SNNPR	43,450	50,250	10,100	20,160	123,960		
Somali	108,625	125,625	25,250	20,160	279,660		
Tigray	86,900	100,500	20,200	20,160	227,760		
Federal	-	-	-	47,040	47,040		
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>434,500</b>	<b>502,500</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>1,206,00</b>	<b>180,900</b>	<b>1,386,900</b>

- Orphan and vulnerable children

**2003 HIV/AIDS intervention requirements by region for WHO supported programmes**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Implementing body</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Targeted population A</b>	<b>Funding requirement</b>
Afar	WHO/RHB/HAPCO	➤ Training of health workers	54,000	75,000
Oromya	Same	➤ Establish blood safety procedures	291,786	200,000
Amara	Same	➤ Capacity building of health institutions	324,000	200,000
Tigray	Same	➤ Supply of drugs for STI and opportunistic infections	116,000	100,000
Somali	Same	➤ Supply of protective materials	83,000	100,000
Gambella	Same	➤ Program coordination	7,000	100,000
Dire- Dawa	Same	➤ Monitoring trends and response to HIV epidemic	6,000	25,000
Harari	Same		1,400	25,000
Benshangul	Same		60,300	100,000
SNNPR	Same		104,000	200,000
<b>2.1.1 Total</b>				<b>1,125,000</b>

## 5. Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation

Parts of nine regions of Ethiopia are affected by drought and water scarcity of which six are severely hit. The number of people in critical water shortage conditions is now estimated to total 2.6 million, increased from 2.0 million as of end November 2002. Relief efforts to address the needs in the past months have served some 760,000 people of which 560,000 people were provided with construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems, and 140,000 people were served with emergency tankering service. The need is to ensure drinking water to 2.1 million people who are increasingly in critical need through rehabilitation of systems that have gone out of order due to overuse as well as extensions to drought-affected communities, construction of new systems to tap deeper groundwater and provision of water through tankering to bridge the period until a sustainable water supply is achieved. Water quality assessment and improvement form a vital part of the ongoing relief activities addressing the needs of the target population. Moreover hygiene and environmental sanitation interventions are key areas of relief efforts, in order to prevent outbreaks or epidemics of water and sanitation related diseases. While the focus is saving lives of people in critically affected drought areas, a major thrust of the interventions is to build capacities of local WASHE committees and water and health bureaus and establish systems able to provide durable solutions

Repeated failure of main rains for the last three years in many parts of Afar, Somali, Oromiya, SNNPR, Amhara and Tigray regions caused acute shortages of water for both humans and livestock. In many of the affected regions, surface water sources have almost dried up, which has been a major source of water for human and livestock. Groundwater is also slowly depleting resulting in drying up of hundreds of shallow wells and lowering of dynamic water levels in deep wells. Higher demand for water has put enormous pressure on the remaining functioning deep well schemes resulting in failure of many schemes and many others are on the verge of failure.

The lack of adequate potable water has forced people to use contaminated water, as well as reduce or stop use of water for sanitation and hygiene purposes resulting in the spread of many water- and sanitation-related diseases such as diarrhoea, amoeba, cholera, etc. Several assessment reports have indicated that the global malnutrition among children under-five to be prevalent in many parts of the country and this situation is clearly worsening from month to month. As a result, several thousand peoples have migrated to other areas [mainly in search for food and water], which is further fuelling the spread of many communicable diseases and conflict among various clans. The Ministry of Water Resources and its partners is already engaged in providing an emergency water supply and sanitation assistance package in all affected regions. This includes rehabilitation of defunct water schemes, initiate short-term supply of water by tankers, construction of new schemes and simple sanitation facilities; education on water, sanitation and hygiene. In order to strengthen this effort WHO is joining with its inputs on the water quality assessment and improvement interventions, an undertaking very crucial for ensuring the promotion of the health of the affected people using the waters from the developed sources.

In line with the above objective, priority interventions will target children and women in crowded areas such as IDPs and residents living in areas where access to drinking water is limited and the risk of faecal and oral transmission of disease is high. The water and sanitation component is designed to complement other programmes such as interventions in health and nutrition, and education.

### Key strategies being pursued:

- Use low cost and standard technologies commonly used in Ethiopia.
- Establish a strategic stock of materials and equipment to respond to emergency needs.
- Promote community participation to ensure sustainable management of project investments.
- Integrate hygiene education activities in existing structures such as water committees and schools.
- Focus interventions on areas where health and education activities are implemented.
- Strengthen capacities of central and local water authorities in planning and management of WES activities.
- Undertake mixture of mitigation, recovery and long-term impact activities together to bring quick, as well as long-term impacts on drought affected communities.
- Undertake relief and rehabilitation activities in close co-ordination with all stakeholders and extended support agencies.



## Summary of key emergency response activities

- Assessment of potential water resources
- Water tankering
- Maintenance, repair and/or replacement of non-working water supply equipment
- Rehabilitation of low yielding water sources
- Construction of new water supply schemes
- Training of hand pump caretakers, pump operators **and sanitary guards**
- Establish Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education [WASHE] Committees with proper training and ensure 40% of members are women
- Construction of sanitary facilities for on site disposal of solid and liquid wastes including washing and shower stands.
- Social mobilization and orientation of communities on proper sanitation and hygiene practices, targeting mothers, children and youth in IDP camps, schools and communities
- Provision of soaps and detergents, water containers for domestic uses
- Assessment/surveys on the quality of water supply sources for use by the affected people
- Facilitate distribution of water purification chemicals and simple testing kits
- Capacity building supports (provision of logistics, construction and office equipment, tools and supplies)
- Technical support in planning, monitoring and evaluation

## How do these activities link up with recovery / longer term prospects

- Each activity is incorporated in the development plan of the respective region and will be included in the operation and maintenance plans
- The main partners to each Water supply activity are the regional Bureaus of Water Resources while the Environmental Sanitation activities are coordinated by the regional Bureaus of Health
- The staffing of each sector partner engaged in the regular development programs are also assigned to follow up all emergency WES activities
- The designs and standards for the emergency activities, except for minor adaptations, will follow those used for development activities
- The sustainability of the schemes and facilities will be promoted through the training of caretakers and the involvement of the users via the WASHE committees
- An Emergency Water Supply Unit is being established to enhance future emergency response capacities.

**Table 3: 2003 financial requirements by region in USD to support the WES activities**

Region/ Counterpart	1	2	3	4	5	A=1+2+3+4+5	B	(A+B)
	Water Tankering	Maintenance & Rehab'n of schemes	Capacity building & community mobilization	New water schemes Development	Sanitation & Hygiene Education	Emergency Water Supply Construction & Improvement (by MoWR/UNICEF)	Water Quality Assessment & Improvement (by MoWR/WHO)	Total Requirement by UNICEF, WHO & MoWR
Afar	1,417,943	255,713	1,352,240 <sup>3</sup>	582,106	224,644	3,832,646	200,000	4,032,646
Amhara	0	347,584	33,960	251,223	273,000	905,767	100,000	1,005,767
Dire Dawa	103,830	81,786	16,353	137,781	67,060	406,810	30,000	436,810
Gambella	0	161,013	7,866	95,585	75,320	339,784	20,000	359,784
Harari	56,633	131,970	12,484	367,864	72,016	640,967	60,000	700,967
Oromiya	465,841	327,139	72,410	2,090,816 <sup>1</sup>	391,440	3,347,646	320,000	3,667,646
SNNPR	0	2,795,050 <sup>2</sup>	54,615	195,580	255,640	3,300,885	100,000	3,400,885
Somali	96,903	846,498	37,453	168,560	180,880	1,330,294	70,000	1,400,294
Tigray	290,650	1,051,957	33,819	487,865	243,600	2,107,891	100,000	2,207,891
<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>2,431,800</b>	<b>5,998,710</b>	<b>1,621,200</b>	<b>4,377,380</b>	<b>1,783,600</b>	<b>16,212,690</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>17,212,690</b>
Federal level (B)	0	0	49,000	0	14,000	63,000	300,000	363,000
Proj. Support (C)	366,198	903,315	244,132	659,162	268,548	2,441,355	78,000	2,519,355
<b>Total (D=A+B+C)</b>	<b>2,797,998</b>	<b>6,902,025</b>	<b>1,914,332</b>	<b>5,036,542</b>	<b>2,066,148</b>	<b>18,717,045*</b>	<b>1,378,000</b>	<b>20,095,045</b>

*\* This is the total requirement of MoWR/UNICEF which includes \$16,212,690 to support all Emergency WES activities; \$63,000 allocation for the Federal level and (15%) \$2,441,355 allocation to cover project support expenses.*

- Notes*
- 1) Oromiya must focus on construction of new schemes (deep wells) in highly drought-affected lowland areas.
  - 2) SNNPR has a vast network of schemes, which are out of order due to overuse as a result of drought Rehabilitation is highest on the agenda.
  - 3) Afar is the most hard-hit region by the drought and has virtually no on drilling capacity to build new schemes. The first requirement is to acquire drilling equipment as well as pumping and distribution equipment.
  - 4) The presented table reflects the changed situation in terms of numbers of people affected by region, mix of main interventions in each region and corresponding cost

**Table 2: 2003 funding requirements**

<b>Ministry/ Agency</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>	<b>Funding requirement</b>
MoWR/ UNICEF/ WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to life saving and very short-term water tankering where no other options exist.</li> <li>• Maintain and rehabilitate existing defunct schemes.</li> <li>• Establish new water supply schemes where above option is not available.</li> <li>• Carryout solid waste disposal activities where such wastes are known to be hazardous to the people.</li> <li>• Establish emergency human waste collection and disposal facilities at locations convenient to the affected people.</li> <li>• Procure and provide water purification chemicals, simple water treatment facilities and jerry cans.</li> <li>• Procure and provide water supplies and cash assistance for rehabilitation of existing water schemes and construction of new schemes.</li> <li>• Support the training of hand-pump caretakers, pump operators on operation and management of water systems.</li> <li>• Provide support (logistics, construction, office equipment etc.) to strengthen capacity of implementing partners.</li> <li>• Establish Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education [WASHE] Committees with proper training and ensure 40% of members are women.</li> <li>• Orientation of communities on proper sanitation and hygiene practices, targeting mothers children and youth.</li> <li>• Provide technical support to facilitate planning, monitoring and implementation of the project in each of the 9 regions including the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness commission where necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>The number of drought-affected people, which includes those in temporary camps and those in their own habitations, that will benefit from this emergency Water Supply &amp; Environmental Sanitation intervention as executed by UNICEF is estimated to be <b>2.1 million and above</b>.</p> <p>The major portion of the target population is reported to be children and women. In the pastoralist areas of the regions of Afar, Somali, Oromiya, SNNPR, Amhara, Tigray, and Gambella, it is known that the people give priority to their livestock, their mainstay.</p>	\$ 18,717,045

## 6. Emergency Education intervention

The drought has had a negative effect on the ability of some families to provide basic education material support. To compensate for this, the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and their partners will target 200,000 pupils whose educational opportunities are critically limited.

### Emergency response activities:

All activities under the Emergency Education Intervention Project in the drought regions will complement and reinforce the regular UNICEF supported Primary Education Program. In response to the unfolding emergency situation, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Orientation of educational administrators, head teachers and communities workers on educational and psycho-social needs of children in drought affected areas.
- Provision of education on HIV/AIDS prevention, life skills, and counseling with special focus on girls in Non Formal Education Centers.
- Train teachers and education personnel on handling and teaching children under stress and distress
- essential teaching-learning materials (Education kits) and school furniture,
- Provision of shelter materials (tents, tarpaulins) for temporary learning centres at food distribution points
- tents and educational materials for mobile schools for nomadic children
- Sensitization of religious leaders, elders, community members of the nomadic population on the importance of Girls Education
- Conduct crash training to animators for the NFE Centers
- Construct separate latrines for boys and girls in schools
- Provision of school uniforms to 20,000 IDPs
- Provision technical support, capacity building and monitoring support
- Support implementation of school feeding and vitamin supplementation activities.

### How do these activities link up with recovery/longer term prospects

The current drought in the 7 regions is not just a one-time event, rather has been recurring in a cyclical and more frequent manner. The proposed interventions, therefore, will reinforce and complement long-term development programs even after recovery. This is particularly true of those activities focusing on capacity building such as the training of government staff and the sensitization of community members, women groups and religious leaders. Materials such as tents and tarpaulins can be used for constructing classrooms in the mobile schools.

**Table 1 : 2003 Basic Education requirement by region**

REGION	Number of Beneficiaries	AMOUNTS IN USD
AFAR	28,570	208,571
AMHARA	28,570	218,571
OROMIYA	57,150	427,142
SNNPR	28,570	208,571
SOMALI	28,570	208,571
TIGRAY	28,570	208,571
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>1,480,000</b>

**Table 2 : 2003 funding requirements by Ministries/Agencies**

<b>Ministry/ Agencies</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>	<b>Funding require - ments</b>
MOE/ REBs/ UNICEF	1 Orientation of educational administrators, head teachers and communities workers on educational and psycho-social needs of children in drought affected areas.	200,000 pupils in 6 drought affected areas.	25,000
	2. Provision of education on HIV/AIDS prevention, life skills, and counseling with special focus on girls in Non Formal Education Centers.		15,000
	3. Train teachers and education personnel on handling and teaching children under stress and distress		20,000
	4. Provision of essential teaching-learning materials (Education kits) , and school furniture		475,000
	5. Provision of shelter materials (tents, tarpulins) for temporary learning centres at food distribution points		150,000
	6. Provision tents and educational materials for mobile schools for nomadic children		100,000
	7. Sensitization towards religious leaders, elders, community members of the nomadic population on the importance of Girls Education		30,000
	8. Provision of training to animators for the NFE Centers		15,000
	9. Construct separate latrines for boys and girls		250,000
	10. Provision of school uniforms to 20,000 IDPs		350,000
	11. Provision of technical support, capacity building and monitoring support		10,000
	12. Technical assistance in WFP supported schools (school feeding) (UNICEF).		20,000
	13. Recruitment of an Emergency officer for field based assistance		20,000
	14. Project support cost		222,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,702,000</b>	

## 7. Gender and Child Protection

The effects of drought have impacted across Ethiopia and exacerbated preexisting threats to the survival and well being of women and children. Drought and displacement have undermined traditional family and community cohesion. Traditional capacities and patterns of protection and care have been disrupted or destroyed placing women and children at heightened risk of physical and psychological trauma and exploitation.

Documented instances of sexual exploitation of women and children, streetism, and child labour have already occurred amongst a small number of IDPs. Stronger support mechanisms and more effective safety nets are needed if such adverse coping strategies are to be addressed and prevented from replicating. Wherever possible support should be provided to facilitate delivery of essential services directly to affected communities to preempt displacement. Most importantly the fact that women and children are significantly less likely to suffer sexual exploitation and abuse within their own community than as IDPs. Strategies must be informed by an awareness of the pervasive gender bias within Ethiopian society which mitigates against female empowerment-an effective child protection initiative- and the lack of effective enforcement mechanisms to safeguard the protection of women and children.

### Emergency Response Activities

These activities will focus on screening and the provision of services primarily to displaced and non-displaced women and unaccompanied children, including those listed in table 1 of this sector.

### How do these activities link up with recovery/longer term prospects

- It is anticipated that the registration and reunification of families will both reduce the emotional and psychological costs of the drought as well as promoting a speedier recovery. The capacity building of local partners, government and social workers in tracing, care and reunification methodologies will enhance recovery prospects for the current emergency and improve planning for future situations.
- The establishment of gender sensitive, child focussed guidelines and delivery systems regarding the accessing of basic services for those affected by drought should form the basis for institutional good practise for both local government and agencies. More importantly it will also ensure optimum opportunities for women and children to benefit from the services and goods available and promote their capacity to recover and improve their long term prospects rendering them less vulnerable to shocks.
- The establishment of women and child friendly centres as well as psychsocial support will reduce opportunities for abuse and increase the well being of women and children. It is anticipated that the identification of appropriate responses and initiatives appropriate to traumatised women and children via psychosocial support will significantly reduce the long term damage occasioned by the emergency and maximise the potential long term mental health of women and children affected. This in turn will contribute to their long term well being.
- The creation of economic opportunities for women will facilitate the economic recovery of the wider family unit and lessen her and her children's vulnerability to sexual abuse and exploitation. In the longer term sustained economic opportunities will impact both on women's power within the family and ensure the family's long term survival as well as increasing opportunities for her children.
- The identification and provision of gender specific services will raise awareness and capacity of the disaggregated needs of women for service providers and should inform institutional planning regarding both the nature and typology of appropriate service provision.
- The identification and provision of incentives to parents and those caring for orphans and child headed households will enable children to continue their education, improving their life chances as well as increasing the nutritional base of **the whole** family enabling it to survive as a family unit and increasing its physical and emotional well being. The experience of providing incentives will effectively act as a planning tool for both local government and agencies enabling them to readily identify vulnerable areas and key target groups.

**Table 1: 2003 Protection requirements and Funding requirements by region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Registration Reunification (US \$)</b>	<b>Establish Child friendly centre (US\$)</b>	<b>Incentives for parents/ Carers</b>	<b>Orientation and Capacity building (US\$)</b>	<b>Strengthen protection/ monitoring systems (US\$)</b>	<b>Psycho social counselling (US\$)</b>	<b>Income Generation (US\$)</b>
Afar	20,000	25,000	25,000	13,000	13,500	9,000	12,000
Amhara	24,500	45,000	36,000	18,000	17,500	18,000	27,000
Dire Dawa							
Gambella							
Harari							
Oromiya	34,500	52,500	46,000	18,000	21,500	25,000	27,500
SNNPR	20,000	25,500	30,000	13,000	17,500	13,497	17,000
Somali	20,000	25,500	25,000	8,000	17,500	17,500	17,000
Tigray	24,500	35,000	25,000	8,000	17,500	17,500	17,000
Federal Level				12,000	15,000		
Project Support	21,500	31,500	28,000	13,500	18,000	15,000	17,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>103,500</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>115,497</b>	<b>135,000</b>
<b>Grand total</b>							<b>1,111,997</b>

## 8. Capacity Building

Capacity building at government level is crucial to improve disaster prevention, preparedness and response. For 2003, priority capacity building areas have been adjusted in accordance with revised staffing and equipment requirements for the information center but remain consistent in other areas as identified in the Emergency Assistance Requirements and Implementation Options for 2003.

### 1) Support to Emergency Nutrition Surveillance Coordination Unit (ENCU).

ENCU was established to facilitate improved targeting of resources and co-ordination. Nutrition and nutrition-related information will become a management tool for DPPC, DPPB and other managers taking decisions regarding emergency resources. Units are being established in Amhara and Tigray to facilitate the use of good quality nutrition-related information for the rational use of food aid and other resources in emergency-affected areas.

### 2) Improve communication and logistics equipment.

Communication facilities in most rural areas either do not exist or are still inadequate, constraining the effectiveness of relief management. To further strengthen the information flow and improve co-ordination efforts, radio communications and logistics equipment (such as field vehicles) is critical.

### 3) Training on food aid targeting.

Relief resources (food aid in particular) are scarce and should be utilised as efficiently as possible. Building on work undertaken in relation to the development for the National Food Aid Targeting Guidelines, training on food aid targeting needs to begin in the 158 chronically food insecure districts identified in the national Food Security Strategy.

### 4) Modernization of DPPC Information Communication Technology and strengthening DPPC emergency information centre

Humanitarian stakeholders active in Ethiopia have established a vast network of early warning and coordination mechanisms, some of which have been in existence for a decade and others that have been more recently adopted as a response to the drought. Those mechanisms and forums are an intrinsic part of the information gathering process. As early as May 2002, these mechanisms have enabled timely response to the crisis. For the DPPC's Information Technology Department to properly serve as a support unit for information exchange within the humanitarian stakeholder community, an upgrading of the department is necessary, including the establishment of an Information Centre at DPPC.

### 5) The procurement and instalment of additional warehouses for relief food outlets.

Most areas that are frequently affected by drought still do not have warehouses for relief commodities. Yet they are important to reduce time and distance the beneficiaries have to travel to receive relief rations and to prevent them from forced selling of relief food they received at low prices to get cash that is easier to carry long distances than food. The provision of warehouses of moderate capacity in the form of mobile units to priority areas is therefore important.

**Table 4: 2003 capacity building requirements**

Region	Emergency nutrition surveillance	Communication & logistics equipment	Training on food aid targeting	Strengthen DPPC information centre	Warehouses & relief outlets	Total (USD)
Federal level				1,935,000		1,935,000
Not region specific	227,130	870,600	523,958*	-	2,000,000	3,621,688
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,130</b>	<b>870,600</b>	<b>523,958</b>	<b>1,935,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>5,556,688</b>

\* Out of USD 648,224 indicated in the December 2002 appeal, a total of USD 124,266 has been covered by WFP and SC/UK.



## **9. Emergency Coordination**

### **Emergency response activities:**

Once the Government, through its regular communication channels learned of the seriousness of the rain failure, they organized and dispatched multi-disciplinary teams to the most affected regions and enlisted the participation of donors, NGOs and the United Nations in missions to these areas to examine firsthand the disaster that was affecting the country. The ministerial level National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee began to meet more frequently and to strategise the response. National level emergency coordination task forces were established in the ministries of Water Resources, Health and Agriculture and the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee maintained its role as lead Government body in the coordination of food assistance. Non-governmental organisations and United Nations agencies were co-opted into the task forces, with the chairs of those task forces reporting weekly to the Chairman of the Crisis Management Committee, the Deputy Commissioner of the DPPC, who then in turn reports to the NDPPC. Similar Crisis Management Committees were established at regional level and a Technical Information Management Exchange (TIME) forum was created by the DPPC into which the sector task forces and partners in the humanitarian response could exchange information and identify ways forward.

With the DPPC serving as the central focus for the coordination of the emergency response, NGO and United Nations partners identified areas in which they could enhance their respective organizational coordination, which could then feed more effectively and harmoniously into the Government coordination mechanism. The Christian Relief and Development Association provides a common forum for NGOs while the United Nations utilizes its Disaster Management Team, Emergency Officers meeting forum and the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia-Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNEUE-OCHA) as the means for ensuring their respective coordination efforts.

To take advantage of increased collaboration among all partners, the DPPC established an Information Center, enlisted the support of the UN World Food Programme and UNEUE-OCHA and engaged the participation of a technical committee to provide support and guidance in the determination of the way in which information will be gathered, analysed, processed and disseminated. The DPPC has also maintained its partnerships with the wider humanitarian community in the conduct of regular and important assessments of the main and minor harvest seasons and of pastoral areas. The Editorial Committee, comprising DPPC, donor and UN representatives serves as a sounding board for views and perspectives that come from the wider humanitarian community and serve as the forum in which appeals are written and presented to the donor community.

In light of the magnitude of the drought emergency, support to coordination efforts at regional and woreda level is also important. This includes the enhancement of mobility of monitoring and evaluation teams and the improvement of communications to link these units with existing planning and response mechanisms and structures.

### **How do these activities link up with recovery/longer term prospects**

The impact of the 2002 drought follows closely on the heels of the 1999 drought and 2000 emergency and has raised many questions as to the viability of interventions in the past with respect to longer-term and more sustainable solutions to the country's vulnerability. Immediately prior to the 2002 drought, the DPPC had engaged its partners in a dialogue focusing on ways in which the annual appeal could be modified to address needs of populations that are predictably food insecure in such a way that immediate needs are met while longer-term developmental needs can also receive appropriate assistance to help remove them from the annual rolls of those requiring humanitarian assistance.

The inclusion of food, water, health, agriculture, livestock and capacity-building as integral and inter-related components of the emergency response has also established an enhanced level of interaction among important sectoral partners, an increased awareness of the effects of deficiencies in one sector on the others and the need for a broad, multi-sectoral strategy that ensures the address of all corporal and social needs of the affected populations. The information that will be gathered and processed during the emergency response will also serve as a viable baseline of data and requirements for use in the application of development strategies and will be available to all partners in Government, the donor community, non-governmental and international organizations and the United Nations. The capacities that will be built to enable effective use of this information will also serve as a national human asset for use in development processes as well as in the emergency response. This is

particularly applicable in the enhancement of communication between woreda and regional offices and with the federal ministries and the DPPC.

**Table 1 : 2003 funding requirements by Ministries/Agencies**

<b>Ministry/ Agencies</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>	<b>Funding require- ments</b>
DPPC	1. DPPC Information Center (some commitments have been made towards the overall budget figure by WFP and OCHA) 2. Federal and regional coordination support	11.3 million persons immediately affected by the drought and an additional 3 million persons requiring close monitoring.	Require-ments are reflected under 8. Capacity Building
UNEUE- OCHA	3. Operational costs		1,100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,100,000</b>