

# Appeal

---

## Ethiopia

### Ethiopia Drought Response - ETH111

**Appeal Target: US\$2,627,694**

***Balance Requested: US\$2,188,994***

Geneva, 14 July 2011

Dear Colleagues,

The prolonged *La Nina* conditions in Ethiopia have affected a second consecutive rain season resulting in drought. Following a complete failure of the 2010 October-December rains and related harvests, the 2011 March-May rains began late and were erratic. This has led to the current drought which is considered the worst in thirty years. The drought is characterised by substantial harvest failure, decrease in water availability, deteriorating pasture conditions and livestock losses in the southern, south-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral parts of the country, including major bulgar cropping areas of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray.

According to joint Government and Humanitarian partners latest *belg* assessment issued two days ago, **4,567,256** people and their livestock are identified as affected by the drought and require urgent assistance. Out of the total, 41% of the needy population is from Oromia region while 31% is from Somali region and 31% from Amhara region.

According to the latest Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and World Food Programme (WFP) joint food security report, the cumulative effects of the failed October to December 2010 rains and the insignificant contribution of early 2011 rains means that food security in lowland and pastoral areas will be classified at emergency levels in the coming months until the next rainy season between October and December 2011.

This appeal will complement the ongoing efforts by the government of Ethiopia through the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), in collaboration with humanitarian partners (donors, NGOs, UN agencies).

The appeal target is \$ **2,627,694** which will be used to provide assistance to **63,608** drought affected individuals in Abaya, Chinaksen, Dawe Kachen, Gasara and Saba Boru districts of Ethiopia.

Members of the ACT Forum in Ethiopia are: Dan Church Aid (DCA), EOC/DICAC, EECMY/DASSC, Bread for the World (BftW), Christian Aid (CA), Church of Sweden (CoS), EED, Finn Church Aid (FCA), ICCO & Kerk in Actie, IOCC, Lutheran World Federation (LWF-DWS), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

Requesting members in this appeal are **Lutheran World Federation – Department of World Service (LWF-DWS)** and **Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY –DASSC)**. DCA will provide technical assistance and will work in close collaboration with the ACT Ethiopia forum coordinator to establish a complaint handling mechanism in each district through HAP Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM).

The objective of this three month response is: *Drought affected communities' lives and livelihoods protected through food provision, physical assets rehabilitation and strengthening drought coping capacity in the targeted areas.*

Activities planned include: Food distribution and food for work, malaria prevention and capacity building on Disaster Risk Reduction /natural resource management.

**Project Start/Completion Date: 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011/31<sup>st</sup> October 2011**

**Reporting schedule:**

Reports due ACT Secretariat	EECMY	Coordination	LWF
Final narrative & financial	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2011
Audit	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2011	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2011

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested (US\$):**

<b>Appeal Target</b>	2,627,694
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	438,700
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>2,188,994</b>

	EECMY	Coordination	LWF	TOTAL
Appeal Targets	<b>1,060,692</b>	43,330	<b>1,523,672</b>	2,627,694
Less: Pledges	98,700	0	340,000	438,700
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Alliance</b>	<b>961,992</b>	<b>43,330</b>	<b>1,183,672</b>	<b>2,188,994</b>

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

**US dollar**

Account Number - 240-432629.60A  
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

**Euro**

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z  
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

**Account Name: ACT - Action by Churches Together**

UBS AG  
8, rue du Rhône  
P.O. Box 2600  
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND  
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

**Please also inform the Chief Finance Officer Jean-Daniel Birmele ([jbi@actalliance.org](mailto:jbi@actalliance.org)) and the Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the implementers.**

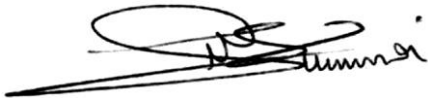
We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

**For further information please contact:**

ACT Regional Programme Officer, Katherine Ileri (phone +41 22 791 6040 or mobile phone +41 79 433 0592)

or

ACT Deputy General Secretary, Rebecca Larson (phone +41 22 791 6069 or mobile phone +41 79 376 1711)



John Nduna  
General Secretary  
ACT Alliance Secretariat

## I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

### **Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY –DASSC)**

Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) is an indigenous national church established in 1959. Structurally, the EECMY is divided into 21 synods and two work areas throughout the country. Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY-DASSC) is a registered development wing of the church. EECMY-DASSC has been engaged in development work since its inception as the development department of the national church in 1959 operating all over Ethiopia. EECMY/DASSC is fully committed to serving the “the whole person” addressing the physical, spiritual and social needs.

EECMY-DASSC has long-term experiences with good reputation in implementing emergency response and different kinds of development activities, including the provision of life saving emergency assistance, food security, natural resource management, child and youth development, water, hygiene and sanitation, health services including HIV/AIDS prevention, gender and development and capacity building with a physical presence through its local church units in most of the administrative regions and enjoys strong support from the government and other stakeholders in the country.

EECMY has a more regionalized system of project management. All DASSC projects are managed from regional offices called church units (Synods.) DASSC offices. The 2011 humanitarian plan of EECMY-DASSC will be implemented in 2 Synods in 4 different districts of Oromia region. The EECMY – DASSC Central Office has a more monitoring and liaison role. Project agreements in EECMY are made with the Central DASSC Office or with the responsible Synod when delegated by the Central DASSC. The EECMY-Church Units DASSC in their operation areas will implement the 2011 plan of EECMY- DASSC. The Central DASSC finance and relief programs will also provide technical and other related supports to facilitate the proper implementation of the program. The EECMY –DASSC central office has a key role to play in project implementation whatever funding route is used. To reflect this central office costs have been apportioned on appropriate basis across all the projects requested. The central office costs have been clearly identified as overheads in the budgets.

The EECMY synods, together with local government authorities, coordinating task forces, in cooperation with local people’s organization and committees are responsible for the direct resources procurement, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project in each district.

The overall programme coordination, information sharing and reporting, will be the responsibility of the Central DASSC Relief and Rehabilitation program co-ordination office and Finance unit at central level. The Church units, EECMY/WBS and EECMY/SES DASSC offices will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the program..

The project will have its own personnel comprised of the emergency response team leader, food distributors/community facilitators, store keeper and store guards in all the intervention districts. The project staff will take the primary responsibilities for effective implementation of the project. The Emergency Project Team Leader in each district will be fully responsible to lead this project with support from finance officers and other technical staff.

**Lutheran World Federation – Department of World Service (LWF/DWS)**

The Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service (LWF/DWS) is a humanitarian and development organization with 40 years experience working in Ethiopia in relief, rehabilitation and development programs. Currently, LWF-ET has project activities in Oromia, Amhara, Afar and Ethiopia Somali Regional States, with focus on four strategic priority areas; food security and sustainable livelihoods, natural resource management, emergency preparedness and response and capacity building.

From 1971 to date, LWF-ET has administered a budget valued at over 450 million USD through the support of agencies world wide. During this period, the Field Programs constructed more than 123 small scale irrigation schemes, 15 earth dams and hundreds of physical soil conservation structures. Over 30,000 hectares of land has been cultivated through these schemes and more than 500,000 people attained sustainable food security. LWF has expertise and long years of experience in the construction of irrigation schemes, schools, and health posts which greatly increases remote community's access to increased food production, education, health services and potable water supply. Currently, LWF-ET concentrates on community based and people centered development activities by implementing Integrated Community Development Projects (ICDPs) on a long term development basis. The ICDPs focus on agricultural development, soil and water conservation, natural resource management and community capacity building.

LWF has been involved in emergency relief support since the early 1970s. In recent years (2008-2009), LWF-ET has undertaken humanitarian relief projects which benefited over 40,000 people in food insecure areas of Ethiopia. Activities in Dawe Kachen included the provision of food aid through food-for-work approach. In Abaya, LWF intervened by providing food aid to 6,700 undernourished children and lactating and pregnant women and also supplied some 1,840 farmers with short maturing crop seeds as part of its rehabilitation effort to kick start the community's food production. Currently, LWF-ET is implementing emergency response and risk mitigation interventions in Dawe Kachen and Goro Districts of Bale zone of Oromia region reaching a target population of 8,000 and 18,350 individuals respectively and with a budget of 242,329 Euro for Dawe Kachen and 1,373,651 CAN\$ for Goro.

LWF will implement the proposed assistance in accordance with the ACT principles, guidelines and the principles of the humanitarian Code of Conduct for the International Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Charter. The organization is willing to work according to the Sphere standard.

The project will have its own personnel comprised of the emergency response team leader, emergency response officer, food distributors/community facilitators, store keeper and store guards in all the intervention districts. The project staff will take the primary responsibilities for effective implementation of the project. The Emergency Project Team Leader in each district will be fully responsible to lead this project with support from finance officers and other technical staff.

**II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION**

Same as I above

**III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EMERGENCY SITUATION**

The prolonged La Nina conditions have affected a second consecutive rainy season, which resulted in the deterioration of food security situation in the drought-affected areas as well as in some belg-cropping parts of Ethiopia. Following a complete failure of the 2010 October -December rains and related harvests, the 2011 March-May rains began late and performed erratically which was by some measures considered as the worst in thirty years. These situations have led to substantial harvest failure, a decrease in water availability, deteriorating pasture conditions and livestock losses in the southern, south-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral parts of the country, and major belg cropping areas of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray.

According to the latest Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and WFP joint food security report, the cumulative effects of the failed October to December 2010 rains and the insignificant contribution of early 2011 rains means that food security in lowland and pastoral areas will be classified at emergency levels in the coming months until the next rainy season between October and December 2011.

Areas most affected and becoming of a particular concern due to the La Nina induced drought that has set in over much of the Horn of Africa and the failure of belg season rains include Borena, Guji, Bale, and the southern and central zones of Somali, Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions. While the “Joint Government and humanitarian Partners” report findings of the latest belg assessment and on the humanitarian need requirement report is expected to be issued in a few days, Humanitarian agencies estimate 3.2 million people require humanitarian assistance.

In drought affected pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of south and south-eastern lowlands of Ethiopia, most of the areas are dry and with no pasture and water. This has resulted in the death of considerable number of livestock. According to OCHA (13 June 2011), as a result of the impact of La Nina, milk yields declined more than 80% for cattle and 50% for camels; no goat milk production was recorded. Herd size has decreased to approximately 20 to 40% of normal for cattle; 65 to 80% of normal for shoats; and 60 to 75% of normal for camels due to increased livestock death, sale and slaughter, including of newborns. Very little planting was done in either riverine or rain-fed agro-pastoral areas. Staple cereal prices remain much higher than last year making it difficult for pastoralists to meet the food needs of families. The combination of extremely high food prices and average to below-average livestock prices has substantially eroded their purchasing power.

The situation in the *belg* cropping areas of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray is equally worrying due to the complete failure of the belg season rains. According to Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture (GIEWS, 26 – May 2011), in major “belg” cropping areas in Amhara, Oromia SNNPR and Tigray, the 2011 “belg” short-rains were late by more than six weeks and poorly distributed. An early multi-agency “belg” assessment has just been carried out and, although its results are not yet available, crop production is likely to be very poor. In particular, inadequate moisture has led to a near total failure of sweet potato production in central and eastern SNNPR, where the crop is crucial for local food security during the lean season from early March until the “belg” harvest in May/June. Damages to flowering coffee plantations, an important cash crop, are also being reported.

The unfavourable “belg” rains have also affected land preparation and planting of long cycle “meher” crops, such as maize, sorghum and millet, especially in the lowlands, while in many areas of Tigray and Amhara regions farmers have switched to planting short cycle varieties.

Given the loss of livestock, crops, and reduced purchasing power, in the drought affected areas; households across all livelihood zones could not meet livelihood protection needs. The deterioration of the food security situation has had an intensified impact on nutrition in the affected areas, with monthly reports from Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) showing increasing admissions trends in most *La Niña*-affected woredas over the past months. Due to this fact, reports from the Multi Agency Nutrition Task Force (MANTF) meeting held on 9 June 2011 indicate in some areas of Somali, SNNPR, and Oromia, rising admission rates to Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTPs) and Stabilization Centres (SCs) increasing admissions to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) was observed in May compared to April 2011. East Africa Food Security Alert of FEWS NET (June 7, 2011), also states that recent nutrition surveys indicate global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of as high as 23 percent in Meda Welabu woreda of Bale zone.

**IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF PROPOSED RESPONSE**

**Current situation in the proposed nine districts are presented below:**

***Abaya District*****Current situation in the area**

Abaya is among the drought prone districts in Oromia region, where there has been serious depletion of household assets due to cyclic drought. Due to the prolonged drought in 2011, short maturing crops like cabbage, sweet potatoes, haricot beans and teff, which normally bridge the April to June food gap have completely failed in 2011. On top of the current food shortage, a malaria epidemic is causing a major health problem in the area.

As a coping mechanism, many of those affected by drought are selling meagre household assets and are engaging in daily labour activities such as cutting down trees and charcoal production to earn an income. Collection and sale of fire wood is another coping mechanism in the area to make up for the shortfall in food production.

**Impact on human lives**

According to a previous assessment conducted by the Government and other agencies in February 2011, there were 14,000 people in need of emergency assistance. However, a recent assessment conducted by the Abaya district and approved by Borena zone in April 2011, revealed that an additional 6,400 people (360 male and 3,240 female) are critically in need of food aid and drugs for malaria treatment.

Chronic drought is the main cause for this emergency appeal, with the damage primarily affecting crop production and human health due to the malaria epidemic. Consequently, one harvest season has totally failed and nothing was harvested.

**Security situation**

There are currently no security problems in Abaya. In regards to communication, most Kebeles are accessible by road only during the dry season. There are telephone services at Kebele offices which are solar powered.

**Location of proposed response**

Abaya District is located a distance of 366 kilometres south of Addis Ababa, in Borena zone of Oromia regional state. The total population of the district is estimated at 114, 374 people living in 27 Kebeles. The male to female ratio is 50:50. Some residents of Abaya district are agro-pastoralist while others are farmers practicing sedentary life.

The eight target kebeles in the district are; Ture Kajima, Wedy Kajima, Fofie, Shara, Bukisa, Hafursa Bengassa, Hafursa Waro and Bochessa.

LWF has been implementing Integrated Community Development Projects (ICDP's) in Abaya district and in some of the Kebeles under consideration for the response. At present, there are no other organizations or government offices supporting this community which is why these Kebeles were chosen for intervention. Currently, there has been no response in these locations except that of the regular development project under implementation by the LWF.

***Chinaksen District*****Current situation in the area**

The mainstay of the Chinaksen community is crop production and livestock rearing, both of which are dependent on rainfall and rain effectiveness. And during the last season there was shortage of

rain both in intensity and distribution. Accordingly, last season's crop harvest failed, creating a considerable food shortage. This situation is compounded by the fact that the district received little or no rain up until April 2011. Due to this drought, most livestock are in bad condition, particularly in ten kebeles of the district.

**Impact on human lives**

According to information from the district Drought Preparedness and Prevention Office, this situation has greatly affected 16 Kebeles in the district. Of the 38,248 food insecure people, some 23,249 people are in need of immediate food assistance for three months. The remaining are benefiting from the Productive Safety Net Program. Chinaksen district was declared a priority 1 hot spot in the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team special report.

**Security situation**

Currently, there is no security problem in the proposed Kebeles or in the district as a whole.

**Location of proposed response**

Chinaksen district is located in west Hararge zone of Oromia region. It is located at a distance of 620 kilo meters from Addis Ababa. The district consists of 51 Kebeles, 3 of which are urban and the remaining 48 are rural. The population of the district is 129, 871 according to the 2009 census (53% are male while, 47% are female). Crop production is an important occupation for most of the communities in the district. Maize and sorghum are the main crops grown in the rural Kebeles. Livestock rearing is the main economic and cultural foundation for the majority of the community. Cattle, Camel, Sheep and Goats are dominant livestock in the district.

Sixteen kebeles have been identified for the proposed response and are located in different directions and distances from the district town of Chinaksen. The kebeles are: Tiro-Gudo, Tiro Sandare, Tur Aanood, Samen Koraley, Geel, Uswaynee, Hosalee, Qarraru, Gololsha, Amolla, Kalaroga, Caacale, Dambaasle, Biyo Gebabdu, Kaalmaale, and Darbbiga.

LWF has been implementing an Integrated Community Development Project in the district since 2006, and in some of the kebeles identified as in need of assistance. In addition, there are no other organizations that are currently ready to support those needy people. LWF is well organized and has a well staffed office in Chinaksen town which will help implementation of the proposed response at a minimal cost.

***Dawe Kachen District*****Current situation in the area**

Drought is a major problem in the district of this pastoralist area. The main cause of drought is the cyclical failure of seasonal rain. The failure of the "*hageya*" rains during the months of September/October, the drought during the month of March combined with an armyworm infestation after the late rain during the month of May 2011, has created a life threatening situation in the target district. The pastoralist community's livelihood which revolves around livestock becomes out of production due to lack of feed and water. This situation has resulted in famine and is accompanied by different diseases such as meningitis, measles, and others.

As a coping mechanism, people migrate to other areas out of the district where they can sustain their lives and their livestock.

**Impact on human lives in the area**

The main livelihood of the community is livestock rearing and the absence of rain has resulted in the degradation of range lands and the depletion of water sources. This has caused mass death of livestock and forced migration of the community to other areas in search of water.

The Federal Government has ranked Dawe Kachen as priority 1 hot spot district. According to the information obtained from the District Food Security Office, a total of 21,141 people are currently in need of food aid. Out of this total, 8,000 are currently receiving emergency food assistance and water rationing through LWF's emergency response. The remaining 13,141 people (6,850 Male and 6,291 Female) are still in dire need of emergency intervention.

**Security situation in the area**

There is no major security problem in the area expect for some conflict between pastoralists over the limited water available. In regards to communication, there is a newly constructed all weather road to the district. However, some parts are still not accessible during the rainy season. There is solar based wireless telephone in the district but it is not active much of the time. Currently, the construction of a mobile telephone network is in progress and the problem will hopefully be solved in the near future.

**Location of proposed response**

Dawe Kachen is located in Bale zone of Oromia region. It is 565kms away from Addis Ababa. The emergency intervention is planned to serve 14 Kebeles namely; Megalo Serbo, Sofumer, Dubi-Walda, Dibe-Kilofta, Mantoke-Harawaficha, Hantule-Basaka, Ade haraga, Didibisa-Gale, Beke-Kora, Hergedeb, Bakaksa, Oda-Didibsa, Dibe-mole and Mio'o (which is the district town.)

The drought and its impacts have gone beyond the capacity of the local communities and the local government to solve. Mitigation of this humanitarian situation is immediately needed to prevent further deterioration in the affected areas. LWF is already been supporting 8,000 people in the area, in addition to our ongoing drought preparedness project in the district. LWF has an establishment in the area to implement this emergency project.

**Gasara District****Current situation in the area**

Gasara is the second needy district among the 18 districts of Bale zone. As a result of low and erratic rainfall in the most recent rainy seasons crop performance is very poor and loss of crops and pasture has been substantial. Depletion of household assets has reduced the purchasing power of the community and the death of cattle has caused shortage of oxen for land preparation as well as reduced milk supplies. The root cause for poor crop performance, water and livestock conditions is the failure of the rains.

**Impact on human lives**

The government declared Gassera district as emergency area that needs emergency relief assistance. The populations are not able to provide for basic household needs. The Government has identified the district as food insecure which need emergency humanitarian food aid. The communities also need hand tools and rehabilitation of water sources to enable them to resume the process of cultivating and tending livestock.

**Security situation**

There are currently no security problems in Gasara district.

**Location of proposed response**

The majority of the populations are Agro-pastoralists, earning their living mainly from crops production and some animal husbandry. The major part of the district is located in the lowland part of Wabe river gorge while some is at medium altitude.

**Saba Boru district****Current situation in the area**

Severe prolonged dry season resulted in failure of existing water sources and shortage of pasture for animals. The food reserve and purchasing power of the larger part of the population has fallen to bare minimum with the deterioration of the physical condition and continuous shrinking of the livestock population.

**Impact on human lives**

Inadequate rain and continuous drought have eroded the community's livelihood status. Basic food needs cannot be met this year and this is exacerbated by poor water supply. The food reserve and purchasing power of the larger part of the population has fallen to bare minimum with the deterioration of the physical condition and continuous shrinking of the livestock population.

Due to failure crops and animal products and particularly severe shortage of water supply Saba boru district was declared an emergency district that need relief assistance for at least for 4-6 months. Though the area was in need of emergency humanitarian assistance which include water rationing and relief food supply from early March we were unable to respond the needs up to now due to shortages of resources.

**Security situation**

There are currently no security problems in Saba boru district.

**Location of proposed response**

Saba boru district is located in Guji Zone of Oromia region.

The EECMY DASSC has a more localized system of project management. The projects are managed from church unit DASSC offices. There are 2 Synods overseeing the planned projects in the 3 districts. As an implementing agency the EECMY- DASSC has a presence in each project area on a long term basis. Currently the immediate priorities are to address emergency needs. These activities are viewed as one step in the process of enabling communities to become self-sufficient in livelihood terms.

**V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES****Number and type**

Total of 68,812 drought affected individuals in the proposed districts are directly targeted by this emergency response project to benefit from food aid and recovery activities.

The monthly ration size per individual beneficiary consists of 15 kg wheat, 1.5 kg beans, and 0.45/9 kg edible oil, which is calculated according to the government relief food ration standard. Children under five, pregnant and lactating women are prioritized to receive 1.5 kg supplementary food (Famix) per person. The food aid will be distributed to household heads.

In LWF implementation districts, the natural resource conservation activities under the food for work component of the emergency response, a total of 2,853 groups with 12 members in each will be provided with tools for soil conservation activities. Moreover, capacity building and training will be provided to a total of 72 development agents and animators on how to facilitate, integrate, and manage emergency response activities, including natural resource management, for two days. 1,440 farmers will also receive one-day training on different improved agricultural and natural resource management practices and early warning. In the case of Abaya, where there is a need for

responding to situation of malaria outbreaks, malaria control interventions through supply of essential medicines is proposed for five villages.

In EECMY- DASSC implementation districts, standard ration of emergency relief package is planned to be supplied to drought affected 26,022 people in the 2 districts.

**Table1: Breakdown of targeted beneficiaries in the five intervention districts are depicted below:**

District	Number of drought affected kebeles	Beneficiary Households	Beneficiary population		
			Male	Female	Total
<b>EECMY DASSC</b>					
Gasara	12	1686	3439	3305	6,744
Sababoru	14	3518	7178	6896	14,074
<b>Sub- total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5204</b>	<b>10,617</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>20,818</b>
<b>To be implemented by LWF</b>					
Abaya	8	1,600	3,240	3,160	6,400
Chinaksen	16	3,331	14,764	8,485	23,249
DaweKachen	13	2,190	6,850	6,291	13,141
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>24,854</b>	<b>17,936</b>	<b>42,790</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,325</b>			<b>63,608</b>

Source: Districts Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Offices June 2011

#### Criteria for the selection

Beneficiaries in each project area are targeted according to the National Food Aid Targeting Guidelines developed jointly by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) and international partners. The guidelines which focus on geographic targeting and data on the performance of crops, asset depletion, income sources, malnutrition serve as a tool for the Woreda DRMFSS Committee when identifying and targeting the needy.

In each Woreda, DRMFSS Task Forces are responsible for identifying and registering of targeted beneficiaries at PA level. Priority would be given to the most vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, lactating mothers, children, and people living with HIV and for people with special needs.

#### Number of targeted beneficiaries according to proposed assistance

**Table 2: Number of targeted individual beneficiaries according to various types of proposed assistance**

District	Food distribution	Supplementary food (Famix)	Malaria control	Training	
				Development agents	Farmers
<b>To be implemented by EECMY DASSC</b>					
Gasara	8,430	2,951	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sababoru	17,592	6,158	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>26,022</b>	<b>9,109</b>			
<b>To be implemented by LWF</b>					
Abaya	6,400	2,240	1,600	16	320

Chinaksen	23,249	8,137	N/A	32	640
Dawe Kachen	13,141	4,600	N/A	24	480
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>42,790</b>	<b>14,977</b>	1,600	72	1,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,382</b>	<b>24,086</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2,880</b>

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

### Goal:

To contribute to the efforts of saving lives and mitigating the risks of drought impact of La Nina induced drought on targeted communities in five Districts of Oromia Region of Ethiopia.

### Objective

The lives and livelihoods drought affected communities protected through food provision, physical assets rehabilitation and the strengthening of drought coping capacity in the targeted areas, for 3 months.

### The project is designed with the following two results:

Result 1. Reduced food insecurity of 63,608 drought affected persons in targeted communities.

Result 2. Drought coping capacity of 12,325 drought affected households strengthened in mitigating future drought risks.

### Main activities

Major activities of the project will focus on the saving of lives through the provision of food. Activities directed towards addressing the immediate needs of affected communities in order to save and sustain lives include distribution of food to drought affected population in the five districts. Size and types of foods are listed in Table 3 and 4 of this appeal. The health situations also will be monitored and addressed in collaboration with health offices in the respective districts

In addition, the project intends to respond to the prevalent problem of malaria outbreak in Abaya district through the following prevention and control measures.

- Social mobilization and anti mosquito chemical spray in 5 Kebeles,
- Supply of anti malarial medications.

The capacity building component of the project includes;

- Training of on how to facilitate, integrate and manage emergency response activities (including NRM) for 2 days
- Training of farmers in different improved agricultural and natural resources management (NRM) practices and early warning for 1 day
- Provision of hand tools such as hoes, pick-axe, shovels...etc to implement the food for work activities of the project. To this end, farmers will be organized into working groups and will engage in productive activities of natural resources conservation.
- 4 days Disaster Risk Reduction training for project staff and local government line offices (30 participants) as a capacity building activity of the project
- Establishing complaint handling mechanism in each district through HAP Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) and organizing half day training on complaint handling mechanism

To contribute to sustainable livelihoods, food for work is identified in this project as one of the interventions to meet the targeted drought affected households' food security. Activities that will be carried out through food-for-work include but not limited to;

- a) Rural Infrastructure

- Construct feeder roads. The target is mainly aimed at upgrading and rehabilitating the existing road network between kebeles. The project, along with the life saving principal aim, will give attention to the expansion of the existing network in order to enable the road infrastructure support the districts' endeavour to attain economic development and poverty reduction.
- Construction/rehabilitation of ponds
- b) Aforestation
  - Micro-basin preparation and tree planting
  - Area closure measures
- c) Soil and water conservation
  - Stone bund construction
  - Hill side terracing on degraded lands
  - Gully control measures
  - Check dam, water ways and cut off drain construction

### **Detailed activities of the project**

The following are planned project detailed activities to be implemented by EECMY-DASSC in order to respond to the immediate need of the targeted beneficiaries which contributes to result 1 of this project during the crisis period. Major activities during this period will focus on saving of lives through the provision of food. The total quantity of food that will benefit 26,022 people amounts to 1171MT of grain, 117 MT of pulse, 35 MT edible oil and 123MT of supplementary food. The share of each of the districts indicated in the table and detailed activities for the three districts are elaborated below.

**Table 3: Type and size of food distribution by EECMY-DASSC**

S.N.	Cost Item	Unit	Qty		
			Gasara	Saba Boru	Total
1	Grain/cereal (15kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	379	792	1171
2	Edible oil (0.49kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	11	24	35
3	Pulse (1.5kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	38	79	117
4	Supplementary food (famix) (4.5kg /person/month X 3 months)	MT	40	83	123
	<b>Total</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1446</b>

15kg cereals, 1.5kg pulse & 0.49 kg edible oil per month per person

### **Activities to be implemented by EECMY-DASSC in Gasara district**

Activity 1.1: Purchase, transport and distribution of 379MT of cereals, 11 MT of oil and 38 MT of pulse distributed to 8,430 people for 3 months. Standard food ration package will be made available to the targeted 8430 people for 3 months at the rate of 15kg cereals, 1.5kg pulse & 0.49 kg edible oil per month per person

Activity 1.2: Purchase, transport and distribution of 40 MT of Famix of the right quality is at the rate of 4.5kg per person per month for 3 months). By doing this activity, Nutritional need of 2,951 people is made available for 3 months

Sub activities to be performed under the above two activities are summarized hereunder:

- Recruitment and training of distribution staff
- Communicating project plan to the local authorities and obtaining relevant permission
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of purchased relief items to the project areas
- selection of distribution sites
- Compilation of beneficiary list and agreement on schedule of distribution dates with beneficiaries and local authorities
- Post distribution monitoring visits to recipient communities and periodic reporting

#### **Activities to be implemented by EECMY-DASSC in Saba Boru district**

Activity 1.3: Purchase, transport and distribution of 792 MT of cereals, 24MT of oil and 79 MT of pulse to 17,592 people for 3 months. Standard food ration package is made available to the targeted 17,592 people for 3 months at the rate of 15kg cereals, 1.5kg pulse & 0.49 kg edible oil per month per person

Activity 1.4: Purchase, transport and distribution of 83MT of Famix of the right quality is at the rate of 4.5kg per person per month for 3 months). By doing so, Nutritional need of 6158 people is met for 3 months.

Sub activities to be performed under the above two activities are summarized hereunder:

- Recruitment and training of distribution staff
- Communicating project plan to the local authorities and obtaining relevant permission
- Procurement, transportation and distribution of purchased relief items to the project areas
- selection of distribution sites
- Compilation of beneficiary list and agreement on schedule of distribution dates with beneficiaries and local authorities
- Post distribution monitoring visits to recipient communities and periodic reporting

#### **Activities to be implemented by LWF in Abaya, Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts**

Activity 1.5: Distribution of 1925.56 MT of wheat, 57.78 MT of edible oil, 192.57 MT of pulse/beans and 70.78 MT of supplementary foods. These activities are directed towards addressing the immediate needs of affected communities in order to save and sustain lives. The share of each of the districts indicated in the table below.

**Table 4: Type and size of food distribution by LWF**

S.N.	Cost Item	Unit	Qty			
			Abaya	Chinaksen	Dawe Kachen	Total
1	Grain/Wheat (15kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	288	1046.21	591.35	1925.56
2	Edible oil (0.45kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	8.64	31.39	17.75	57.78
3	Beans (1.5kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	28.8	104.63	59.14	192.57
4	Supplementary food (famix) (1.575kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	10.59	38.45	21.74	70.78
	<b>Total</b>		<b>336.03</b>	<b>1220.68</b>	<b>689.98</b>	<b>2246.69</b>

**Post crisis period**

The following post crisis -activities are proposed to help the drought affected population so that the community will recover from the drought and resume their normal life. These activities contribute to result 2 of this project.

**Activity to be coordinated by the Lead Agency (DCA)**

DCA is certified by HAP International for its credible work by streamlining the Humanitarian Accountability work in all its emergency projects and now expanding it in the ongoing humanitarian programmes in collaboration with its local partners. In line with this the following two activities are planned into his emergency response project by the lead agency/ DCA.

Activity 2.1: Establishing complaint handling mechanism in each district so that the targeted communities will have the access to present their complaint and grievances through HAP Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) as per the need that will arise in this project.

Activity 2.2: Organize Half day training on complaint handling mechanism for projects staff and the communities will be organized in each District. On top of this, there will be regular supervision and monitoring by the lead agency/ DCA and AATF monitoring team, Zone and Woreda Government line departments, community leaders, and implementing partner staff of EECMY and LWF to detect any complaint and flow of information.

Activity 2.3: DCA will organize 4 days Disaster Risk Reduction training for project staff and local government line offices (30 participants) as a capacity building activity.

**Activities to be implemented by LWF in Abaya, Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts**

Activity 2.4: Supply of anti mosquito chemical spray, anti malarial medications and social mobilization, in 5 Kebeles<sup>1</sup> of Abaya district in order to respond and prevent problem of malaria outbreak in this District.

**Capacity building component of the project includes;**

Activity 2.5: Provision of training of 72 development agents and animators on how to facilitate, integrate and manage emergency response activities (including NRM) for 2 days

Activity 2.6: provision of training of 1440 farmers in different improved agricultural and natural resources management (NRM) practices and early warning for 1 day

Activity 2.7: Provision of hand tools such as hoes, pick-axe, shovels...etc to implement the food for work activities of the project. To this end, farmers will be organized into working groups and will engage in productive activities of natural resources conservation.

**Activities that will be carried out through food-for-work include but not limited to;**

Activity 2.8: Construction of feeder roads. The target is mainly aimed at upgrading and rehabilitating the existing road network between kebeles. The project, along with the life saving principal aim, will give attention to the expansion of the existing network in order to enable the road infrastructure support the districts' endeavour to attain economic development and poverty reduction. (Rural Infrastructure)

Activity 2.9: Construction/rehabilitation of ponds in Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts.

Activity 2.10: Micro-basin preparation tree planting and area closure measures in Abaya and Chinaksen Districts. (Aforestation activities)

Activity 2.11: Stone bund construction in Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts

Activity 2.12: Hill side terracing on degraded lands in Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts

Activity 2.13: Gully control measures in Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts

---

<sup>1</sup> A Kebele is the smallest administrative unit of Ethiopia which is a neighborhood or a localized and delimited group of people. It is part of a Woreda, or district, itself part of a zone, grouped into ethno-linguistic regional zones that comprise the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Activity 2.14: Check dam, water ways and cut off drain construction in Chinaksen and Dawe Kachen Districts (Soil and water conservation activities)

### Project implementation methodology

The project will have its own personnel comprised of the emergency response team leader, emergency response officer, food distributors/community facilitators, store keeper and store guards in all the intervention districts. The project staff will take the primary responsibilities for effective implementation of the project. An Emergency Response Task Force will be established at District level which will lead the action and facilitate support from the government side. The same structure will be in place in all of the intervention kebeles. The District Taskforce, which includes all the relevant district cabinet members, will take the facilitation and monitoring role in collaboration with the managed development and rehabilitation projects in the three districts. The roles and responsibilities of the taskforce will focus mainly on ensuring effective management of relief operation with a view to address the severe food insufficiency to avert loss of lives.

The District Taskforce also takes the lead in organizing the Emergency Response Task Force at kebele level that will mainly be responsible for screening the beneficiaries of their respective communities in a transparent manner. They also keep a close eye on the proper and fair distribution of foods to the identified target population. Their responsibility also stretches to the level of mobilization of the beneficiary communities and coordination of the food-for-work activities in their respective kebeles.

The kebele Emergency Response Task Force will comprise of the following organizations and social units at village level. These are:

- a) Chairperson of kebele Farmers' Association -----Chairperson
- b) Development Agent (agriculture)-----Secretary
- c) Women's Association of the Kebele-----Member
- d) Health Extension Worker female)-----Member
- e) Primary School Director----- Member
- f) Village facilitators/animators partners' existing project  
(Where there is partners' presence)----- Member
- g) Two kebele influential elders (one female)-----Members

This kebele task force shall work in close collaboration with the District Emergency Response Task Force. The District Taskforce meets every Friday of the week after the commencement of the action and review project performance, provides the necessary support and leadership and be involved in the coordination of the food-for-work activities where the community actively contributes labour and local materials and in turn will get paid (in food) for the work based on the existing payment rate/standard. There will also be mechanisms for accommodating community members who will not be able to contribute their labour.

Sphere Standards in food aid and HAP principles will be actively promoted. Cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV&AIDS and environment are also an integral component of the emergency response. To address environmental concerns and address vulnerabilities of target communities to environmental degradation and climate change, the project is planned and will be implemented with the issue of sustainability at the center, with natural resource conservation activities as part of the food-for-work component. To ensure the delivery of a gender-aware response, gender is mainstreamed along the project management cycle, including planning/design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. There will be a meaningful representation of women in the beneficiary selection process and the management of the food distribution at the kebele level. And as much as possible, measures will be taken to have proportional representation of women and men in the project staff. Contingent upon the availability of HIV&AIDS data at the relevant district offices, the emergency response will mainstream HIV&AIDS by giving special attention to those living with HIV&AIDS during the beneficiary identification and food distribution.

The principles of Code of Conduct have also been taken into account, and as a matter of policy, every single staff of LWF has to sign the LWF Code of Conduct regarding abuse of power and sexual exploitation upon acceptance of employment. The Code of Conduct will also be posted visibly in office bulletin boards and project intervention areas such as food distribution sites.

To ensure accountability and transparency, Complaints Handling Mechanism, one of the scopes of accountability and HAP benchmarks, will be implemented in all of the three intervention sites. This will ensure that the target populations in the emergency response are well informed about what they can expect from implementing partners, about their rights to complain if these standards are not met from the partner's side, and informed on how to complain. Considering the fact that an overwhelming majority of the beneficiary population in these areas of intervention is illiterate, both the Code of Conduct and the Complaints Handling Mechanism will be communicated verbally to food aid recipients before distribution commences.

### Inputs for project implementation

#### Staff needed for the project and their roles

S.N.	Position Title	Role		
		EECMY	LWF	
1	Emergency Project Team Leader	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and lead the project</li> <li>Coordinate the planning, execution &amp; coordination of the implementation of the project</li> <li>Manage the HR of the project</li> <li>Responsible for all administrative matters</li> <li>Responsible for communication and networking with local actors including government</li> <li>Responsible for preparation and submission of progress &amp; final narrative and financial reports</li> </ul>
2	Emergency Project Officer	N/A	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Particularly responsible for coordinating and technically supporting the communities in the food for work activities</li> <li>Recording the daily achievements of the food for work activities and reporting the same regularly.</li> <li>Organize trainings to development agents and farmers</li> </ul>
3	Registrar	2	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording the daily achievements of the food for work activities and reporting the same regularly.</li> </ul>
4	Commodity distributors/C community facilitators	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep records of the daily food distribution activities (the amount of food distributed and number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>Register prospective beneficiaries of the project prior to start of food distribution</li> </ul>
5	Store Keeper (Bale)	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide necessary warehouse support to project</li> </ul>

6	Guards	8	12	• Safeguard warehouses
---	--------	---	----	------------------------

### Materials needed for the project

- Warehouses, hand tools for the food-for-work natural resource conservation activities,
- field vehicle for each of the districts on rental basis

### Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

- Required quantity of food items are available in the market
- Prices of grains and transportation cost remain relatively unchanged during the project life time
- Operational agreement with the Oromia Regional Government will be signed on time
- Full funding will be secured in time from the partner agencies

### Implementation Timetable

The project will have a lifespan of three months from August -October, 2011. Activity details and their sequence of implementation during the specified period are indicated in the table below.

Activity	Schedule of activities by month in 2011			
	July	August	September	October
Collection of base line information	✓			
Proposal writing and submission	✓			
Proposal approval	✓			
Hiring & deployment of project staffs		✓		
Procurement of hand tools		✓		
Food procurement		✓		
Training of development agents and farmers		✓		
Implementation of food for work activities		✓	✓	✓
Food distribution		✓	✓	✓
Procurement and provision of malaria medicines		✓		
Project monitoring		✓	✓	✓
Joint Monitoring			✓	
Project audit				✓

### Transition or Exit strategy

Some of the crops in the field will mature around September, which is expected to bridge the food gap in the areas. Furthermore, in the proposed districts of the emergency project, implementing partners have on-going development and rehabilitation projects and the emergency response and the development and rehabilitation activities will be side by side. In addition to the life saving activities, some mitigation measures will be taken to strengthen the coping mechanisms of the community through provision of seeds and seed money for income generation in those kebeles and districts where development projects are under implementation. The local capacity building component that will focus on Early Warning System is one of the major activities of the project that will play a significant role in addressing future risks on the communities.

Implementing partners will gradually scale down its intervention in the target kebeles and eventually withdraw by handing over the results of the food-for-work activities and tools to the respective local government bodies and the communities.

## VII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

LWF-In accordance with the LWF finance and procurement manual, the fund will be transferred from the donors to LWF's office in Geneva, which in turn will transfer the fund to the LWF Addis office monthly based on the program cash flow budget. The Addis office will then transfer the fund to the field

office through a bank account based on the cash flow budget of the project. The field office has its own cashier, accountant and store keeper who control the income and expense of the project. The signatories of the bank account are the project coordinator, accountant and the project officer. Monthly finance report will be received by the Addis office with the necessary supporting documents and the monthly finance report will be submitted to Geneva.

#### EECMY

The overall management and implementation of the planned interventions will be the responsibility of the EECMY- DASSC. The EECMY- DASSC local church units are accountable bodies' to facilitate smooth implementation of the projects in their respective areas. The Central DASSC and local church units i.e. the EECMY WBS-DASSC and the EECMY- SES DASSC ensure strict adherence to participatory work procedures, standards, procurement procedures and other financial and reporting requirements. In each district the day today administration of the humanitarian response activities will be carried out by the respective local church units.

#### *Finance control*

All funds designated for the districts will be channelled through the EECMY- DASSC who will in turn channel it to the local church unit DASSC for implementation.

The project funds disbursed to the local church units and their expenditures will be monitored by the EECMY – DASSC finance unit and internal auditor of the central DASSC

The EECMY DASSC has a more localized system of project management. The projects are managed from church unit DASSC offices. There are 2 Synods overseeing the planned projects in the 2 woredas (districts).

The EECMY central DASSC office has a legal role to play in project implementation whatever funding route is used. To reflect this, central office costs have been estimated and included in the projects budgets.

The respective church units will carry out day to day running of the specific area projects. They will prepare work plans and progress reports as stipulated in the MOUs and inline with ACT reporting schedules. The EECMY DASSC will submit its Audit reports at the end of the project to respective ACT Ethiopia accompanying member for onward submission to ACT CO Geneva.

## VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

ACT alliance forum coordinator will play a pivotal role in overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the project in adherence to ACT appeal guidelines. The two requesting members' technical personnel will dedicate time to support monitoring throughout the project cycle.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the project implementation. All pertinent stakeholders will be involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities and its progresses. The monitoring activity will be accompanied by monthly financial and activity performance reporting. Project reviews involving both the project stakeholders and partners will be conducted at agreed upon time frame in the course of implementation in order to capture the changes brought about in the lives of the households benefiting from the food distribution and other activities. Implementing partners' organizations program personnel will monitor progresses of the project at the field level every month. All implementing partners will make use of standard formats for reporting in line with the requirements of the partnering agencies. In addition, regular monitoring field visits to provide technical support and to monitor the progress of the project implementation by the ACT Alliance Ethiopia forum coordinator.

The project staffs in coordination with each kebele emergency response and risk mitigation task force will be responsible for collecting and analyzing monitoring data. The composition of the task force at kebele level, among others, includes kebele administrator/manager, health extension workers, development agents, women association representatives, religious leaders or elderly people.

The project team leaders in each organisation will be responsible for compiling activity reports- both financial and narrative.

The overall performance of the project will be evaluated by a joint monitoring visit to be organised by the ACT Alliance Ethiopia forum Co-coordinator in the middle of project implementation.

Reporting schedule for ACT alliance Ethiopia forum coordinaiton office :

- Implementing partners to submit final narrative and financial reports to Geneva by the end of the second month after completion of the project (December 31<sup>st</sup> 2011)
- Implementing partners to submit audit reports to Geneva by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> month after co0mpletion of the project (January 31<sup>st</sup> 2012)

## IX. COORDINATION

The ACT Ethiopia Forum (AEF) is the coordination body between the ACT members in the country. Members of the ACT Forum in Ethiopia are Dan Church Aid (DCA), EOC/DICAC, EECMY/DASSC, Bread for the World (BftW), Christian Aid (CA), Church of Sweden (CoS), EED, Finn Church Aid (FCA), ICCO & Kerk in Actie, IOCC, Lutheran World Federation (LWF-DWS), Norwegian Church Aid (NCA

Among the 12 members of AAEF, two are local member organizations; namely, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church – Development & Inter Church Aid Commission (EOC- DICAC) and the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus – Development & Social Services Commission (EECMY-DASSC). Following the establishment of AEF in September 2006, a Coordination office was established at the same time with the objective of serving its members by being a channel of communication. This includes: disseminate situation updates, facilitate discussion /information sharing among members on humanitarian issues.

The ACT Ethiopia Forum coordinator in consultation with the members responsible for the implementation of this appeal will do regular follow up and monitoring visits in order to provide visibility on the progress of the implementation and to identify aspects that need to be improved.

Accordingly, the forum coordinator will organize and facilitate regular meetings with the appeal implementing members. Furthermore, the regular meetings of the ACT Ethiopia Forum will provide opportunities for sharing progress reports and experiences and for learning related to the implementation of the project.

The actions will also be coordinated with the Federal Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), local administrations, agencies of the UN system and other national and international actors present in the regions in order to ensure coordination of actions and sharing of information, avoid duplication of actions and beneficiaries, and promote ongoing monitoring of the crisis. All information produced by the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to be received and shared among all members of the ACT Ethiopia Forum.

All relief, rehabilitation and development projects in Ethiopia need to be coordinated and officially approved by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). Once the project is approved by the Federal DRMFSS, the AEF IPs will contact the respective regional DRMFSS, the zonal and district level administration through their project coordination offices and church units to coordinate the activities. The zonal and Woreda concerned sector bureaus, administration bodies and the communities will come into the picture and become involved in the implementation of the proposed activities since then to ensure the full participation of stake holders.

The AEF Appeal implementing members will coordinate with the local government, relevant district bureaus, direct beneficiaries, target communities, throughout the project cycle. Zonal level coordination will ensure interventions are in line with set priorities. To this end, implementing members of the appeal will attend coordination meetings and share project activities and progress. At the kebele level, the local authorities will be actively involved in the Emergency Response and Risk Mitigation, during the selection and verification of beneficiaries.

At the beginning and at the end of the program there will be meetings with the beneficiary communities in order to plan actions and to discuss and learn their feelings of the humanitarian response operation.

### **Coordination with WFP and Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) and in line with national priorities**

The Federal Government of Ethiopia through the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) is the sole coordinator for the fair allocation and distribution of food and non-food items and resources aimed at responding to people in emergencies.

In emergency areas where WFP has operational role, the relationship and coordination of ACT Ethiopia Forum appeal implementing agencies and WFP will begin at the Federal DRMFSS when both agencies submit their emergency response plan. This relationship will continue further down to the respective assigned regions and districts. ACT Ethiopia Forum will promote close working relationship and cooperation with WFP and other humanitarian agencies in its area of operation, and will participate in any humanitarian coordination meeting at the local level.

This will enhance the effectiveness of the emergency response operation in each district.

## **X. BUDGETS**

### **LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION**

S.N.	EXPENDITURE	Type of Unit	#. of Units	Unit Cost ETB	Budget ETB	Budget USD
	<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b><u>Food Relief Assistance</u></b>					
1.1	Grain/Wheat (15kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	1925.56	7,000	13,478,920	798,988
1.2	Edible oil (0.45kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	57.78	37,000	2,137,860	126,726
1.3	Beans (1.5kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	192.57	12,000	2,310,840	136,979
1.4	Supplementary food (famix) (1.575kg/person/month X 3 months)	MT	70.78	10,000	707,800	41,956
	<b>Sub Total food relief</b>		<b>2246.69</b>		<b>18,635,420</b>	<b>1,104,648</b>
	<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					-



						1,363,806	
	<b><u>Direct Programme Related Costs</u></b>						-
<b>6</b>	<b>Direct personnel costs</b>						-
6.1	Emergency Response Project Team leader (3 persons X 3 months)	number	3	9,000	81,000		4,801
6.2	Emergency Response Project Officer (3 persons X 3 months)	number	3	7,500	67,500		4,001
6.3	Distribution/Community facilitators (4 persons/project X 3 months)	number	11	5,700	188,100		11,150
6.4	Storekeeper (3 persons X 3 months)	number	3	4,850	43,650		2,587
6.5	Store guards (4 persons/project X 3 months)	number	12	3,200	115,200		6,829
<b>9</b>	<b>Implementation operation/administration costs</b>						-
9.1	Field vehicle rental (3 vehicle X birr 1350/day X 90 days)	vehicle	3	1,350	364,500		21,606
9.2	Fuel for vehicle (3600 km/month/6km per litre X 3 months X 3 projects)	km	5400	19	102,600		6,082
9.3	Project coordinator (50% of monthly salary)	number	3	9,340	28,020		1,661
9.3	Accountant (50% of monthly salary)	number	3	4,360	13,080		775
9.4	Secretary cashier (50% of monthly salary)	number	3	2,830	8,490		503
9.5	Office supplies	month	3	500	9,000		533
9.6	Telephone & utilities	month	3	950	8,550		507
9.7	Perdiem and facilitation allowance (3000 birr/month for 3 months X 3 projects)	month	3	3,000	27,000		1,600
<b>Sub Total Direct programme related costs</b>						<b>1,056,690</b>	<b>62,637</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>							
<b>10</b>	<b>Coordination &amp; management cost</b>						
	<b><u>Staff salaries</u></b>						
10.1	Res Representative (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	43,933	131,798		7,813
10.2	Finance Manager salary (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	7,679	23,036		1,366
10.3	Program Coordinator (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	12,430	37,290		2,210
10.4	Program Officer (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	5,086	15,259		905

10.5	PME Officer (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	5,077	15,231	903
10.6	Logistic Head salary (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	2,890	8,670	514
10.7	Procurement officer (40% of monthly salary)	month	3	2,312	6,936	411
10.8	Vehicle running cost	LS	1	150,518	150,518	8,922
	<b>Office Operations</b>				-	-
10.8	Office rent	month	3	17,500	52,500	3,112
10.9	Office supplies and utilities	LS	1	109,228	109,228	6,475
10.1	communication (Telephone and fax)	LS	1	89,175	89,175	5,286
	<b>Sub Total Indirect</b>				<b>639,642</b>	<b>37,916</b>
	<b>AUDIT &amp; MONITORING</b>				-	-
11	Audit fee and bank charge	LS	1	50,000	50,000	2,964
12	Monitoring and Evaluation (12000 birr/ X 3 months)	month	1	36,000	36,000	2,134
13	Visibility and HAP	LS	3	10,000	30,000	1,778
	<b>Sub Total Audit and Monitoring</b>				<b>116,000</b>	<b>6,876</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>24,955,670</b>	<b>1,479,293</b>
14	International Coordination fee 3%				748,670	44,379
	<b>APPEAL TOTAL</b>				<b>25,704,341</b>	<b>1,523,672</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1:</b>		16.87				

## FORUM COORDINATION BUDGET AND DCA TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Expenditure	Type of unit	No. of Units	Unit cost ETB	Budget ETB	Budget USD
<b>Coordination Staff</b>					
Coordinator (full time) salary & insurance	months	8	22,000	176,000	10,445
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>176,000</b>	<b>10,445</b>
<b>Meetings and Progress review</b>					
Forum meetings snacks	meetings	24	255	6,120	363
Meals and beverages for progress review meetings 40 persons for 2 days at Addis level with all the actors	persons	80	340	27,200	1,614
Hall rent	days	2	550	1,100	65

Stationary	l/s			1,020	61
Accommodation and meals(3 nights time 15 persons)	days	45	425	19,125	1,135
Transportation 15 persons	persons	30	200	6,000	356
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>60,565</b>	<b>3,594</b>
<b><u>Capacity Building Trainings in collaboration with DCA</u></b>					
Capacity Building Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for project staff and local government line offices (35Person* 6days x 640Birr/day in Hawassa )	Person	35	3,840	134,400	7,976
Half day training on complaint handling mechanism (50person*250Birr/person*5districts)	person	50.00	250	12,500	742
<b><u>HAP Meetings and follow up visits</u></b>					
Coordination meetings (3 field, 2 Addis)	meeting	5.00	1,000	5,000	297
Follow-up visits (Car rental, Fuel and DSA)	Days	20.00	3,500	70,000	4,154
Training materials				11,750	697
<b><u>Human Resource for capacity building - 15% of DCA staff time</u></b>					
DRR Projects Manager	Months	3.00	4,125	12,374	734
Procurement officer	Months	3.00	2,620	7,860	466
Finance officer	Months	3.00	5,400	16,200	961
Fundraising Programme Officer	Months	3.00	5,031	15,094	896
Communication Officer	Months	3.00	2,620	7,860	466
<b>Sub Total Capacity building (DCA)</b>					<b>17,391</b>
<b><u>Forum Joint project monitoring /review</u></b>					
Travel allowance 5 persons@250 ETB	days	10	250	2,500	148
Accommodation 5 persons @170 ETB	days	9	170	1,530	91
2 vehicles rent for 10 days	days	20	2000	40,000	2,374
Fuel for the 2 vehicles @ 600 ETB/day each	days	20	600	12,000	712
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>56,030</b>	<b>3,325</b>
<b><u>Administration and support</u></b>					
Desk Top computer	units	1	15,000	15,000	890
Office furniture	Lump sum	1	17,000	17,000	1,009
Office stationary	Lump sum	1	8,500	8,500	504

Office rent	26 months	12	600	7,200	427
Communications					
Telephone and Internet	months	12	4250	51,000	3,027
Visibility materials	l/s			8,500	504
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>107,200</b>	<b>6,362</b>
<b>Audit</b>				10,000	1,483
<b>Intermediate total</b>				<b>409,795</b>	<b>42,601</b>
<b>International coordination fee 3%</b>				<b>12,294</b>	730
<b>Total project budget</b>				<b>422,089</b>	<b>43,330</b>

EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD: 16.85

### EECMY- DASSC

EXPENDITURE	Type	No.	Unit Cost	Budget	Budget
DIRECT ASSISTANCE	Unit	Units	Eth.Birr	Eth.Birr	USD
Food purchase					
Food wheat, 17592x15kgx3	MT	1171.0	7,500	8,782,500	522,768
Oil 17592X0.45x3	MT	35.2	40,000	1,408,000	83,810
Pulse 17592x1.5x3	MT	117.1	12,500	1,463,750	87,128
Supplementary food (35%) :6158x4.5x3	MT	123	11,500	1,414,500	84,196
<b>Subtotal food</b>				<b>13,068,750</b>	<b>777,902</b>
<b>Direct Programme Related Costs</b>					
Project personnel cost					
Team leader/2/	month	3	7,000	21,000	1,250.00
Registrar/2/	month	3	6,000	18,000	1,071.43
Distributor/2/	Month	3	6,000	18,000	1,071.43
Storekeeper/2/	month	3	6,000	18,000	1,071.43
Cashier/2/	month	3	6,000	18,000	1,071.43
Guards(8)	month	3	12,000	36,000	2,142.86
Staff compensation				42,709	2,542.20
Medical & other benefits				49,597	2,952.20
Staff orientation				45,218	2,691.55
<b>Sub Total Direct costs</b>				<b>266,524</b>	<b>15,864.52</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				<b>13,335,274</b>	<b>793,766.31</b>

<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>					
Transport (of relief materials)					
Transport from Shashemane	MT	1,289		2,581,080	153,635.7
Transport from Addis Ababa	MT	158		331,360	19,723.8
Hire/ Rental of Vehicles		3		175,000	10,416.7
Fuel		3		90,000	5,357.1
<u>Warehousing</u>					
Rental of warehouse	month	3.0	5,000	24,000.00	1,428.57
<u>Handling</u>					
Wages for labourers	MT	1,915	100.0	191,510	11,399.40
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				<b>3,392,950</b>	<b>201,961</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &amp; SUPPORT</b>					
Supporting Staff salaries/Top up					
CO DASSC relief coord. 40%	month	3	6,250	18,750	1,116.07
CO-DASSC Director salary 25%	month	3	4250	12,750	758.93
CO-DASSC Finance coord salary25%	month	3	2750	8,250	491.07
CO-DASSC HR& Logistic officer salaries25%	month	3	3750	11,250	669.64
CO-DASSC Accountant salary25%	month	3	3250	9,750	580.36
Supporting Staff salaries/Top up					
Supporting CU staff costs					
CUs Relief coord salary 40%/3/	month	3	3126	9,378	558
Cus Director salary 25%(3)	month	3	2126	6,378	380
CUs Finance coord salary25%/3/	month	3	1376	4,128	246
CUs HR& Logistic officer salaries25%/3/	month	3	3750	11,250	670
<u>Staff benefits</u>					
Per Diems	month	3	75,000	225,000	13,392.86
<u>Office Operations</u>					
Office rent	month	3	8,000	24,000	1,428.57
Office Utilities	month	3	2,000	6,000	357.14
Office stationery	month	3	4,000	12,000	714.29
<u>Communications</u>					0.00

Telephone and fax	month	3	4,500	13,500	803.57
Other					
Monitoring & Evaluation	Estimate			160,000	9,523.81
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN. &amp; OPERATIONAL SUPPORT</b>				<b>532,384</b>	<b>31,689.52</b>
Audit of ACT appeal	Estimate			40,000	2,380.95
<b>TOTAL AUDIT</b>				<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,380.95</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>17,300,608</b>	<b>1,029,798</b>
<b>International Coordination Fee (3%)</b>				519,018	30,893.94
<b>TOTAL APPEAL BUDGET</b>				<b>17,819,626</b>	<b>1,060,692.04</b>
<b>EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD = 16.8 Eth. Birr</b>					