

2010



Multi-Sectoral Contingency Plan: January to June 2010

Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' National Contingency Plan

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ACRONYMS/GLOSSARY

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	IOM	International Organisation for Migration
<i>Belg</i>	Short rainy season from March to May (in highland and mid-land areas)	IEC	Information Education and Communication
BSF	Blended Supplementary Food	ITNs	Insecticide-treated Nets
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission	JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation Programme
CTC	Community Therapeutic Centre	KT	Kembata Tembaro zone, SNNPR
<i>Deyr</i>	Short rainy season from October to December (in Somali Region)	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
DPPB	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau	M/BoARD	Ministry/Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector	<i>Meher/Kiremt</i>	Long and heavy rain season usually from June to September (in highland and mid-land areas)
EFSR	Emergency Food Security Reserve	MHNT	Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams
EHNRI	Emergency Health and Nutrition Research Institute	MT	Metric Tonnes
EHNTF	Emergency Health and Nutrition Taskforce	NDPPC	National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
EHK	Emergency Health Kit	NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
EMWAT	Emergency Water Treatment Kit	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
EOS/TSF	Extended Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Feeding	Region	The higher administrative structure, embracing zones and woredas
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization	RHB	Regional Health Bureau
EWRD	Early Warning and Response Directorate	RWB	Regional Water Bureau
EWS	Early Warning System	PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)	RUTF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food
FDA	Food Distribution Agents	SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Region
FDPs	Food Distribution Points	TFU	Targeted Feeding Unit
F/MoH	Federal/Ministry of Health	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
FMIP	Food Management Improvement Project	UN	United Nations
FMTF	Food Management Taskforce	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
FSD	Food Security Directorate	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	USD	United States Dollars
<i>Gu</i>	Main rainy season from March to June (in Somali Region)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HEA	Household Economy Approach	WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
HNEs	Health and Nutrition Emergencies	WFP	World Food Programme
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document	WHO	World Health Organization (WHO)
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund	<i>Woreda</i>	Administrative/geographic unit, equivalent to district

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarizes the results of the 2009 joint Government and humanitarian partners' national contingency planning process, drawing on the findings of the mid-season (*mid-meher*) assessment conducted between 28 September and 11 October 2009 and desk review of early warning information and post disaster assessment reports and trends in the coming months.

A consolidated overview of all scenarios (best, mid and worst cases) for the first half of 2010 and the corresponding sectoral humanitarian requirements under the most likely scenario have been identified in this document.

The most likely scenario for the **Food and Agriculture sectors** is based on the observed rainfall performance and its impact on crop production and the overall food security situation during and since the assessment period. A review of rainfall performance and its impact on food security situation specific to the woreda/zonal level was undertaken in identifying the most likely scenario. A mixture of the assumptions from the best, mid and worst case scenarios were, therefore, used to develop the most likely scenario for the respective regions.

The **WASH sector** assumes that the mid case scenario is the most likely scenario with poor rain conditions anticipated to continue in areas that normally receive *seasonal* rains between January and June, aggravating the current water shortage problems in many of the lowland areas of Afar, Amhara, Somali, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regions.

A combination of different scenarios is used to develop the most likely scenario for the **Health and Nutrition sector**. Assumption for AWD, malaria and pandemic influenza and nutrition are made based on the mid-case scenario, while for meningitis and measles the worst case scenario is considered as the most likely scenario.

The **Education sector** identified approximately 200,000 school age children require emergency education interventions under the most likely scenario.

The total net projected **emergency food and non-food sectoral requirements** under the most likely scenarios for January to June 2010 amount to **USD 270 million**. Approximately **4.8 million people** are estimated to require emergency food assistance. The gross food requirement stands at 529,148 MT. Considering the possible carryover stock from 2009 and confirmed pledges available for 2010, totaling to 272,612MT, the net food requirement for regular relief intervention is estimated to be 256,536MT, valued at approximately **USD 195.2 million**. Additionally, 26,500 MT of supplementary food that amounts to **USD 24 million** is required. A total of **USD 50.9 million** is also required to address projected non-food sectoral requirements in the health and nutrition, water and sanitation and agriculture and livestock sectors.

The assessment and contingency planning process was led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), with participation from the sectoral line ministries at the federal level, concerned regional bureaus, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and donors.

Table 1: Summary of Humanitarian Requirements Under the Most Likely Scenarios (USD)

Sector	Total Requirement	Available Resources	Net Requirement
General Ration: Gross: 529,148 MT (428,461 MT cereals; 12,854MT oil; 42,846 MT pulse; 44,987MT blended food)	402,681,628	207,457,732	195,223,896
Supplementary (EOS/TSF) Food: Gross: 26,500 MT	24,000,000		24,000,000
Food sub-total	426,681,628	207,457,732	219,223,896
Agriculture and livestock	10,968,353		10,968,353
Water and Sanitation	11,600,444		11,600,444
Health and Nutrition	25,782,114		25,782,114
Education	2,585,000		2,585,000
Non-food sub-total	50,935,911		50,935,911
GRAND TOTAL	477,617,539	207,457,732	270,159,807

1. INTRODUCTION

Despite the collaborative efforts of the Government and humanitarian partners to address ongoing humanitarian challenges in Ethiopia, the prevailing situation of humanitarian needs is expected to continue throughout the first six months of 2010. Whereas the annual cycle is typically for assistance requirements to reduce substantially at the end of the long *meher* (June to September) rains, as a result of the new harvest and replenishment of water and pasture sources, some proportion of the population is likely to continue to require humanitarian assistance until the end of the next seasonal rains, the *belg/gu* rains (April/May 2010), particularly in eastern, south-eastern, north-eastern and southern parts of the country. This situation is mainly attributed to late onset, erratic distribution, and early cessation of the 2009 *meher* rains, especially in some areas in the eastern half of the country, and also poor performance of the 2008 and 2009 *belg/gu* rains.

The core objective of this planning document is, therefore, to provide decision makers with a solid estimate of sectoral requirements for the first half of 2010, based on the most likely scenario for the evolving humanitarian situation. The planning process has also aimed to enhance collaboration and preparedness within the emergency sectoral task forces.

The planning exercise is based on prevailing and potential hazards facing the country, as identified by the relevant emergency sectoral task force. The methods used to estimate the humanitarian needs identified in the contingency plan include: the mid-*meher* assessment; desk review of previously-conducted assessments, early warning information and other quantitative and qualitative reports produced by the Government and partners; consultation with relevant regional bureaus, including regional health, water and agricultural bureaus; and mapping of potential hazards and associated vulnerabilities.

The document thus provides a summary of the best, worst and most likely case scenarios and provides estimates humanitarian needs corresponding to the most likely case scenario, as developed by the emergency sectoral task forces. The projected requirements are expected to be verified during the multi-sectoral livelihood security assessment, which started on 23 November 2009 in crop-producing areas and Afar region, and on 30 November in the other pastoral areas.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Food Aid: A Government-led, multi-agency mid-*meher* assessment was conducted between 28 September to 11 October 2009, with participation from the Regional States, UN agencies, NGOs and donor governments. The objective of the assessment was to assess the likely impact of the delayed, unevenly distributed and early ceased *meher* rains as well as the poorly performed *belg/gu* rains and to establish corresponding humanitarian requirements for the period between January and June 2010. The assessment was conducted in 57 *meher* rain-receiving zones, taking a minimum of two sample woredas from food-insecure areas and surplus-producing areas.

The assessment used the Household Economy Approach (HEA) for food security assessment and the traditional method for the non-food sectors. The most likely scenario was developed based on the performance of rainfall and its likely impact on the overall food security situation since the assessment period. A woreda/zonal level review of the rainfall performance and its likely impacts on crops was undertaken in identifying most likely scenarios, taking into account area variation within a region. Therefore, a mixture of scenarios in different zones was considered while identifying the most likely scenario for the region as a whole.

Among the three scenarios, the core assumptions of the most likely scenario were identified by further reviewing the developing situation on the ground during and in follow-up to the assessment period. This information was gathered from the regional authorities, as well as through review of DRMFSS monitoring data. As the firsthand assessment was not conducted in the *deyr*-receiving zones of the Somali Region, existing relief food beneficiaries identified by the 2009 *belg/gu* assessment excluding new PSNP pilot woredas have been considered in the projected requirements under the contingency planning process.

The seasonal assessment analysis was carried out using the Livelihoods Impact Analysis Spreadsheet (LIAS). The LIAS identifies the wealth group affected in each woreda, and for how many months, and quantifies the population in need under both the “survival” and the “livelihood protection” thresholds. The *survival* threshold is the amount of food and cash income required to ensure survival in the short term, i.e. to cover minimum food and non-food needs. The *livelihood protection* threshold identifies the assistance required to protect local livelihoods, i.e. to maintain expenditures on basic non-food goods and services at the level prevailing in the reference year. Basic non-food needs include cash expenditures for water consumption, health, education, agricultural inputs such as seed and fertilizer, veterinary services and taxes, among others. In a departure from past precedent, where all individuals included in the total deficit were targeted for food aid intervention, DRMFSS has in the current planning document shifted to target only those in the survival deficit with emergency food assistance. The needs of the population in the livelihood protection deficit are addressed through the interventions in the other, non-food, sectors.

2.2 Agriculture and Livestock: The findings of the mid-*meher* assessment on the performance of crops, range and grasslands; a desk review of reports and assessments on the *deyr* (short) rain-receiving pastoral areas; and a review of the situation during the previous seasons, including the influx of Kenyan and Somali pastoralists into Somali and Oromia regions, were taken into consideration in establishing the best, mid and worst case scenarios and the requirements resulting from the most likely case. The Federal Agricultural Disaster Risk management Taskforce under the leadership of DRMFSS and FAO established the need for the sector during January to June 2010.

2.3 Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH): Inputs for the contingency plan were provided by the various regional water bureaus and other partners engaged in WASH interventions. The federal-level WASH taskforce, under the leadership of Ministry of Water Resources and in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other taskforce members, undertook a desk review of reports and

assessments on the current situation and potential trends in the coming months to identify hazards and estimate WASH requirements from January to June 2010 under the best, mid and worst case scenarios.

2.4 Health and Nutrition: The Health and Nutrition sector, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and in collaboration with health partners, prepared the input for the planning document through a desk review, using secondary data available at the Emergency Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) and DRMFS (ENCU), including emergency reports, nutritional survey reports, surveillance data and early warning information from different sectors.

2.5 Education: The Education cluster, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education and with the support of UNICEF, Save the Children UK and other members of the cluster, identified major hazards and recommended intervention activities before, during and after an emergency to mitigate the impacts of the potential hazards by ensuring children affected have continuing access to education.

3. CURRENT CONTEXT

The poor performance of the 2009 *belg* rains (February to May) in many areas of the country resulted in reduced *belg* production, negatively affecting the planting of long-cycle *meher* crops¹, and also led to shortage of water and pasture. Consequently, the number of emergency relief beneficiaries increased from 4.9 million in January 2009 to 6.2 million in the second half of the year. In pastoral areas, the poor performance of the 2009 *gu* rains (April to June) further aggravated chronic water shortages across most of Somali region, the southern and eastern lowland areas of Oromia region, southern parts of Afar, southern SNNPR and in Tigray's Southern zone. Between September and October 2009, water trucking interventions were undertaken in some of the most critically affected pastoral areas.

The poorly performing *belg* rains were followed by a delay in the onset of the *meher/karma/karan* rains (June/July to October). Depending on the area, the delay lasted between 3 and 10 weeks, particularly in eastern and southern Tigray, eastern Amhara, the lowlands of eastern Oromia, Afar, the northern parts of Shinille and Jijiga in Somali region, parts of SNNP, and most parts of Gambella. In these areas, the performance of the rains was also below normal in amount and distribution with prolonged dry spells during the season. However, the adverse impact of the poor rains was minimized in areas where the rains resumed in October 2009, including most parts of SNNPR and parts of Amhara and Oromia. Where they resumed, the rains helped to rejuvenate pasture and water availability and benefited late-planted crops. At the same time, however, these rains negatively affected harvestable crops in some pocket areas. The late rains in Gambella region, for example, were beneficial only for pasture rejuvenation and could not reverse the impact as the result of the failure of maize. The performance of the 2009 *meher* rains was relatively better in most areas over western half of the country. The impact of the

¹ *Belg* season rains are important both for short-cycle *belg* crops, as well as high-yielding long-cycle crops planted at this time and harvested during *bega* season (October-December). These long cycle crops account for about 40 per cent of national production.

rains on the harvest level in these and other parts of the country will be known through the current Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM). Meanwhile, the *deyr* rains (October to December) have begun in Somali and southern Oromia regions, with normal to above-normal performance reported, especially up until the end of the first *dekad* of November.

Given the above situation, food security remains a particular concern in eastern, south-eastern, north-eastern and southern parts of the country. Additionally, the *meher/karma/karan* rains have not sufficiently replenished grazing lands and water sources in Afar, southern, south-eastern and eastern parts of Tigray, including Raya Azebo, Alamata, Hintalo Wajirat, Enderta, Erob, Atsbi womberta, and Tsaasi Tsadiamba woredas and in some areas in the eastern part of Amhara, central and southern parts of SNNP, including parts of South Omo, Gamugofa, and Wolayita Zones and also Konso, Amaro, and Burji Special woredas, and parts of Borena zone (Moyale, Dire, Miyo, and Dilo woredas), and some low lying areas of East and West Hararghe. On the other hand, despite leading to localized flooding in some areas, recent normal to above-normal *deyr* rains have eased water and pasture shortages in most *deyr*-receiving areas in Somali Region.

New cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) continue to be reported by the Health sector, as well as increasing cases of malaria and sporadic measles and meningitis outbreaks. The nutritional situation has stabilized in some parts of the country, including in many parts of SNNP, but remains a source of concern in other parts, including in Arsi and East and West Hararghe zones of Oromia region. Malnutrition levels should be closely monitored over the coming months given the heightened levels of food insecurity anticipated, particularly in the aforementioned affected areas.

The education sector has also been undermined over the years due to the consequences of droughts, floods and conflict. Increased dropouts, closing of schools, destruction of physical infrastructure, damage of education records and materials, psychological trauma of children and displacement of teachers are some of the impacts on education witnessed during emergencies.

To date, food and non-food interventions, including relief food and assistance provided under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), AWD, malaria, measles and other diseases, provision and improvement of access to safe drinking water for human and animal consumption and emergency supply of seed, feed and animal health supplies have contributed to easing food and nutritional insecurity and other vulnerabilities of those most affected. The continued and concerted efforts of Government and humanitarian partners in the first half of 2010 are vital to address the projected emergency and recovery needs in both food and non-food sectors.

4. CONTINGENCY PLANNING SCENARIOS

The Food Management, Agriculture, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and Nutrition and Education sectoral task forces developed three main scenarios – best case, mid case and worst case for the six month period of January to June 2010. A detailed

analysis of current and anticipated hazards affecting the lives and livelihoods of the affected population was conducted. From the three scenarios, the most likely scenario was identified, on the basis of which the humanitarian requirements were projected for each sector.

4.1 Best-case scenario

Food and Agriculture: Given the poor performance of the 2009 *belg* and the delayed onset and erratic performance of the *meher* rains, the best case scenario for the Food and Agriculture sectors assumed the extension of the *meher* rains by an additional 3 to 4 weeks after the period with good amount and distribution of rainfall. This would lead to relative improvement in the productivity of late-planted crops, and an increase in the area planted with short-cycle crops such as haricot beans, vetch and sweet potatoes in the months of October and November. At the same time, there would be a reduced yield of crops that suffered from water shortages during critical growth stages, resulting in stunted growth, while crops that had reached the seed setting and ripening stages would be damaged by the extended rains in some areas, unless actions were taken to speed up harvesting. Increased water and pasture availability would improve the body condition of livestock, improving pastoral terms of trade. Most staple foods prices would remain stable with improved food availability.

The main implications associated with the assumptions in the best case scenario would be a normal food security situation and hence, a generally normal availability of food from crop and livestock production at the household level. Income generation activities would remain at normal levels, leading to normal access to food in wage-earning households. Thus, under this scenario, approximately 3,169,031 people in the survival deficit would require emergency relief food assistance. Of these totals, more than 1.5 million beneficiaries would be found in the Somali Region, where needs are based on the June 2009 *gu* assessment findings. (See Annex I for detail).

WASH: In the best-case scenario for the WASH sector, normal seasonal rains in areas facing chronic water shortages, particularly the lowland areas in eastern, southern and north-eastern parts of the country would be anticipated. The rains would help to recharge underground and surface (ponds and *birkads*) water sources and minimize the likelihood of negative effects of drought, flood and water and sanitation-related diseases, including AWD. The number and type of at-risk populations would be minimal, while needs could be addressed by routine interventions, requiring only a small contingency budget for response to hazards potentially affecting a limited number of population in high-risk pockets. In this scenario, a total of 2,434,533 people would be targeted for emergency interventions. The calculation is made at 65 per cent of the worst case scenario assumption developed from the desk review using the regional reports and information gathered from regions. (See Annex II for details)

Health and Nutrition: Under the best-case scenario the Health and Nutrition sector assumes that Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and malaria outbreaks will occur in localized high risk areas due to the dry season. Similarly, a localized measles outbreak is expected among the populations identified by the food sector for emergency assistance under the best-case scenario. As Influenza is also a temperate illness, the health sector

expects an outbreak of the disease from travelers and people that have close contact only. However, a large scale meningitis outbreak will be expected along the meningitis belt. The attack rate is going to be low due to improved detection capacity of the health system, assisting timely containment of the outbreak at local level, preventing further spread of the disease. This will be complemented with control measures, which will be further enhanced until the first month of 2010. The sector therefore plans to target 2,862,061 beneficiaries for AWD; 1,686,757 for malaria; 3,594,500 for meningitis; 48,568 for measles and 7,900 for Influenza A.

The nutrition situation in the all the three scenarios (best, mid and worst) is influenced by multiple factors including inadequate food intake as a result of household food insecurity, morbidity and limited caring capacities. Under the best case scenario, the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and moderate malnutrition has been projected at 1.5 and 7 percent respectively. At this levels of prevalence the TFP beneficiaries is estimated at 88,714 and that of TSF at 414,001² based on the total rural under-five population in the 397 woredas earmarked for humanitarian assistance.

Education: Under its best-case scenario, the Education sector assumes that approximately 50,000 children would be potentially affected by a combination of hazards, mainly environmental and climatic changes, failure of seasonal rains, lack of water resources, flash floods, pest infestations, resource based clashes, damage and closure of schools in Somali, Gambella and Oromia regions. The major hazards identified under the scenario that contribute to the disruption of education include drought, conflict and flooding.

4.2 Mid-case scenario

Food and Agriculture: Under the mid case scenario, the *meher* rains would cease at their normal time, resulting in average crop production and little-to-no expansion of areas planted to short-cycle crops in the month of October. Water and pasture availability would remain scarce, particularly in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, and livestock body condition would, therefore, remain poor, adversely impacting on pastoral terms of trade. Most staple food prices would increase slightly, but remain below the peak 2008 prices. As a result, there would be decreased availability of food from own crop and livestock production. Opportunities for income generation activities would be affected by the decline in crop production, and communities would shift to other coping strategies such as sale of fire wood, charcoal, migration and more livestock sales for survival. A total of 4,760,684 people would require emergency food assistance; including the 1.5 million beneficiaries in Somali Region identified in the June 2009 *gu* assessment. (See Annex I for detail).

WASH: For the WASH sector, the mid-case scenario (also the most likely scenario) was developed based on the assumption of poor rainfall conditions continuing in areas that receive rains between January and June, aggravating the current water shortages in many lowland areas of Afar, Amhara, Somali, SNNP, Oromiya and Tigray. The effect of the drought would also extend to some pocket areas in other regions. In addition, there could be floods due to heavy rains in some woredas of Somali, Afar, SNNP and Gambella

² TSFP estimates for the best, mid and worst case scenarios are for under-five children only and does not include pregnant and lactating women

regions. These situations would cause WASH-related disease outbreaks, including Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), which would affect many parts of the concerned regions, as well as other parts of the country not directly affected by water shortages or flooding. There would also be increased potential for water-related conflict in the above areas/regions due to increased migration of people as a coping mechanism. In this scenario, 3,183, 621 people would require emergency WASH assistance. (See Table 7 for details)

Health and Nutrition: In this scenario the health sector assumes unexpected heavy rains could lead to floods, exacerbating AWD outbreak and epidemics of other related waterborne diseases as well as increasing the risk of malaria outbreak. The meningitis outbreak may increase in woredas lying in the meningitis belt, which will experience dry and windy season resulting in pre-disposing the people to infection with meningitis coupled with the other epidemiological factors that favors an outbreak with a high attack rate. The measles situation again follows the beneficiaries identified by the food sector under the mid-case scenario. In this scenario, the health sector targets an estimated 4,403,170 beneficiaries for AWD; 2,205,760 for malaria; 4,700,500 for meningitis; 66,262 for measles and 15,800 for Influenza

In this scenario, the nutrition sector assumes that the combined effect of the factors affecting nutritional status of under-five children (household food insecurity, diseases and limited caring capacities will be stronger than in the best case scenario. The prevalence of SAM has been projected at 1.8 percent and that of moderate acute malnutrition at 11.4 percent. At this level of prevalence, about 106,457 TFP and 674,230 TSFP beneficiaries³ are estimated based on the total rural under-five population in the 397 woredas in need of humanitarian assistance.

Education: In the mid-case scenario approximately 100,000 children would potentially be affected by a combination of hazards including drought, conflict and flash floods in Somali, SNNP, Gambella and Oromia regions.

4.3 Worst Case Scenario

Food and Agriculture: Under the worst case scenario, the *meher* rains would cease earlier than the normal period, resulting in much-below average crop production and no expansion of the area planted with short-cycle crops. Serious water and pasture shortages, particularly in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, would persist and deteriorating livestock body condition would significantly decline pastoral terms of trade. Staple foods prices would increase significantly to the peak levels seen in 2008 or even higher. Availability of food from own crop and poor livestock production would be significantly decreased. Opportunities for income generation activities would be affected significantly by the decline in crop production. Communities would shift to negative coping strategies such as reducing/skipping meals, migration of all family members, and sale or consumption of productive assets for survival. Under this scenario, a total of 7,193,245 people would require emergency food assistance during the first half of 2010. (See Annex I for details).

³ Although a total of 674,230 TSFP beneficiaries have identified under the mid-case scenario, 500,000 beneficiaries are aimed to be reached through TSF interventions.

WASH: In the worst-case scenario, the degree of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities affecting all regions of the country would be higher, covering large numbers of woredas and populations. There would be a higher risk of flooding that could affect large areas of Afar, Somali, Gambella, and Dire Dawa, as well as some parts of SNNP, Oromia and central Amhara regions. This flooding would cause disruption of WASH facilities and displacement of a large number of people, leading to widespread incidence of WASH-related epidemics. In this scenario an estimated 3,745,463 people would be affected by an emergency situation. (See Annex III for details).

Health and Nutrition: Under the worst-case scenario, the health and nutrition sector assumes that ongoing epidemics including AWD, malaria and meningitis will exacerbate due to worsening of various risk factors ranging from effects of climate change, food shortage, WASH related challenges resulting increased movement of population further enhancing the spread of diseases and occurrence of massive outbreaks. As a result, the health sector targets close to 5,180,200 beneficiaries for AWD; 2,595,012 for malaria, 5,530,000 for meningitis; 104,977 for measles and 39,500 for Influenza A.

With respect to nutrition, the combined effect of the food shortage, ongoing epidemics and inadequate care will be even stronger than in the best and mid case scenarios. The prevalence of SAM is estimated at 2 percent, below the 2005 DHS levels. While that of MAM is estimated at 18 percent. At these levels of prevalence, a total of 118, 286 and 1,064,573 under-five beneficiaries will need TFP and TSFP interventions respectively. The estimate is based on the total under-five rural population in the 397 earmarked woreda for humanitarian assistance.

Education: In the worst-case scenario, the Education sectors assumes that approximately 200,000 children could be potentially affected by a combination of hazards, including drought, conflict and flooding in some areas in Somali, SNNP, Gambella and Oromia.

5. PROJECTED SECTORAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Food Aid

5.1.1 Most-Likely Scenario

The most likely scenario is based on the observed rainfall performance and its impact on crop production and the overall food security situation during and since the assessment period⁴. A review of rainfall performance and its impact on crops specific to the woreda/zonal level was undertaken in identifying the most likely scenario, to take into account variations within regions. Therefore, a mixture of the assumptions from the best, mid and worst case scenarios were used to develop the most likely scenario for each region as a whole. Additionally, rainfall performance in terms of amount, distribution and continuity was also considered; in some areas the rains ceased earlier than normal and resumed during the second week of October following a prolonged dry spell; while in other areas, rainfall remained erratic with low amount and distribution. In most areas, rainfall performance was mixed during September and October 2009.

⁴ The information was gathered from regional authorities, as well as through review of DRMFSS monitoring data.

In **Amhara**, although the rains continued with good amount and distribution in Awi, West Gojam and parts of East Gojam, the rains ceased as of the second week of September in Wag Hamra, parts of Oromia and most parts of North Shewa, South Wollo and North Gonder zones, while dry spells were reported in North Wollo and South Gonder between 11 September and 11 October. After weeks of dry spells, however, rains were reported to have resumed in October in most areas of the region.

Similarly, in **Oromia**, the *meher* rains ceased during the second and third week of September in East Haraghe, parts of West Hararghe, Arsi, Bale and West Arsi (mostly the lowland parts) zones. Following an extended dry spell, rains were again received in the week of 11 to 17 October 2009 in some parts of these areas, with the exception of East Hararghe.

In **Tigray**, the rains stopped before their normal cessation period in most parts of the region, although a few days of rain were reported in some areas during the third week of October.

In **Gambella**, the rains continued through the normal period, but with a low amount and poor distribution.

In **SNNPR**, although the rains continued in good amount and distribution in most parts of the region, they had little impact in some critically-affected lowland areas.

In **Afar**, the rains continued in localized areas of Zones 2 and 3, with reports of two to three days of showers. The rains, however, have not been sufficient to replenish grazing land and water sources.

Although the rains received after the normal cessation period have contributed to the improvement of water and pasture availability, their impact on crops has been mixed. While the rains have been favourable for late-planted crops, they have caused localized damages to matured crops.

In summary, the most likely scenario actually falls between the mid case and worst case scenarios.

5.1.2 Requirements

Under the most likely scenario, a total of **4,760,685** people are estimated to require emergency food assistance from January to June 2010, as indicated in Table 4 below. Of the total beneficiaries, 1,549,325 beneficiaries are in Somali region, identified by the 2009 *gu* assessment, are included. A total of (gross) 529,148 metric tons (MT) of food, worth of **USD 402,681,628** is required to meet the targeted beneficiaries' emergency food needs. Considering the possible carryover from 2009 and confirmed pledges for 2010 amounting to 272,612MT, the net food requirement is estimated to be 256,536MT **worth approximately USD 195.2 million.**

Table 4: - Population in Need of Food Assistance, January to June 2010

Region	Needy population	A six month food requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Oil	Pulse	B. food	Total
Afar	70,522	6,347	191	635	666	7,839
Amhara	852,704	76,743	2,302	7,674	8,058	94,777
Ben. Gumuz	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dire Dawa	33,542	3,019	91	302	317	3,729
Gambella	78,194	7,037	211	703	739	8,690
Harari	6,800	612	18	61	64	755
Oromiya	930,402	83,736	2,512	8,374	8,792	103,414
SNNP	899,308	80,938	2,428	8,094	8,498	99,958
Somali	1,549,325	139,439	4,183	13,944	14,641	172,207
Tigray	339,888	30,590	918	3,059	3,212	37,779
Grand Total	4,760,685	428,461	12,854	42,486	44,987	529,148*

**Considering 272,612 MT available, the net food requirement amounts to 256,536 MT*

The nutritious needs of moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children under five years and pregnant and lactating women will be addressed through the joint **Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Food for Child Survival (EOS/TSF)**. In the first half of 2010, some 500,000 identified women and children in 167 food insecure woredas are planned to be assisted with TSF following screening. Food requirements come to an approximate 25,000 MT of fortified blended food and 1,500 MT of oil valued at around **USD 24 million**. To date, no contributions have yet been received to meet the 2010 TSF needs.

To enhance its emergency response capacity, the TSF programme will also respond to needs arising in form of acute nutritional crises as may be detected out of the regular EOS screening activity that happens every six months; such needs are additional to those already covered under the regular TSF programme. In 2009 some 2,500 MT of fortified blended food and 300 MT of oil were used to assist 100,000 malnourished women and children through ad-hoc TSF interventions.

5.1.3 Implementation strategy

DRMFSS in collaboration with operational partners such as Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP), implements the national relief programme including dispatching, delivering and distributing relief assistance. WFP plays a supportive role throughout these processes. In the seven zones of the Somali Region covered by the “Hubs and Spokes” system, WFP will dispatch and deliver food assistance to areas identified by the Government through agreed allocation plans, while DRMFSS oversees and coordinates the overall operation.

A full food basket, composed of cereals, pulses and vitamin A fortified vegetable oil and blended foods (CSB) for 35% of the population, will be provided to eligible beneficiaries. The provision of a full food basket is, however, dependent on available resources. In situations where certain commodities are not available or available in limited amounts, DRMFSS, WFP and donors agree upon the ration size to be provided and also make

geographical prioritization, when needed. JEOP, NGO partners, will also be provides relief assistance based on their own available resources, as per the prioritization process.

Food allocations are based on specific requests from the regional authorities who also determine distribution sites in consultation with DRMFSS, WFP and other stakeholders, as per the case-by-case resource allocation and delivery approach. Committees composed of community members and local officials, target the relief beneficiaries, based on food targeting guidelines, and manage food distributions. Beneficiaries are encouraged to participate in food distribution and management committees and can air any grievances through local officials or to WFP field monitors and/or committees.

The EOS/TSF is a joint programme by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support and DRMFSS with WFP support. Through this operation, children under five are de-wormed and supplemented with vitamin A every six months. Measles vaccination and bed nets for malaria prevention are also distributed. In addition, the children as well as pregnant and lactating women are screened. When identified with moderate acute malnutrition, they are referred to DRMFSS/WFP TSF to receive fortified blended food and vegetable oil for a six-month period, distributed in two rounds. Severe cases are referred to the nearest Therapeutic Feeding Programme managed by the regional health bureaus and/or NGOs. The supplementary ration is addressing the moderate malnutrition and also preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status.

5.2 Agriculture and Livestock

5.2.1 Most-Likely Scenario

As a result of the late onset and poor performance of the *meher* rains, many farmers have been adversely affected; in some areas, the total beneficiary caseload has increased above the number targeted under the *belg* assessment. Delayed onset, inadequate amount of rains and dry spells dominated the main cropping season, particularly in most areas in the eastern half of the country. As indicated in the October-December 2009 Humanitarian Requirements Document, the performance of the previous rainy season (*belg* 2009) affected the situation of pasture and water particularly in the eastern lowland areas of Oromia, Afar and South Omo zones in SNNPR. The livestock feed and health situation in some areas of the southern part of the country is also poor and requires timely response. The situation in southern zones of Somali Region was reversed with the onset of the *deyr* rains in mid-October.

The major anticipated threat during the first half of 2010 is a critical seed shortage arising out of the repeated droughts and growing caseload of the vulnerable population. Seed needs will be addressed through provision or facilitated access to an adequate quantity of quality seeds of preferred varieties for farmers affected by acute and complex disasters.

Reduction in moisture reduces the availability of water and forage for livestock, in turn leading to reduced conception rates, reduced milk production and, ultimately, to livestock death. Weak livestock are also more vulnerable to livestock diseases, which usually manifest during the onset of the following rainy season. Areas faced with the consecutive failure of two rainy seasons should be particularly targeted for livestock relief interventions.

5.2.2 Requirements

The overall objective of the emergency agricultural and livestock interventions during the first half of 2010 is to address the critical humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable farming households affected by the poor 2009 harvests resulting from the poor *belg* and late onset of *meher* rains in 2009. The specific objectives of prioritized interventions are included in the activities outlined below.

The total requirement for the Agriculture and Livestock sector from January to June 2010 is **US\$ 10, 968,353** as indicated in Table 5 below. See Annex IV for detailed breakdown of proposed interventions in the sector.

Table 5: Agriculture and Livestock Sector Contingency Requirements, January 2010-June 2010

Intervention	USD
Supplementary livestock feeding	3,596,562
Curative and prophylactic treatment	2,678,461
Lump sum for Vaccination running cost	200,000
Surveillance and disease reporting	400,000
Slaughter de-stocking	943,330
Commercial de-stocking	150,000
Provision of adequate quantity of quality seeds	3,000,000
Total	10,968,353

Supplementary livestock feeding: The objective of emergency supplementary feeding is to maintain and protect core breeding stock and to increase the milk production of lactating livestock through use of multi-nutrient blocks (grass hay or straw) in order to increase the availability of milk, including as a principal source of nourishment for pastoralist children. The proposed emergency feeding intervention assumes that the number of livestock that will require supplementary feeding for survival will increase as the drought endures increases. Requirements for supplementary feeding are calculated based on the following assumptions: survival feeding cost is USD 0.65/day/cattle for the 10% of the affected breeding cattle in Afar, eastern part of Amhara, eastern and southern parts of Tigray, parts of Borena, east and west Hararghe zones of Oromia, and northern parts of Somali regions for 60 days.

Based on these assumptions, supplementary feeding for survival alone would require **USD 3,596,562**. Although no requirements for recovery and preparedness measures in the area of supplementary feeding have been identified through the contingency plan, they are equally as important as supplementary feeding for survival. Additional funds will need to be sought to ensure the implementation of recovery and preparedness activities. The situation in the south-eastern and southern rangelands, including lowlands of Oromia (Bale, Guji and Borena), Somali and SNNPR depends on the performance of the ongoing *deyr* and *hagaya* rains. (See Annex IV for detail)

Animal Health: Strengthening the animal health service delivery system is important to prevent and minimize the effect of opportunistic disease outbreaks and protect key assets in times of livelihoods crisis and environmental challenges due to climatic variability.

Requirements in this area are calculated based on the assumption that Curative and prophylactic treatments should address 10 per cent of the livestock population, mainly focusing on internal and external parasites, miscellaneous infections and, wherever required, supportive treatments. The cost for a set of treatments is USD 1 per animal. Thus, the total cost of curative and prophylactic treatments is **USD 2,678,461**. Since animal health interventions should also seek to protect the existing cost recovery system and involve Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and private pharmacies at large, an additional **USD 200,000** is needed to support animal health vaccinations as a running cost.

Livestock disease surveillance for: Surveillance for major diseases of economic and public health importance should be expanded in all disaster, including drought prone areas. For this a minimum of **USD 400,000** is required for a period of six months.

Commercial and Slaughter De-stocking: In contingency planning, de-stocking is considered to be one of the livelihood interventions required in times of emergency. Cash generated through this intervention helps pastoralists to purchase feed, pay for veterinary services and restock, facilitating recovery from the effect of the disaster on their own when the situation normalizes. Additionally, de-stocking contributes to minimizing pressure on and competition over scarce pasture and water resources and, therefore, promotes maintenance and protection of the remaining breeding stock. Commercial de-stocking is an activity that can be done under normal circumstances and before deterioration of pasture and animal conditions. In areas where the forage from rangelands is depleted, commercial de-stocking should be initiated immediately. Slaughter de-stocking, meanwhile, is an activity implemented during the peak of the drought, when animal body condition is highly deteriorated. The intervention helps those communities with poor access to markets and targets weak animals that are unlikely to survive the drought. In the current situation, slaughter de-stocking of cattle and shoats is required in Shinile zone of Somali Region and in Afar Region.

Slaughter de-stocking is planned for 0.5 per cent of the cattle and shoat population in all zones of Afar and in Shinile zone, Somali Region, to be implemented in January and February 2009. The number of animals targeted may be reduced if off season rains are experienced during the coming months. The need for slaughter destocking in other parts of Somali Region will be determined during the *meher* assessment. A total of USD 943,330 is required to undertake the interventions.

Commercial de-stocking, meanwhile, can be done wherever a market is available. The only activity required to facilitate commercial de-stocking is awareness creation and opening market access to pastoralists. A total of **USD 150,000** is required to facilitate commercial de-stocking in Amhara, Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPR.

Provision of an adequate quantity of quality seeds: The current estimate is based on awareness of the current situation, reviewing recent disaster trends, analyses of current situations and anticipation of future conditions. Therefore, these estimates will be further updated through the upcoming November/December 2009 DRMFSS led multi-agency livelihood security assessment.

The emergency seed needs for the first half of 2010 mainly stems from existing vulnerability due to the poor quality of harvested seeds, problems of access suffered by destitute farmers and the carry-over caseload resulting from the inadequate response to 2009 seed needs. As a result of these, 165,075 households require additional seed assistance for the 2010 *meher* cropping season, with the assumption that the 270,914 households identified in the revised October to December 2009 Humanitarian Requirements Document will be provided with adequate amount of seeds, including long-cycle crop seeds, for *belg* cropping season.

A total of 44,337 quintals of seeds will be required to meet the emergency requirements of the identified households. In order to cover the overall cost of seed purchase and distribution, a total of **USD 3 million** will be required.

5.2.3 Implementation Strategy

This emergency and recovery response plan will be implemented by relevant agencies and respective regions with the direct involvement and supervision of beneficiary households. In consultation with respective regions, the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector of the Ministry Agriculture and Rural Development and partners will play a great role in resource mobilization; coordination responsibility rests with the Federal Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Task Force.

5.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

5.3.1 Most-Likely Scenario

Over the past decade, erratic, below normal and delayed seasonal rains have led to the depletion of the underground water table and drying up of surface water sources. As a result, a significant portion of eastern, southern and north-eastern Ethiopia faces critical water supply shortages, especially during the *bega* (dry) seasons. In 2009, a similar trend of poor rainfall continued, with early cessation of seasonal rains in most parts of the country, including areas that normally receive *meher* rains.

Under the most likely scenario (the mid case scenario) it is likely that poor rain conditions might continue in areas that normally receive rains between January and June, aggravating the current water shortage problems in many of the lowland areas of Afar, Amhara, Somali, SNNP, Oromia and Tigray regions. The effect of drought will extend to some pocket areas of other regions. In addition to the drought, localized floods are anticipated in some woredas of Somali, Afar, SNNP, and Gambella regions. These situations could result in epidemic outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as AWD. These epidemics could impact the affected regions, as well as other parts of the country not affected directly by the shortage of water supply or flooding. There could also be water-related conflict in the above areas related to migration to areas with relatively more access to water. In this scenario, 3,183,621 people would be affected by the various WASH emergency situations.

5.3.2 Requirements

A total of **USD 11,600,444** is required to address emergency WASH sector requirements during the first half of 2010, including for water trucking; maintenance and rehabilitation of water supply schemes; water purification chemicals; water storage and sanitation and

hygiene supplies; development of new water supply schemes; capacity building and community mobilization; and monitoring and evaluation as indicated on Table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary of WASH Sector Contingency Requirements, January to June 2010

Region	Water Trucking	Maintenance & rehabilitation of defunct water supply schemes	Development of new water supply schemes	Water purification chemicals	Water storage and sanitation & hygiene supplies	Capacity building and community mobilization	Monitoring and evaluation	Total
Afar	361,933	407,176	226,209	180,967	165,886	105,564	60,322	1,508,057
Amhara		890,914		352,654	334,093	204,168	74,243	1,856,072
Dire		48,168		21,783	18,793	11,484		104,404
Gambella		167,046		66,122	62,016	37,899	11,450	344,533
Harari				44,179	42,021	17,369	4,315	107,884
Oromia	302,076	956,573	302,076	453,113	226,556	176,211	100,692	2,517,297
Ben/Gumuz		118,325		41,762	37,121	25,521	9,280	232,009
SNNPR	194,887	779,550	233,865	311,820	214,376	136,421	77,955	1,948,874
Somali	470,978	454,737	243,609	162,406	146,166	97,444	48,722	1,624,062
Tigray	135,725	542,901	162,870	217,160	149,298	95,008	54,290	1,357,252
Total	1,465,599	4,365,390	1,168,629	1,851,966	1,396,326	907,089	445,445	11,600,444

5.3.3 Implementation Strategy

Flooding	Distribution of household water purification chemicals, purification of community water supply, rehabilitation of damaged schemes, distribution of water storage containers, hygiene and sanitation supplies such as soap, promotion of hygiene education	Somali, Afar, SNNPR, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Gambella
Internally displaced people (IDPs)	Water trucking, water storage containers at household and community levels, supplying water purification chemicals and hygiene supplies, construction of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion.	Oromia and Somali
Faecal contamination/disease outbreak	Disinfection of community water supply, distribution of water purification chemicals, rehabilitation and construction of new water supply schemes, latrine construction (household, school, health institutions, religious institutions) and hygiene promotion	All regions
Water-related conflict	Water trucking, rehabilitation of existing schemes, and construction of new systems	Somali, lowland areas of Oromia, Tigray, Afar

5.4 Health and Nutrition

5.4.1 Most Likely Scenario

A combination of different scenarios is used to develop the most likely scenario for the Health and Nutrition sector. Assumption for AWD, malaria and pandemic influenza and nutrition are made based on the mid-case scenario, while for meningitis and measles the worst case scenario is considered as the most likely scenario.

The interventions proposed for the most likely scenario include: strengthening of surveillance systems, enhancing epidemic preparedness systems, management of SAM cases in line with the FMOH OTP roll out strategy and production, and distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials for affected communities and prepositioning and procurement of consumables, equipment and drugs required for the response.

As preparedness measure, children in drought prone woredas will access a key set of child survival interventions, including Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming. Children with moderate or severe acute malnutrition identified during the EOS screening (conducted bi-annually) will be referred to the targeted supplementary feeding and to the therapeutic feeding programme respectively.

5.4.2 Requirements

The overall objective of the Health and Nutrition sector is to minimize human suffering and to save lives by responding to major emergencies. In addition to responding to disease outbreaks, the sector strives to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response system through strengthening diseases surveillance, early warning and capacity building. To address the health and nutrition needs, a total of **USD 25,782,114** is required. (See Table 7 for detail)

Response to disease outbreaks: appropriate responses have been identified under the most likely scenario that considers mid-case and worst-case scenarios for the various health hazards including AWD, malaria, measles, meningitis and pandemic influenza.

Strengthening Disease Surveillance: Early detection and reporting are among the crucial entry points identified in addressing health and nutrition emergencies. Strengthening of existing integrated disease surveillance systems to enhance reporting and information exchange from the lowest administrative to the federal level are the main areas of focus. Some USD 400,000 is required for the training of health workers, improving communication and to cover operational costs. In order to have reliable and timely nutrition information for planning and decision making, nutrition surveillance systems are planned to be established as part of the national early warning system coordinated by DRMFFS. Such systems would enable timely early warning and adequate intervention.

Support of Health Service Delivery in Risk-Prone Regions: Special support for delivery of routine health services will be provided in specific regions, particularly in Afar and Somali, which are largely inaccessible at present and have low service coverage

and inadequate human resources. The total running cost to support the existing 34 Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT) in 34 woredas in the two regions, through provision of drugs and medical supplies amounts USD 2,066,139.

Capacity Building: In order to strengthen the capacity of health personnel and managers at all levels USD 500,000 is required for training (front line health workers), monitoring, material production and distribution, provision of direct/onsite technical assistance through consultants, and cover operational costs.

Table 7: Summary of Health and Nutrition Sector Contingency Requirements, January 2010-June 2010

Area of Intervention	Beneficiaries under the different Scenarios With expected number of cases			Likely scenario with required budget (USD)	
	Best	Mid	Worst	Mid	Worst
AWD	2,862,061 (14,310)	4,403,170 (22,016)	5,180,200 (25,901)	900,000	
Malaria	1,686,757	2,205,760	2,595,012	2,371,081	
Meningitis	3,594,500 (1,800)	4,700,500 (2,400)	5,530,000 (8,000)		3,233,870
Measles	48,568	66,262	104,977		210,000
Pandemic Influenza	7,900 (79)	15,800 (158)	39,500 (395)	500,000	
TFP	88,714	106,457	118,286	13,092,495	
Required budget				16,863,576	3,443,870
Subtotal (mid and worst-case scenario)				20,307,446	
Activities to be implemented					
Strengthening Disease Surveillance/early Warning					400,000
Vitamin A supplementation & screening of malnutrition cases for referral to TFU and SFCs					2,208,529
Support Health service delivery in Risk Prone Regions (Mobile health team)					2,066,139
Support health system to respond to health needs of specific population affected by emergencies					300,000
Capacity building					500,000
Sub total					5,474,668
TOTAL					25,782,114

5.4.3 Implementation Strategy

The FMoH, through the Emergency Health and Nutrition Research Institute (EHNRI) and Public Health Emergency Management Centre, in collaboration with RHBs, zonal health departments, woreda health offices and health institutions, will take the lead in the implementation of the strategies outlined in the contingency planning document. The monitoring and evaluation of the response is expected to be implemented at all levels based on the key indicators included in Annex VI.

Coordination and Collaboration: The FMoH, together with the Emergency Health and Nutrition Taskforce, will coordinate the overall implementation of the set strategies, by establishing strong links with existing taskforces including the Health and Nutrition

taskforce and the Multi-Agency Emergency Nutrition Taskforce to ensure a comprehensive response. Similar coordination mechanisms are expected to operate at all administrative levels.

Strengthening of Response Capacity: The capacity in the health and nutrition sector has not reached the expected level at the national, regional and woreda levels and the multi-sectoral emergency preparedness committees and the rapid response teams are not adequately strong and efficient. It is vital to strengthen capacity at all levels through training, development of guidelines, technical and financial support, and provision of communications materials.

5.5 Education

5.5.1 Most Likely Scenario

Among the major anticipated hazards during the first half of 2010 are continuing droughts, coupled with the likely consequences of floods. Approximately 200,000 school age children require emergency education interventions under the most likely scenario (see Annex VII for the Ethiopia disaster profile for Education, January to June 2010).

5.5.2 Requirements

The objective of Education in Emergencies (EiE) is to ensure children affected by emergencies have access to education and prepare for the rapid-restoration of regular schooling. By doing so, this contingency plan will contribute to the government's long-term goal of sustaining and improving overall educational gains, while achieving greater social equity and universal basic primary education by 2015. The overall objective is to ensure all school aged children have access to quality and inclusive education in disaster prone and affected areas.

The specific objectives of the EiE plan is to ensure the continuity of basic primary education provision to school age children affected by flood, conflict and drought in the seven regions (Tigray, Afar, Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Gambella and SNNPR) by increasing access and retention of learners in schools during emergencies. It also plans to build the capacity of stakeholders to improve preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response mechanisms, including disaster risk reduction for EiE. Mobilizing community members and educating personnel as well as advocating for continuing education during emergency situations, with a special focus on the value of educating girls is also among the prioritized specific EiE objectives. Furthermore, it plans to enhance and equip Government education officers, teachers and school principals with basic skills and knowledge to continue their teaching, under stress and in distressing situations in the drought and flood-prone regions.

Approximately **USD 2.6 million** is required to undertake key emergency education interventions at various emergency stages in prioritized parts of Tigray, Afar, Oromia, Somali, Amhara, Gambella and SNNPR between January and June 2010 and to ensure the restoration of formal education (in schools or ABE centres) as soon as possible.

Table 8: Summary Education Sector requirements for January 2010-June 2010

Description of Activities	Unit cost	Requirements in USD
Pre-positioning and Establishment of 200 temporary learning spaces in prioritised sites (including procurement of 100 tents)	200 @ USD 2,000	400,000
Distribution of supplies (2500 school -in -a box kits for 80 children and 2500 recreational kits) to estimated 200, 000 children affected by emergencies	2500@250 USD 2500@ 200USD	625,000.00 500,000.00
Support of Teacher and Educational Officials to continue teaching	4000@ 500 Birr @ 3months	500,000.00
Conduct ‘Go back to school campaign’ including school rehabilitation	7 regions @ USD 80,000	560,000.00
Monitoring and Supervision of Response Plan		0.00
Total		2,585,000

5.5.3 Implementation Strategy

The education cluster is fully operational at the federal level and, by the end 2009, education task forces will be operational in at least five regions. The Education Cluster will continue to support these regional task forces. Education rapid assessment questionnaires have been developed and necessary training has been provided to partner organizations and Regional Education Bureau experts. Emergency education requirements will be included in all rapid multi-sectoral assessments to ensure a coordinated response.

The sector is working to be able to undertake multi-sectoral rapid assessments within 72 hours of a sudden-onset emergency develop detailed emergency response plans based on the assessment findings. Priority preparedness activities include: pre-positioning, procurement and distribution of 2,500 school-in-a-box kits and 2,500 recreational kits for pupils affected by crises to reduce the direct costs of schooling and to facilitate the regular attendance and retention of pupils on the verge of discontinuing their education; support to teachers and education officers to continue the teaching process; support for the establishment and furnishing of 200 temporary learning spaces for primary school age children directly affected by recurrent drought, conflict and flooding in the seven emergency prone regions; organization of a series of advocacy, social mobilization and ‘back to school campaign’ activities for community and religious leaders and Parent-Teacher Association members; and identification of incentives for teachers as well as possible rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools and classrooms. See Annex VIII for detailed activities to be undertaken before, during and after an emergency.

6. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDPPC), being the most senior body in the national humanitarian arena, will provide guidance and oversee the coordination of agreed tasks. The overall leadership of the humanitarian response remains the responsibility of the Government at all levels, including the federal, regional, zonal and woreda. The Government is also responsible for facilitating the active participation of relevant partners, including donor governments, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and affected communities.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), through its Directorate for Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), is responsible for overall coordination. The Early Warning and Response Directorate (EWRD) will forecast risks, alert the public and provide relief, as well as coordinate the humanitarian response at the central level. At the regional, zonal and woreda levels, the Food Security (FS) and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) coordination mechanisms will be further strengthened as well.

The Education Cluster established in October 2008, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education with the support from UNICEF and Save the Children/UK, is working hard to address educational concerns arising during emergencies. This year, the Education cluster, utilizing the newly developed standardized Education in Emergencies (EiE) assessment tool, identified prioritized requirements in the contingency plan to ensure children affected by emergencies have access to education and prepare for the rapid-restoration of regular schooling. The Cluster continues to implement its major objectives, including EiE advocacy, training and technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry to better deal with emergencies.

The sectoral taskforces on Health and Nutrition, WASH and Agriculture, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and MoARD respectively, will be responsible for coordination, monitoring and reporting on emergency response interventions in their respective sectors, in partnership with the relevant partners, including UN agencies, NGOs and donors.

Furthermore, the Ministries, through their respective Task Force chairpersons, will submit progress reports to DRMFSS on a monthly basis, or at shorter period as and when required. A resource mobilization committee led by DRMFSS and comprised of the respective Sectoral Task Force chairpersons, supporting cluster leads and donor representatives will continually identify resource gaps to ensure timely response against the identified requirements.

The nutrition response will be conducted in accordance with the National Nutrition Strategy launched in February 2008, which outlines strategies for how the country is to address nutrition challenges in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner. Based on the strategy, a national nutrition programme detailing implementation strategies, including through roll-out of Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (TFPs) in every hotspot woreda, was launched in June 2009 as the basis for every nutrition programme. The MoH, through EHNRI and supported by the DRMFSS will continue to oversee the

implementation of health related nutrition programmes. The Multi-Agency Nutrition Taskforce (MANTF) comprising representatives from relevant Government sectors, UN agencies, NGOs and donors and led by DRMFS will continue to play a greater role in this regard.

The special logistics arrangement (hubs-and-spokes system) established in Somali Region to improve allocation, dispatch and delivery of food aid was expanded in 2009 with the opening of two additional hubs in Koraha (Kebridehar) and Jijiga, bringing the total number of hubs in the operation to five. The hubs-and-spokes system will continue to operate, building on the improvements already witnessed, despite the challenges of operating in the Region. The DRMFS/EWRD, with the relevant federal and regional authorities in collaboration with WFP, coordinates storage, transportation and distribution of relief food in the region, except in Afder and Liben zones, which are covered under the same system as the rest of the country.

Effective coordination among Government, UN agencies, NGOs and donors is crucial to ensure timely and comprehensive humanitarian response through proper implementation of the strategies and approaches developed by the Government to address humanitarian needs and effectively avert risks of disasters. The Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and comprising the heads of UN Agencies, including FAO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and WFP, as well as the country directors of IOM, ICRC, the Ethiopian Red Cross, CARE, Oxfam GB, and Save the Children/UK and the national NGO consortium, CRDA, will continue working with the Government on all aspects of humanitarian response.

7. ANNEXES

Annex I: Best, Mid, Worst Case Scenarios - Number of People in Need of Food Assistance (Survival Deficit)

Regions	Best Case Scenario Emergency Beneficiaries	Mid-case Scenario Emergency Beneficiaries	Worst case Scenario Emergency Beneficiaries
Afar	67,491	70,522	75,161
Amhara	378,755	852,704	1,022,934
Benshangul Gumuz	0	0	0
Dire Dawa	26,834	33,542	33,542
Gambella	61,852	78,194	102,304
Harari	5,440	6,800	6,800
Oromiya	864,185	930,402	2,984,462
SNNPR	158,384	899,308	1,078,829
Somali	1,549,325	1,549,325	1,549,325
Tigray	56,765	339,888	339,888
Total	3,169,031	4,760,685	7,193,245

Annex II: Best-case scenario - Requirements by Region for emergency WASH response in USD

Region	Water Trucking	Maintenance & rehabilitation of defunct water supply schemes	Development of new water supply schemes*	Water purification chemicals	Water storage and Sanitation & Hygiene Supplies	Capacity building and Community mobilization	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total
Afar	276,773	311,370	172,983	138,386	126,854	80,725	46,129	1,153,220
Amhara		681,287		269,677	255,483	156,128	56,774	1,419,349
Dire Dawa		36,834		16,658	14,371	8,782	3,194	79,839
Gambella		127,741		50,564	47,424	28,981	8,756	263,466

Harari				33,784	32,134	13,282	3,300	82,500
Oromia	230,999	731,497	230,999	346,498	173,249	134,749	77,000	1,924,991
Ben/ Gumuz		90,484		31,935	28,387	19,516	7,097	177,419
SNNPR	149,032	596,126	178,838	238,451	163,935	104,322	59,613	1,490,317
Somali	360,160	347,740	186,289	124,193	111,774	74,516	37,258	1,241,930
Tigray	103,790	415,159	124,548	166,064	114,169	72,653	41,516	1,037,899
Total	1,120,754	3,338,238	893,657	1,416,210	1,067,780	693,654	340,637	8,870,930

- New water supply schemes included in this contingency plan are mostly shallow wells and spring development for AWD-affected areas in highlands and a limited number of boreholes for lowland areas to be implemented depending on the type of emergency that might be faced. From recent experiences, areas that have adequate water supply potential have been affected by AWD outbreak, which was mostly addressed by providing water purification chemicals at household level. Developing new water sources contributes as strategy for responding to emergency situations as well as means of risk management/prevention that links emergency operations with regular development program.

Annex III: Worst Case-scenario - Requirements by Region for 2010 mid-meher season for emergency WASH response in USD

Region	Water Trucking	Maintenance & rehabilitation of defunct water supply schemes	Development of new Water supply schemes	Water purification chemicals	Water storage and Sanitation & Hygiene Supplies	Capacity building and Community mobilization	Monitoring and Evaluation	Total financial requirement
Afar	425804	479,030	266,128	212,902	195,160	124,193	70,967	1,774,184
Amhara		1,048,134		414,887	393,050	240,197	87,345	2,183,613
Dire Dawa		56,668		25,627	22,109	13,511	4,913	122,828
Gambella		196,525		77,791	72,960	44,587	13,470	405,333
Harari				51,975	49,437	20,434	5,077	126,923

Oromia	355383	1,125,379	355,383	533,074	266,537	207,307	118,461	2,961,524
Ben/ Gumuz		139,206		49,131	43,672	30,025	10,918	272,952
SNNPR	229279	917,117	275,135	366,847	252,207	160,496	91,712	2,292,793
Somali	554092	534,985	286,599	191,066	171,960	114,640	57,320	1,910,662
Tigray	159677	638,707	191,612	255,483	175,644	111,774	63,871	1,596,768
Total	1,724,235	5,135,751	1,374,857	2,178,783	1,642,736	1,067,164	524,054	13,647,580

Annex IV: Agriculture sectors interventions

Emergency feeding

	Affected Cattle population	10% breeding stock of the affected	Emergency feeding at a rate of USD 0.65/day/cattle for 60 days
Afar	256,410	25,641	1,000,000
Amhara	192347	19234.5	750,146
Somali	281,109	28,109	1096270
Tigray	192,347	19,235	750,146
Total	922,213	92,220	3,596,562

Slaughter de-stocking

Region	Cattle population	0.5% targeted	USD 60/Cattle	Shoats population	0.5% targeted	USD 15/Shoat	Total in USD
Afar	1,828,720	9,144	548,616	3,412,169	17,061	255,913	804,529
Somali	281,095	1,405	84,329	726,296	3,631	54,472	138,801
Total	2,109,815	10,549	632,945	4,138,465	20,692	310,385	943,330

Curative and prophylactic treatments

	Total population	Total Affect Animal Population	Animal health intervention at a cost of USD 1 per animal
Afar	5,684,971	568,497	568,497
Amhara	6,720,983	672,098	672,098
Gambella	372,818	37,282	37,282
Oromiya	5,942,261	594,226	594,226
Somali	1,188,735	118,874	118,874
SNNP	4,686,993	468,699	468,699
Tigray	2,187,849	218,785	218,785
Total	26,784,610	2,678,461	2,678,461

Annex V: Estimated TFP Beneficiaries using secondary data -2010

ENCU/DRMFSS: Estimated TFP Beneficiaries Using Secondary Data, 2010

Region	Nutrition Survey Results (year 2000 analog year)			Total Rural Population	U5 Population/14.5%	Estimated TFP Beneficiary Population (January - June 2010)		
	Min	Median	Max			Min	Median	Max
Tigray	NA	NA	NA	3,517,692	510,065	7651	9181	10201
Afar	NA	NA	NA	1,431,736	207,602	3114	3737	4152
Amhara	1.9	1.9	1.9	9,512,516	1,379,315	20690	24828	27586
Oromia	1.3	1.45	1.6	11,709,535	1,697,883	25468	30562	33958
Somali	NA	NA	NA	3,636,820	527,339	7910	9492	10547
SNNPR	1.3	1.9	2.5	10,571,161	1,532,818	22992	27591	30656
Dire Dawa	NA	NA	NA	118,429	17,172	258	309	343
Gambella	NA	NA	NA	199,617	28,944	434	521	579
Harari	NA	NA	NA	90,749	13,159	197	237	263
Total	1.5	1.8	2	40,788,255	5,914,297	88,714	106,457	118,286

Annex VI: Health and Nutrition Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Strategies	Indicators	Target	Data source	Frequency reporting
Ensure a functional coordination framework at all levels	Number of EHNTF meetings (National and Regional level)	6 (From National and 8 Regions)	EHNTF	Monthly
	Number of MANTF meetings conducted at national level	6 at national and six regions	ENCU/ DRMFSS	Monthly
Capacity building	Woredas with trained personnel on ongoing emergencies/ Epidemics	80% of woredas	WoHO/RHB	Monthly
	Number of Supportive supervisions conducted to affected Woreda	2	PHEM	Quarterly
	Number of Epidemics/Emergencies investigated and supported by National /Regional RRT	80%	PHEM/RHB	Monthly
Strengthening surveillance / early warning for the health sector	Timeliness and completeness of surveillance reporting	100%	RHB	Weekly / daily
	Timeliness and completeness of surveillance reporting	80%	RHB	Weekly/Monthly
	Established system to receive regular early warning information from other sectors	2 sectors	DRMFSS/ ENCU, MNA	-

Strategies	Indicators	Target	Data source	Frequency reporting
Stockpiling and prepositioning of drugs, medical supplies and equipments	Number of identified risks with prepositioned drugs, medical supplies and equipments	All emergency risk identified	EHNRI, Partners	Monthly
Resource mobilization	Status of response to the appeal	75%	All stakeholders	Monthly

Annex VII: Ethiopia Disaster Profile for Education in Jan – June 2010

Scenario	Best Case Scenario	Mid Case Scenario	Worst Case Scenario	Major Triggers to disruption of education
Types of Hazard	DROUGHT CONFLICT FLOOD	DROUGHT CONFLICT FLOOD	DROUGHT CONFLICT FLOOD	Rain Failure Pests Environmental and climatic change Lack of water resources Clan conflict Land disputes Resource disputes Damage/closure of schools Poor river embankments Heavy rains El Nino effect Damage/closure of schools
Probability of occurrence	Likely	Likely	Very Likely	
Impact on Education	Critical	Critical	Very Critical	
Season	Jan-Feb-March	Any time	April - June	
Location and Geographic Area	Areas of Somali, Gambella and Oromia	Somali, Gambella, SNNPR and Oromia	Gambella, Somali, SNNPR Oromia, Afar Tigray and Amhara	
No of school age children potentially affected	50,000 - mainly from flash flooding)	100,000 – on-going response	200,000 – maximum number of children affected by all three hazards	

Annex VIII: Activities to be undertaken before an emergency

No	Activities	By whom	When	Where
1.	Coordination with education cluster/task forces	Education Cluster	Immediately	All emergency prone regions
2.	Pre-position emergency education supplies (School-in-a-box, tents, recreational kits...) for 200,000 school children	MoE, UNICEF EiE PO and Education cluster	October + November	
3.	Establish education coordination mechanism at regional level	Education cluster	October +November	
4.	Identify possible implementing partners, as well as the REB	MoE/Education Cluster /REB/OCHA and other clusters.	October	
5	Distribute the teaching learning materials to strategic safe points	MoE/UNICEF /REB	Nov/Dec	

Activities to be undertaken during and after an emergency

No	Activities	By whom	When	Where
1.	Carry out rapid interagency and vulnerability assessment within 72 hours to identify needs and level of impact on teachers and learners and the extent of school damage	MoE/REB, Education Cluster, community	Within 72 hours	Affected areas
2	Develop detailed emergency response plan based on assessment findings including onsite coordination	MoE/REB, Education Cluster, OCHA and other Clusters	1-2 weeks	Affected areas
3.	Establishment of 200 temporary learning spaces in prioritised sites (100 tents will have been procured and in regional hubs, possible local procurement of materials)	MoE, Education Cluster, +REB AND COMMUNITY	First weeks	Affected areas
4.	Distribution of supplies to estimated 200,000 children affected to the temporary learning spaces. Liaising with other clusters including WASH and Food Sectors	REB +Education cluster and task forces	2-3 weeks	Affected areas

5	Recruitment, Monitoring and supervision of attendance of learners and teachers	MoE/ REB	On-going	Affected areas
6.	Ensure that damaged schools are rehabilitated and form part of 'Go back to school campaign'	MoE/REB Education Cluster Teachers, PTAs and Education POs	4-8 weeks	Affected areas
7	Monitoring and supervision of the Response Plan	MoE and Education Cluster	Continuous	Affected areas