

South Omo Floods, 2006

FLASH APPEAL

August 2006

Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State

Regional Rescue, Resource Mobilization and Rehabilitation Committee, Awassa

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SNNPR Flash Appeal seeks Birr 161,200,421.00 to meet the relief and emergency rehabilitation needs of those affected by the flood in South Omo zone.

Continuous heavy rain received in the central highlands of the country created flash floods of Omo River, which caused widespread destruction, in Dashenech and Nyangatom woredas of south Omo zone. As of 21 August, the Government reported 364 dead, 15,000 displaced and more than 3000 animals dead. 15 villages totally destroyed, hoses, infrastructure, and agricultural crops were wiped out. All economic and livelihood activities and disrupted in the area. The flood is expanding as the result of continuing rain from the area and the catchment's of Omo River which is fan shaped that extends from Gurage highlands and Gojeb to Omorate. The catchments area of Omo River is 78,185 km². The river passes though Gurage, Hadiya, KT, Gamogofa, Dawro, South Omo, Kefa and Bench Maji zone Totally 14 zones including Yem Special woredas.

The Federal and Regional Governments, in collaboration with UN agencies NGOs, and other partner mounted an immediate relief operation. Helicopters and boats are being utilized to rescue people surrounded by flood and distribute food and relief supplies.

Affected people fled leaving all their food and property behind. Thus launching rescue operation, continued relief assistance and rehabilitation activities are needed, to restore life and livelihood of the affected people.

The Federal Government has declared emergency status in south Omo area starting 18 August 2006 and the Regional Government established s supreme committee (composed of Regional cabinet members) and formed two technical committees. NGOs and UN agencies are actively participating in the response process.

Considering the extent and urgency of the disaster the Regional Government with NGOs, UN organizations and other partners prepared this appeal, which indicated the urgent relief and rehabilitation requirements to respond to the flood emergency in south Omo zone.

The appeal has two components, the immediate life saving activities which are implemented in the first one-month and the rehabilitation activities which are implemented in one year time.

Priority sectors addressed in this Flash Appeal are:

- ◆ Rescue operation
- ◆ Food for recovery
- ◆ Health and nutrition
- ◆ Shelter
- ◆ Agriculture and livelihoods
- ◆ Water, sanitation and hygiene
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Non-food items
- ◆ Strengthening administration and security
- ◆ Rehabilitation

South Omo Floods 2006: Flash Appeal Summary of Needs

No	Activity	Total Cost (birr)
I	Emergency Interventions	
1.1	Rescue operation	1,685,688.00
1.2	Shelter	6,432,500.00
1.3	Food	3,090,000.00
1.4	Non Food Items	509,500.00
1.5	Water sanitation & hygiene	3,763,080.00
1.6	Health and nutrition	8,540,321.00
1.7	Livestock emergency operation	39,950.00
1.8	Education	1,938,865.00
1.9	Temporary administration & security coordination	125,525.00
	Subtotal	26,125,429.00
	Contingency (15%)	3,918,814.35
	Total 1	30,044,243.35
II	Rehabilitation Interventions	
2.1	Agriculture	95,775,800.00
2.2	Education	1,432,050.00
2.3	Water sanitation & hygiene	4,681,000.00
2.4	Health and nutrition	1,410,000.00
2.5	Infrastructure	10,350,000.00
	Subtotal	113,648,850.00
	Contingency (15 %)	17,047,327.50
	Total 2	130,696,177.50
	Grand Total	160,740,420.85

2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.1.CONTEXT

The affected area Dasenech and Nyangatom woredas are located in the southwestern region of SNNPR where one of the big rivers of the Country, Omo River is ending at Lake Turkana. The woredas are located in south Omo zone which is representative of beautiful ethnic groups of the region. The inhabitants of the two woredas are mainly pastoralists which mainly graze livestock on the deltas of river omo which is seasonally flooding. They also practice fishing on Lake Turkana and flood rescission agriculture on the many small deltas located at the mouth and bank of the river.

Heavy rains recorded during July and August 2006 in the highlands of Ethiopia and the increased flow in the tributaries caused flash floods in Omo River which burst on 14 August 2006 in to the 14 villages located on the river delta in Dasenech woreda and the Kangaten village (capital city of Nyangatom woreda) and it's surrounding. The flood is expanding to many areas forming a number of Islands in the two woredas making assessment and response very difficult. The flood is the worst in last hundred years and destroyed the existing poor infrastructure and assets of the already vulnerable pastoralists.

So far the flood caused death of 364 people, Surrounded 6000 people, displaced 15,000 and destroyed 760 traditional grain stores in 10 villages. The 6000 people in 4 villages are still surrounded by the flood and are only accessible by helicopters or boats.

The government and NGOs operating in the area immediately responded to the disaster which included rescuing flood surrounded people and providing food and shelter to the displaced people. The affected areas were visited by the prime minister, regional president, and other regional and Federal higher officials including the commissioner for DPPA, and on 18th August 2006 the government declared Emergency Status in South Omo zone of SNNPR. The regional government has also called humanitarian actors to support the life saving and rehabilitation activity started by the government.

The rescue operation is underway and so far more than 1000 people are rescued by the Defense forces by Helicopters and boats where food and non-food assistance has been distributed. Considering the level of extent of the disaster more coordinated response is needed to save the lives of people in risk, provide relief support to the affected people and support recovery of their livelihood.

The regional government together with the federal government is coordinating the response to the flood affected people. At regional level a supreme coordination body of the cabinet member of the region that has two subcommittees is established. The two committees are:

- A- Life saving and Rehabilitation committee
- B- Fund raising and public relations committees

The regional DPPB is acting as a secretariat for both committees. NGOs and UN agencies are closely working with the government committees as members and a joint coordination meeting were initiated which will be twice a week on Tuesday and Friday.

As the requirement of this emergency is beyond the capacity of the regional government this flash appeal is prepared to invite local national and international humanitarian actors to take part in the emergency and rehabilitation interventions.

2.2. HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The people living in the flooded areas lost all their assets, infrastructures such as schools, clinics, water supply schemes and veterinary centers have been destroyed. The affected people are pastoralists who are already under extreme poverty and lack of basic services. They have lost all their food, houses, cloths, household utensils and other properties. There will be no clean water as well sanitation facilities as all water supply schemes and sanitation facilities in the area are damaged; hence, there is high risk of waterborne and water related, sanitation and sanitation related diseases and malaria. It can be expected that elderly people, women and children will experience sever impact due to lack of survival resources. They don't have also access to market both cross border and local due to disconnections caused by the current flood.

The regional government has identified the following priority needs:

- i. Rescue the 6000 people surrounded by the flood using boats and Helicopters
- ii. Provide relief assistance, which includes: food, clean water, shelter, and cloth, medicine, education, medical and veterinary services to the displaced 15,000 people. Additionally strengthening the administration and security of the two-affected woredas is considered.
- iii. Re-building of affected people livelihood (restocking and economic activities)
- iv. Re-building of infrastructure and services (schools, clinics, veterinary clinics, water supply and sanitation facilities, roads, generators and telecommunication systems)

3. RESPONSE PLANS

The Regional Government, NGOs working in and outside the region, United Nations Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, JICA, DCI, UNDP and OCHA) and other partners have agreed that the following emergency and rehabilitation activities are critical to rescue people under high risk and to recover from the flood disaster in South Omo.

3.1. Immediate and short term.

3.1.1. Rescue operation

The disaster is still on, new areas and villages are flooded every day. The rainfall in the country and in the catchment's of the river is intensively increasing. These, however, is additional threat to the flood affected areas. More people will be at risk of flood and disconnection. Hence the rescue operation should continue to take out the already surrounded 6,000 people and timely move out more people in the high risk Omo Delta.

Objectives:

- To rescue the lives of 6000 flood surrounded citizens and avoid possible adverse effects of the disaster
- To prevent the trapping of people living in high risk areas

Activities:

- Rescue 4000 people surrounded by flood using motor boats
- Rescue 2000 at high risk using 12 helicopters (12 helicopters x 900lt/day for 1.5 days)
- Using 6 additional manual plastic boats
- Deploying 200 rescue operators (Police and army) and civilian rescue and relief workers for two weeks.

Expected Impact

- Reduce number of deaths as the result of the disaster
- Minimize the number of people under high risk

3.1.2. SHELTER

The People displaced as a result of the current disaster are estimated to be about 15,000 with possibility of increasing if the flooding continues. These people have lost their houses and properties and now they are living with out shelter and clothes which far below the internationally agreed minimum standards (SPHERE).

Objectives:

- To address emergency and rehabilitation shelter needs for 15,000 people in the two woredas,
- To identify safe sites for temporary and long term settlement;
- To reduce vulnerability through land-use planning and flood control.

Activities:

- Provision of emergency “self-build” shelter materials and equipment to the displaced people
- Provide day and night cloths to most vulnerable community

Expected impact

- The immediate shelter needs of 15,000 people are met;
- Community mobilization and participation in the shelter rehabilitation process;
- Satisfy basic humanitarian needs of the affected people

3.1.3. Relief Food

15,000 vulnerable communities have lost their source of food and / or income. They are at the moment dependent upon relief food distributions. They need continuous relief food assistance until they resume food production and restore their livelihood. Children and women are most affected part of the community due to food shortage. Hence, provision of food is necessary to prevent mortality of children and serious problem of mothers.

Objectives:

- Provide dietary support to the most vulnerable and food-insecure households
- To provide supplementary food to malnourished children and lactating mothers

Activities

- Transportation food from central DPPA ware house to affected woredas by track and by air
- Distribution of relief food:
 - Grain (15kg/person/month) for 15,000 people for 3 months
 - Oil (15,000 x 0.5 lt x 3 months)
 - Pulse (15,000 x 1.5 kg x 3 months)

Expected impact

- Avoidance of deterioration of the nutritional status of the affected population;
- Improved availability of food in remote areas;
- Stabilized local markets;
- Limited prevalence of negative coping strategies, such as reducing quantity and quality of meals, distress sales of assets etc.

3.1.4. PROVISION OF NON FOOD ITEMS

The floods have destroyed or buried the basic household possessions of affected People. They are without spare clothes or the most basic household utensil required in their daily lives.

Objective

- To provide 15,000 people essential survival items needed for their daily life

Activities

- Procurement and distribution non-food packs of survival items (clothes, sleeping items, shelter materials, cooking, drinking, and eating utensils).
- Purchase and provide grinding mill, and store for the community

Expected impact

- Fulfill basic needs of displaced families and addressing their basic needs.

3.1.5. WATER SANITATION AND HYGINE

Availability of safe sources of drinking water and has been severely reduced in the most affected areas. Displaced populations have created an increased demand on already inadequate sanitary facilities.

Objectives

- To ensure that displaced people have access to adequate clean and safe water and sanitation facilities.
- Rehabilitation of water schemes and damaged community facilities;
- To promote sanitation and hygiene education.

Activities

- Transport and distribute safe water to vulnerable people
- Provide AM wat kit, Wuha Agar, U-bag and chlorine tablet
- Provide water transporting and storing equipment
- Rehabilitate water schemes and replaced damaged pumps and generators

Expected impact

- Affected populations are able to access safe drinking water;
- Improved sanitation and hygiene condition.

3.1.6. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The flood has destroyed the existing health facilities and their medical supplies in the affected woredas. . Children and lactating women are most vulnerable and are exposed to acute malnutrition. Hence, provision of supplementary food is necessary to prevent mortality of children.

The flood has also damaged most water schemes and there is no clear water. Hence, the incidence of water borne disease and diarrhea will escalate. The flood created extremely favorable situation for breeding of mosquitoes coupled with over crowding, as the result of displacement will highly increase the infection rate of malaria.

Objectives

- Prevention of malaria by enhancing the use of ITN and ground spraying
- Improve the provision of health services by deploying mobile health team and strengthening capacity of woreda clinics

- Prevention of disaster related health problems;
- To provide supplementary food to malnourished children and lactating mothers
- Early detection and control of epidemics by improving surveillance
- To reduce contamination of water supplies and reduced incidence of water-borne diseases.

Activities:

- Provision of Emergency health kit and medical equipment
- Distribution of ITN for 5000 hh (2 ITN/hh) and spraying of DDT (75%) for 200,000
- EOS campaign to reduce child mortality
- Provision of supplementary Food for children (300 x 4.5 kg x 3 month)
- Integrated Disease Surveillance for 90 days
- Training on Emergency medical operation
- Provision of medical service at 3 medical centres using 4 staff for 90 days
- Deploy 3 mobile medical teams composed of 4 staff each for 90 days
- Provision of Soap (4 soaps per month per person and 5 hand soap/month for 3 months)
- Building community toilet (with plastic wall and 16 holes) and distributing sanitary materials

Expected Impact

- Ensure access of the community to essential health services
- Reduced morbidity and mortality of children and mothers.
- Reduced incidence of malaria
- Reduced water contamination and prevention of water-borne disease outbreaks;

3.1.7. Livestock Emergency Intervention

The affected people are pastoralists who mainly depend on livestock for food and income. Livestock were severely affected by the current disaster. Many livestock died and the remaining is suffering due to shortage of grazing and increase risk of disease. It is very difficult to evacuate the castles which makes the emergency response very complicated, since the lives of the cattle breeders is seriously interlinked with their castles.

Objectives:

- Prevent occurrence of disease outbreak and minimize further depletion of the livestock resource
- Minimize mortality and morbidity of livestock as a result of internal parasites, trypanosomes and communicable diseases

Activities:

Conduct prophylactic vaccination against major disease (CBPP & CCPP) in the area

Treat livestock at high risk for trypanosomes, internal parasites and infectious diseases

Expected Impact

- Reduce further loss of livestock in the affected woredas
- Enhance tolerance of livestock to the adverse climatic and disease challenge
- Contribute to the re-building of herd after the disaster

3.1.8. EDUCATION

As the result of the current flood most schools were damaged; furniture and educational materials were lost. Students experienced the death of friends and relatives, loss of homes, the trauma and danger of the floods themselves, and a disruption to their daily lives.

Objectives:

- 3,000 children are able to return to school, adequately resourced with school supplies;
- Reduce the negative psychosocial impacts of the disaster on children.

Activities:

- To provide education packs for 3,000 school children;
- To organize temporary learning classes for 3,000 students in the worst affected areas;
- Continuing and un-hampered education services for children in the affected areas;
- Enhance early recovery of children traumatized by the disaster.

3.1.9. Strengthen local administration and Security

The local administration has been considerably affected by the disaster and is overstretched by the emergency. Displacement of affected population and influx of aid workers will also demand increased administration and security task.

Objective

- To strengthen the local administration and security system to cope with the changing situation
- To ensure maximum security of people and aid workers

Activities:

- Organize basic working facilities for admin and security staff
- Provide communication facility for administration staff
- Purchase and provide stationary and office supply

Expected Impact

- Ensure Provision of efficient local administration and security service in the affected areas

3.2 Rehabilitation

The floods destroyed people, livestock, farms infrastructure and disrupted normal livelihood in the affected woredas. Although the emergency intervention is needed to rescue people at risk and prevent further loss of people and property implementation of rehabilitation activities are essential to restore livelihood and sustainable ensure the existence of people with dignity.

Objectives:

- To help restore the infrastructure and services in the affected area;
- To introduce new technology and diversify income of pastoralists
- To ensure sustainable provision of water and other services (health, veterinary etc.)
- To support the re-building of their livestock asset and revitalize the productive capacity of affected pastoralists

Activities:

- Re-build infrastructure (roads, clinics, health posts and veterinary posts)
- Rehabilitate damaged water schemes and build new schemes
- Restock livestock to vulnerable pastoralists
- Provide essential health and veterinary services
- Introduces small scale irrigation as a means to diversify pastoralist income and livelihood
- Enhance education of children

Expected impact:

- Improved sustainable agriculture-based livelihood for the affected communities.
- Local economy is revitalized through the empowerment of small enterprises;
- Skills for alternative means of livelihood are provided;
- Increased food security for the most vulnerable disaster-affected farmers;
- Improved access to essential agricultural and fisheries inputs;

Table 1: Activities and estimated budget for the emergency phase
(1st one month)

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Birr)	Total Cost (Birr)	Time frame
1	Rescue operation					
1.1.	Rescue 4000 people surrounded by flood using motor boats	No	24			11-14/12/98
	Fuel	lt	1,008	6.00	6,048.00	11-14/12/98
	Oil	kg	120	22.00	2,640.00	11-14/12/98
	Rent of boats for 8 days @ birr1000 /day	No	9	8,000.00	72,000.00	11-14/12/98
1.2	Rescue 2000 at high risk using 12 helicopters (12 helicopters x 900lt/day for 1.5 days)	No	12			11-14/12/98
	Helicopter Fuel	lt	108,000	100.00	1,080,000.00	11-14/12/98
1.3.	Using 6 additional manual plastic boats		6			11-14/12/98
1.4.	Deploying 200 rescue operators(army) for 15 days	No	200	1,500.00	300,000.00	11-16/12/98
	Civilian rescue and relief workers	No	150	1,500.00	225,000.00	4/12/98-13/3/98
	Subtotal				1,685,688.00	
2	Shelter					12 - 18/12/98
	Plastic Sheet	Roll of 4mt x 50 mt	300	600.00	180,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Timber	No	45,000	5.00	225,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Nails	kg	1,500	10.00	15,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Labor	man	50	250.00	12,500.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Mattress	No	15,000	260.00	3,900,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Cloth	"	15,000	60.00	900,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Blanket	"	10,000	120.00	1,200,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Subtotal				6,432,500.00	

3	Food					
3.1.	Grain (15kg/person/month) for 15,000 people for 3 months	Quintal	6,750	260.00	1,755,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
3.2.	Oil(15,000 x 0.5 lt x 3 months)	"	75	2,400.00	180,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
3.3.	Pulse(15,000 x 1.5 kg x 3 months)	"	675	300.00	202,500.00	11 - 25/12/98
3.4.	Supplementary Food for children (300 x 4.5 kg x 3 month)	'	405	400.00	162,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
3.5.	Transportation cost	Quintal	7,905	100.00	790,500.00	11 - 25/12/98
				Subtotal	3,090,000.00	
4	Non Food Items					11 - 25/12/98
	Kettle (one per hh)	No	3000	35.00	105,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Plastic plate	"	10000	5.00	50,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Plastic cup	"	10000	2.00	20,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Big Spoon	"	3000	4.00	12,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Dish	"	3000	45.00	13,500.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Water Jug	"	3000	3.00	9,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Grinding mill	"	5	60,000.00	300,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
				Subtotal	509,500.00	
5	Water					11 - 25/12/98
	EM wat kit	kit	4	500,000.00	2,000,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Wuha Agar	No	10,000	1.50	15,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Water pump	set	6	6,000.00	36,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Emergency water filter kit	No	100	500.00	50,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	U-Bag	set	1,000	100.00	100,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Chlorine tablets	set	2,000	15.00	30,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Collapsible pillow water tank with stand tap (3000 lit capacity)	set	6	50,000.00	300,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Hand pump (Afridev)	set	30	3,150.00	94,500.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Rototanker (5,000 lt)	No	20	7,000.00	140,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Rototanker (10,000 lt)	No	10	14,000.00	140,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Maintenance of water schemes	No	50	500.00	25,000.00	11 - 25/12/98

	Rent of water trucks	No	2	75,000.00	150,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Gerry can of 10 lt capacity	No	3,000	7.00	21,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Gerry can of 20 lt capacity	No	100	20.00	2,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Fue for water pumps	lt	5,400	6.00	32,400.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Operational cost	Lump sum		627,180.00	627,180.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Subtotal				3,763,080.00	
6	Health and Sanitation					11 - 25/12/98
	Emergency health kit	kit	10	65,000.00	650,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	ITN for 5000 hh (2 ITN/hh)	No	10,000	40.00	400,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	DDT (75%) for 200,000 unit structure	kg	70,000	37.00	2,590,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Spraying cost					11 - 25/12/98
	1. Training for 6 days	lump sum		181,800.00	181,800.00	11 - 25/12/98
	2. Spraying for 37 days	lump sum		1,413,080.00	1,413,080.00	11 - 25/12/98
	EOS campaign to reduce child mortality	children & mothers	32,923	7.40	243,661.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Surveillance and outbreak control				1,580,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Integrated Disease Surveillance for 90 days	lump sum	1	176,310.00	176,310.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Training on Emergency medical operation					11/12/98-13/2/99
	Training of 40 medical staff on emergency medical operations for 5 days	lump sum	1	23,825.00	23,825.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Training of 30 health extension workers on emergency medical operation and control of epidemic	lump sum	1	15,075.00	15,075.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Training of 500 community health agents	lump sum	1	67,900.00	67,900.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Provision of emergency Medical service					11/12/98-13/2/99

	Provision of medical service at 3 medical centers using 4 staff for 90 days	medical staff	12	6,300.00	75,600.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Deploy 3 mobile medical teams composed of 4 staff each for 90 days	medical staff	12	6,300.00	75,600.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Fuel, oil and minor maintenance	lump sum		135,000.00	135,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Stationary	lump sum		10,000.00	10,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Miscellaneous			17,470.00	17,470.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Medical equipment					11/12/98-13/2/99
	Soap (4 soaps per month per person for 3 months)	Piece	12	15,000.00	180,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Body soap(5 soap/month for 3 months)	Piece	15	15,000.00	225,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Sanplat(1for 10 people)	No	1,500	75.00	112,500.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Building community toilet (with plastic wall and 16 holes)	No	15	10,000.00	150,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Hand washing set (1 per hh)	No	3,000	10.00	30,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Plastic bucket of 20 lt (1 per family)	No	3,000	40.00	120,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Detol for toilet treatment (1 for 10 people)	No	1,500	45.00	67,500.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
				Subtotal	8,540,321.00	
7	Livestock emergency operation					11 - 25/12/98
	7.1. Vaccine and drugs					
	CCCP	dose	70,000	1.00	70,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	CBPP	“	100,000	1.00	100,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Trypamidium	packet	1,000	45.00	45,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Oxy-tetracycline	vial	2,000	25.00	500,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Albendazole for cattle	bolus	50,000	1.50	75,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Acabendazole for sheep and goat	“	100,000	0.70	70,000.00	11 - 25/12/98

	7.2. Veterinary emergency equipments					
	Vaccination Syringe	No	20	300.00	6,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Treatment syringe (Nylon of 20 ml)	No	100	20.00	2,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Sterilization dish	No	10	50.00	500.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Gas burner	No	5	50.00	250.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Vaccination needle	packet	20	30.00	600.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Treatment needle	packet	20	30.00	600.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
	Operational cost	lump sum	1	30,000	30,000.00	11/12/98-13/2/99
				Subtotal	39,950.00	
8	Education					11 - 25/12/98
	Big Tent to be used as class room (12,000 per tent)	No	72	12,000.00	864,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Exercise books	"	30,000	2.00	60,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Pen	"	6,000	1.00	6,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Pencil	"	6,000	0.50	3,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Chalk	"	100	12.00	1,200.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Black board	"	72	280.00	20,160.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Duster	"	72	7.50	540.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Temporary teachers	"	51	1,215.00	61,965.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Desk and chair	"	1,800	210.00	378,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Transportation cost	Trip	23	8,000.00	184,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Student uniform	No	6,000	60.00	360,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
				Subtotal	1,938,865.00	

9	Temporary administration & security coordination					11 - 25/12/98
	Tents	No	2	12,000.00	24,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Chair	"	20	50.00	1,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Table	"	2	300.00	600.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Stationary	set		10,000.00	10,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Radio Communication	No	3	15,000.00	45,000.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Battery for radio	No	3	800.00	2,400.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Security & admin staff cost	man	20	1,215.00	24,300.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Administration support staff	man	15	6,075.00	18,225.00	11 - 25/12/98
	Subtotal				125,525.00	
	Total				26,125,429.00	
	Contingency (15%)				3,918,814.35	
	Grand Total				30,044,243.35	

Table 2: Activities and estimated budget of the rehabilitation phase (1 year)

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Birr)	Total Cost (Birr)	Time frame
1	Agriculture					
1.1.	Restocking (3 TLU/person)					August 2006-July 2007
	Cows (9 cows/hh)	No	27,000	1,200.00	32,400,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Goats (20/hh)	“	60,000	250.00	15,000,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Sheep (20/hh)	“	60,000	200.00	12,000,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Oxen (2 / hh)	No	6,000	1,500.00	9,000,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Donkey (1 /hh)	No	3,000	450.00	1,350,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Transportation cost	No		100,000.00	100,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
1.2.	Crop development					August 2006-July 2007
	Hoe	No	3,000	10.40	31,200.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Three fingered hoe	“	3,000	40.00	120,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Shovel	“	3,000	30.00	90,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Digging hoe	“	3,000	40.00	120,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Gesso	No	3,000	20.00	60,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
1.3.	Seed					August 2006-July 2007
	Sorghum	quintal	300	300.00	90,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Maize	“	225	200.00	45,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Vegetable	kg	50	500.00	25,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
1.4.	Veterinary service					
	Building veterinary posts	No	3	200,000.00	600,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Equipment for veterinary posts					August 2006-July 2007
	Furniture	set	3	20,000.00	60,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Veterinary instruments	set	3	50,000.00	150,000.00	August 2006-July 2007

	Veterinary drugs	set	3	30,000.00	90,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Motor bicycle	No	4	25,000.00	100,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Operational cost	lump sum		30,000.00	30,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
1.5.	Agricultural Extension					
	Building DA house	No	3	40,000.00	120,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Furniture for DA office	set	6	20,000.00	120,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Salary for temporary DAs	No	9	5,400.00	48,600.00	August 2006- July 2007
1.6	Irrigation Development					
	For livestock feed and crop development	No	5	3,971,000.00	19,855,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Survey and Design	Lump sum	1	100,000.00	100,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Construction of Canal and generator house	Lump sum	1	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	August 2006- July 007
	Water Pump	set	5	350,000.00	1,750,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Operational cost (4 institutions)	Lump sum		361,000.00	361,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Fuel cost	Lump sum		360,000.00	360,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Rehabilitation of 1 institution	Lump sum	1	200,000.00	200,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
				Sub total	95,775,800.00	
2	Education					August 2006- July 2007
	Building 1st cycle schools (1-4)	No	3	175000	525,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Purchase of Educational material					August 2006- July 2007
	Student Desk	No	800	210	168,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Black Board	"	35	210	7,350	August 2006- July 2007
	Chalk	Packet	3	12	3,600	August 2006- July 2007
	School operational cost	No	3	10000	30,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Student Uniform	No	6000	60	360,000	August 2006- July 2007

	Type writer for 3 schools	No	3	6000	18,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Motor bicycles	No	2	25000	50,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Temporary teachers salary for one year	No	35	4860	170,100	August 2006- July 2007
	Teachers residence	No	5	20000	100,000	August 2006- July 2007
	Sub total				1,432,050	
3	Water Development					August 2006- July 2007
3.1.	Construction of water schemes	No	40	55,660.00	2,226,400.00	August 2006- July 2007
3.1.1	Drilling 50 bore holes					August 2006- July 2007
	Survey and Design	No	50	1,000.00	50,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Drilling and Construction	No	50	50,600.00	2,530,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Water Pump	No	50	3,850.00	192,500.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Operational Cost	No	50	6,000.00	300,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
3.1.2.	Drilling 2 dip bore holes					August 2006- July 2007
	Study and design	No	2	3,000.00	6,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Drilling and Construction	No	2	180,000.00	360,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Water pump and generator	No	2	200,000.00	400,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Replacement of damaged pumps and generators	No	2	200,000.00	400,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Construction of distribution net work	Lump sum	1	530,000.00	530,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Operational cost (4 institutions)	No	4	150,000.00	600,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Rehabilitation of institutions	No	30	2,000.00	60,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Capacity building (woreda branches and training)	Lump sum		1,225,000.00	1,225,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Emergency drilling machine (small and transportable using pickup)	No	2	550,000.00	1,100,000.00	August 2006- July 2007
	Sub total				4,681,000.00	

4	Health					
	Construction of health posts	Lump sum	3	300,000.00	900,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Purchase of furniture for HP	"	3	50,000.00	150,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Medical equipment for HP	"	3	100,000.00	300,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Purchase of Essential drugs	"	3	20,000.00	60,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Salary of temporary staff	Person	6	12,000.00	72,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Sub total				1,410,000.00	
5	Infrastructure					
	Construction and maintenance of rural Roads	km	75	100,000.00	7,500,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Construction of grain stores	No	3	200,000.00	600,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Construction of Administration and security offices	"	6	150,000.00	900,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Undertake detail study on the risk of flood in the area, lesson learned from the emergency	lump sum	1	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	August 2006-July 2007
	Purchase of Boats	No	4	87500	350,000	August 2006-July 2007
	Sub total				10,350,000.00	
	Total				113,648,850.00	
	Contingency (15 %)				17,047,327.50	
	Grand Total				130,696,178.00	

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At Country level DPPA is leading the national relief efforts and coordinates the activities of both local and international agencies. At regional level the Supreme committee chaired by the regional president will be leading the response with the help of the two sub committees. The fund raising and advocacy and the life saving and rehabilitation committees. DPPB will be the secretariat for both committees and UNOCHA as co-secretariat.

Regarding sectoral coordination the respective line bureaus will be leading with members from the NGO and UN agencies. The following table summarizes the sectoral taskforces and members.

Table 3: Members of sectoral taskforces:

Sector	Organization	Responsibility
1. Food	DPPB	Chair
	WFP	Secretary
	World Vision	
2. WES	Water Bureau	Chair
	Unicef	Secretary
	NCA	
3. Health & Nutrition	Bureau of Health	Chair
	UNICEF	Secretary
	WHO	
	Catholic church	
	EECMY	
	EPaRDA	
4. Shelter	DPPB	Chair
	OCHA	Secretary
	JECCDO	
	INTERVOL	
5. Livestock and livelihood	Bureau of Agriculture	Chair
	FAO	Secretary
	FARM Africa	
	EPaRDA	
6. Rehabilitation	BoFD	Chair
	CRDA	Secretary
	UNDP	
	All line bureaus	

Fund raising assumptions

The committee assumes that all the national and International community will respond to this disaster so that the lives of many people are saved. At the moment the committee assumes the following actors will contribute fund as indicted in the table below.

No	Donors	Contribution	%
1	Regional government, zone, woreda and municipality administration	20,092,552.61	12.5
2	Investors and urban citizens	20,092,552.61	12.5
3	Bilateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs and Civic organizations	90,416,486.73	56.25
4	Civil servants	9,644,425.251	6
5	Farmers	10,448,127.36	6.5
6	Government Enterprises	4,018,510.521	2.5
7	Higher Education Institutes	6,027,765.782	3.75
	Total	160,740,420.85	100