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# More than 3 Million Additional People Need Emergency Relief

Additional 3 million fifteen thousand one hundred sixty seven(3,015,167) people currently need emergency food assistance due to either complete failure or poor performance of Belg/"Gu" rains and the resultant deterioration of food prospect in many parts of the country.

In all areas of the country this newly identified population and 4 million 831 thousand 549 among the previously existing ones all together 7 million 846 thousand 626 need 507,772.80 MT of food aid as of August \_ December 2004. Out of this requirement, 406,256 MT of food aid has already been acquired while 127, 530 MT shortfalls is expected to be met by donors.



The report entitled "Impact of the 2004 Belg Harvest and the "GU" Rain in Pastoral Areas on Food Availability" elaborated the situation by regions and the over all condition in the country. According to this report that was compiled on multi-agency assessment findings, the performance of Belg/"Gu" season 2004 in most Belg producing and pastoral areas was very poor. There are still 4,831,549 people who require food aid up to the end of this year due to last years drought. Besides, due to the late on set, early cessation, scarcity and uneven distribution of the Belg/"GU" rains in most of Belg growing and pastoralist areas, additional 1,350,468 compatriots face food shortages and they need emergency relief, it was indicated. In addition, 1,664,699 people who were expected to become self-sufficient if the Belg rains performed well still require food aid because of inadequate rain.

With respect to food production prospect of the Belg and other related local versions of the season, shortage of food has been reported from most of the identified areas, the report issued by Early Warning Department discloses. The report indicates that in Southern zone of Tigray, Belg production was poor with the area planted during the year being 77% lower than last year and the production lower than last year by 45%. The report underscored the fact that because of the poor performance of the rain the fragile food security situation in the region could deteriorate.

In North and South Wolo, North Shoa and Oromiya zones of Amhara that are Belg producing areas the rains were late by one to two months, irregular, erratic, unevenly distributed and ceased early in the former two zones. The total planted area was less than last year by 20% while production prospect of the zones except North Shoa is expected to decline significantly the four zones constituting 27% decline compared to 2003, the report indicated.

This Fortnight Bulletin updates readers on what DPPC and its partners are doing regarding disaster prevention, preparedness and related issues.



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### **Needy Population**

(Aug - Dec 2004)

Meher beneficiaries  
expected to continue  
**4,831,549**

Population requiring  
additional resources  
**3,015,167**

**Total Beneficiaries**  
**7,846,626**

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Findings of the Belg assessment indicate that the late onset of rains in February and the long dry spell, total absence of rain in May and its being insufficient in June has contributed towards critical food reduction in most of Belg producing parts of the country.

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The assessment report also describes that the rains were late, erratic in distribution, inadequate in amount and ceased early in Oromiya because of which a significant reduction in production is expected from East and West Hararghe, Bale, some pocket areas of Arsi and West Shoa zones.

In SNNPR performance of the Belg season was very poor with estimated yield losses ranging from 50-90% for major crops such as maize, sorghum and haricot beans due to erratic rainfall. Apparently, serious food insecurity is expected in Gamo Gofa, Wolayita, Hadiya, Konso zones, Derashe special Woreda and some parts of Kembata Tembaro. Previous beneficiaries as well as 303,000 new ones require assistance up to the end of this year.

According to the report issued by Early Warning Department of the Commission, in pastoral areas of Somali region although the "Gu" rains started early or were on time in most areas, the distribution was uneven, sporadic and of low intensity. Animals and human beings are experiencing serious stress and critical food insecurity in areas with very poor rain including Gashamo, Aware, Shilabo, Galadi, Bokh, Dolo Ado, Dolo Baay, Cherati, West Emi, Ferfer, Danan, and most Woredas of Fik zone it was reported.

Although the rains of the season remain below average, they were described as better than last year in terms of amount and distribution in

Afar. As the result of this improvement the number of beneficiaries previously identified and still needing assistance until December 2004 has declined by 64.9%, according to the report.

In general, the assessment findings compiled in the report indicate that the late onset of rains in February and the long dry spell, total absence of rain in May and its being insufficient in June has contributed towards critical food reduction in most of Belg producing parts of the country. Because of poor performance of the season production prospects of long cycle crops (maize and sorghum) in the northern, eastern and southern parts of the country, including areas along the rift valley is dismal poor.

Although the "Gu" rain in the pastoral areas of the east was timely in April as a result of which water and pasture improvement was noted, since the rain ceased towards the end of the month it has been the major contributing factor towards worsening of the situation.

Uneven distribution of the rain in most parts of pastoral areas and its being extremely low particularly in Somali region, poor in Borena of Oromiya; South Omo of SNNPR has exposed people to severe food shortage. The report discloses that people and animals face apparent shortage of water until the next season sets in. Besides, the assessment elaborated that water rationing has already begun in some areas because of the critical situation of the shortage.

## **Various Training Programs Accomplished**

The O & M and Training Service of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission reported that 21 various training programs have either been accomplished or are under way involving 197 participants and utilizing over Birr 193,600 budget during the Ethiopian budget year ending Sene 30, 1996 (July 7,2004).

The training programs incorporate dif-

ferent courses on service provision, management, and computer training, the O& M Training Service report indicated. Computer training covers Advanced Computer, Basic Computer, Excel and Access, Desk Top Publisher and Page Maker, courses of which Basic Computer has more number of trainees (which is about 100). This course has been provided to staff members with differ-



GIS training, useful for Early Warning and Policy Planning activities, is currently being conducted .

NDPPF

Ato Tamiru Ayana, manager of NDPPF indicated that 32,698,015.00 birr has been secured from different sources in the just ended Ethiopian fiscal year. The financial reserve of the Administration has risen to Birr 111,279,342.75.



ent background with the aim of helping the staff to cope up with the demands of the day in using computer.

The Geographic Information System (GIS) training, which is very useful for Early Warning and Policy Planning activities, is currently being conducted during the June to August 2004 program with 6 participants already completing their study while others are still studying. The Software Program for Statistical System (SPSS) Training Program, which is given as part of GIS Training, is helpful in statistical works, and project planning.

Advanced level computer training includes programming, SQL Server, networking, Cisco Networking certification and web page development.

These courses are necessary in order to acquire skilled personnel to effectively perform activities of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for gathering, processing and dissemination of information within and outside the Commission. In addition to this it helps to achieve sustainability through acquiring more experts that are needed to undertake activities of Information Centre and ICT.

The training programs have been organized through arrangements including agreements with government institutions like the Ethiopian Management Institute, the Civil Service College and Addis Ababa University and private firms upon which instructors have been acquired to conduct training on identified courses of study.

## NDPPF Secured Over Birr 32 Million

The National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund (NDPPF) Administration has secured Birr 32,698,015 from different sources in the just ended Ethiopian fiscal year apparently raising the financial reserve of the Administration to 111,279,342.75.

According to the manager of the Administration, Ato Tamiru Ayana, out of the collected sum of money the largest portion, Birr 30 million, is allocated by the Government of Ethiopia.

In addition to this, the manager said on the basis of the agreement made with pertinent bodies the Administration has collected Birr 2,582,015 which is 25 % of the total from the sales of used cars of NGOs sold through auction.

The vehicles that were auctioned and sold by Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) were properties of CRDA, Norwegian Church Aid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, CARE Ethiopia, Lutheran World Federation, Jesuit Refugee Service Ethiopia, ACF, Lem

Ethiopia, Dorcas AID International, Medicines de Monde and Africare but were handed over to DPPC according to existing agreement.

Ato Tamiru disclosed that the Administration was also able to collect Birr 116,000 from the purchase of treasury bill in two bids.

According to the study conducted on the establishment of the NDPPF the amount of reserve money required to effectively deal with disasters in time of shortfall of funding in the country is envisaged as Birr 476 million. Up until 7 July the Administration's financial reserve had reached 111,279,342.75 it has been learnt. The reserve is also making every effort to meet the required money to effectively address the needs that could arise in due time.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture had paid back the money amounting to Birr 34,397,200 which it had borrowed from the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund Administration in order to purchase emergency seeds for disaster stricken farmers against the USAID guarantee.

Ato Mohammed Umer Head of Policy Planning Department of DPPC, said that a contingency planning that involved food and non-food sector has been underway for the past two years and as a follow up of this process and to ensure sustainability into the system, the workshop was organized to provide support to improving a contingency planning for regional emergency task force members.

## Workshop on Contingency Planning Conducted

Two day training aimed to develop the technical capacity and knowledge of the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission and line governmental staff in order to carry out an effective contingency planning process was conducted involving 30 participants from all regional DPPBs from August 9-10, 2004 at the Ghion Hotel.

Ato Mohammed Umer Head of Policy Planning Department of Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission, while opening the workshop said that a contingency planning that involved food and non-food sector has been underway for the past two years and as a follow up of this process and to ensure sustainability into the system, the workshop was organized to provide support to improving a contingency planning for regional emergency task force members.

During the workshop it was noted that the training was planned to enhance emergency preparedness response

capacity to implement effective contingency planning at regional level. Summary of multi - sectoral action plan for 2005 contingency planning was raised and discussed by the participants. The participants also actively participated in the respective regional scenario development of the contingency planning which will be used for the 2005 humanitarian appeal.

Similar contingency planning in which 33 participants drawn from Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Recourses, Ministry of Rural Development, Emergency Food Security Reserve and participants from 5 regions was given at federal level at Ghion Hotel for emergency taskforce members from August 2-4, 2004, it was learnt.

The workshop was organized by Emergency Preparedness and Strengthening Programme (EPSP) of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission in collaboration with WFP and USAID Funded Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET).



## Nearly 500,000 MT of Food Aid Utilized in the Past 7 Months

Food aid pledges of 498,977 MT have been already utilized in the past seven months (January - July 2004) out of the total confirmed pledges of 905,234 MT this year. The total utilized food aid acquired through pledges during this year includes cereals, blended food, pulses and oil.

Status report of food aid pledges for 2004 requirements (MT) issued on August 11, 2004 indicates out of the already utilized food aid pledges 256,011 MT are new pledges of the year where as 112,660 MT is carry over pledges from 2003. Besides, 130,763 MT is carryover stocks from

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## Food Aid Pledges 2004 (MT)

Carryover stocks from 2003	141,722
Carryover pledges from 2003	172,557
New pledges for 2004	590,955
<b>Total confirmed pledges</b>	<b>905,234</b>

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DFPC

Heavy rain accompanied by hail storm that lasted for 12 hours in three localities of Mesenka Woreda of the SNNPR damaged maize, beans, haricot bean and wheat crops over 2590 ha.



2003, which has already been utilized. The total pledge against requirement is 102.3% as updated with pastoralist areas assessment report of January 2004.

The confirmed new pledges of different food aid have been obtained from 21 different donors, which include donor states and NGOs. Of the newly confirmed pledges, the largest contribution was obtained from the United States Government and EU, which is

394,060 MT and 152,667MT respectively.

With respect to the type of food aid acquired, the percentage against requirement for cereals is 103.5%, blended food is 103.1%, oil is 117.8% and pulses against requirement are 83.8%. It was learnt that the total requirement includes school feeding programmes in emergency areas.



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## MAJOR DISASTERS AND RESPONSES (From July 15- 15 August 2004)

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### Hail Storm Damages Reported from Different Areas

Hail storm destroyed 159 houses of Jiren town residents in Goda Bila Woreda of East Wollega zone during the first week of August 2004. Besides, houses of 561 family members were rendered out of use; crops over 417.2 ha have been destroyed; and due to the cumulative effect of the disaster 1453 family members have been affected.

In three localities of Dawa woreda of South West Shoa zone too, crops and fruit plants over 195.5 ha were destroyed and a number of livestock were washed away during the time stated above.

In a similar incident, crops over 258 ha were destroyed from Gara Muleta locality of Kersana Kondaliti Woreda

of South West Shoa zone. Besides, the damage caused by same on crops and animals in Bereh Aleltu, Sululta and Wuchale Jida Woredas of North Shoa zone of Oromiya during 3rd week of July 2004 was being assessed to identify the extent of the damage.

In Jimma zone too, maize crop over 250 ha was completely destroyed and some head of cattle were taken away by flood from Afale locality of Dedo Woreda during the third week of July 2004. In addition, maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes and chat over 350 ha in 4 localities of Gursum Woreda in East Hararghe zone were damaged by hailstorm.

In Waghemra zone of Amhara region



crops over nearly 200 ha were damaged; 14 head of cattle and 191 shoats (sheep and goats) were washed away during the 4th week of July 2004.

There was landslide that damaged coffee plant at a place called Babo Liben in East Gojam zone towards the end of July 2004. At a place called Machakel of the zone too, crop plants belonging to 420 head of families was damaged by hail storm; in Gozamin Woreda of the zone again, 200 households were affected by flood that damaged various types of crop plants during the same period.

Crop plants over 969 ha belonging to 2140 heads of families were damaged by hailstorm and flood in Dera Woreda of South Gonder zone at the end of July 2004.

Heavy rain accompanied by hail storm that lasted for 12 hours in three localities of Mesenka Woreda of the SNNPR damaged maize, beans, haricot bean and wheat crops over 2590 ha. Similarly, in different localities in Shebedino Woreda, over half of coffee plantation, maize, chat and vegetables over 280 ha were destroyed by hail storm during 4th week of July.

## Stock Status of EFSRA and Loan Repayment

(As at August 15 , 2004)

### I. Stock Status MT

1.	Stock at hand .....	255,986.77
2.	Outstanding .....	149,018.06
3.	Shortages from WFP donation .....	179.77
4.	Shortages from EU donation .....	1,815.40
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>407,000.00</b>

### II. Loan Repayment Schedule

No	Guarantor	Quantity borrowed (MT)	Repayment date	Mode of repayment	Borrowed
1	WFP	77,756.94	June-Aug 2004	Import/Local Purchase	WFP & DPPC
2	WFP	719.44	Mar 2004	Import/Local Purchase	IDP/RP
3	MOFED	199.40	Sept.2002	Local Purchase	EGTE.
4	EU	48,515.35	Dec.2001-Aug.2004	Import/Local Purchase	ORDA, SCF-UK, F/Africa, CONCERN, OXFAM, .PLAN, SOS, LWF, CCA, REST, OSHO, DPPC, CISP, CARE, WVE.
5	EU/DPPC	12,745.12	Feb.2003	Local Purchase	DPPC
6	USAID	7,630.00	Dec 99-May 2004	Import	REST, ICRC&CRS
7	CIDA	1,173.35	Dec.99-June 2003	Import	ERCS&TWRDB
8	Indian Gov't	260.64	May - 2003	Import	DPPC
9	CFGB	0.82	Oct.- 2003	Import	SSD
10	German Gov't	17.00	Jan.- 2002	Import	ORDA
		49,018.06			