

Rapid Response Payment No. 5

Funds Sent To: Christian Aid

Amount Sent : US\$50,000 (towards USD830,313 total budget)*

Date: 15 March 2006

Details of Payment

Emergency: Drought in Borena Zone, Southern Ethiopia

Date of Emergency: March 2006

Implementing Partner: Ethiopia Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, South Ethiopia Synod (EECMY/SES)

*This USD50,000 ACT RRF and the GBP80,000 (USD138,080) Christian Aid emergency grant already approved are intended to enable EECMY/SES to get its Borena Drought Relief Project started as quickly as possible, while further funding, to make up the total USD830,313 budget for this 2.5month Project, is sought.

Details of the Emergency: The southernmost part of Ethiopia is affected by the drought currently extending across large parts of the Horn and East of Africa. The worst affected areas in Ethiopia are the southern parts of Oromia region along Kenya's northern border. The communities there are largely pastoralists, who use traditional migration routes to water livestock in an annual cycle that revolves around two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. The rains have not been normal for well over a year. That coupled with the complete failure of the October/November 2005 rains has resulted in excessive death of livestock and abnormal migration, both within Oromia, and from across the Kenyan border. Water points have dried up and the worst affected communities are reduced to sharing 20 litres of water between 5 family members for 3 days, about 1.3 litres per person per day. This is well below accepted minimum amounts needed just for drinking and food (estimated at 2.5-3 litres per person per day). Pasture has been drastically reduced and thousands of cattle, goats, sheep and, more recently, camels have died of hunger or thirst or are not expected to survive until the next expected rains. The yields of milk, on which the pastoralist diet largely depends, have been greatly reduced, human morbidity has increased and the countryside and pastoralist settlements are littered with rotting carcasses, with the consequent pollution of water sources and the environment in general.

Occasional short droughts have been experienced in Oromiya in the past and there are traditional coping mechanisms among the pastoralists, to survive temporary water shortage. However, these coping mechanisms have not been able to cope with the severity and length of this drought. The condition of surviving livestock is extremely poor, so that many animals are now too weak to move to look for better water sources. The market price of cattle has dramatically reduced, so pastoralists cannot sell to raise cash for basic household needs.

The drought has brought about emergency conditions in which the population are at risk of losing their entire livelihood, as so much of the livestock on which that the Borena depend is dying of hunger, thirst, disease, and exhaustion. It is estimated by informed monitors of the situation that, if the rains are below average until May, then the whole region will be in a state of catastrophic livestock loss. If livestock losses continue, large numbers of families will suffer total loss of livelihood without any prospect of their being able to recover in any meaningful sense for many years, as the core breeding-stock will have been destroyed.

In summary, the problems addressed by this EECMY/SES Drought Relief Project are: the shortage of potable water for pastoralist households, which has greatly increased morbidity among those households; the shortage of pasture, which has killed thousands of the pastoralists' animals; the likelihood that many households will have no animal breeding stock left by the end of the drought, from which to then rebuild their herds of cattle and camels and flocks of goats and sheep, which are, for pastoralists, their livelihood.

Purpose of response: The Purpose of the EECMY/SES Borena Drought Relief Project is 'To increase access to potable water and preserve livestock breeding stock for pastoralist communities within three districts of Borena Zone (Dire, Miyo and Moyale)'. (Miyo is a new district, previously a part of Dire)

Borena lies in the Oromia regions, along the southern border of Ethiopia, neighbouring Kenya. The communities in Borena are pastoralist. Due to the drought the traditional migration routes have been disrupted and large numbers of pastoralists have had to concentrate in much smaller areas than normal, to find water and pasture. CARE Ethiopia is also supplying livestock fodder in Borena Zone. EECMY/SES intends to focus on Dire, Miyo and Moyale Districts.

Water Tankering. The main beneficiaries will be 40,000 pastoralists in three districts, Dire (20,000), Miyo (10,000) and Moyale (10,000). They will benefit from receiving 3.5litres of potable water/person/day for 30 days. This will reduce morbidity from the consumption of inadequate or dirty water and from poor hygiene and will improve nutrition for those who do not currently have enough water to cook their food properly. It is accepted that, in some areas, some of the tankered water may be shared with livestock, although that is not an intended purpose of the water-tankering part of the Project (the livestock-fodder cattle camps will be located near a water source that can itself provide adequate water for the fodder-targeted animals).

Livestock Fodder. The main beneficiaries will 2,750 or more pastoralist households, whose core breeding-stock animals are selected to receive the 5kg/day/TLU of hay and concentrate livestock fodder for 60 days. There will be six cattle camps, where the 11,000 cows/TLUs will be kept, fed and watered, at Das, Madhachew and Romso in Dire District, at 147 and Gombsa in Miyo District and at Gofa in Moyale District. The location of the cattle camps is dictated by the availability of a nearby water source able to regularly water the 1,000 or 2,000 cows expected at each cattle camp and it is likely that the beneficiary households will come mainly from the areas around the six cattle camps. Those households will benefit from having healthy, strong breeding-stock, from which to breed and build-up their drought-depleted livestock herds and flocks again, when the drought is over. More generally, as the Borena social system starts to work again, those who have lost all their livestock will be given livestock to restart their own herds or flocks. 'Pastoralism' in Borena will have survived.

Vulnerable or Marginalised Groups. The Project area itself covers the worst-affected areas of Borena Zone and the water tankering will target the most vulnerable places within those areas. The severity of the drought and the loss of livestock have made even many of the previously 'rich' pastoralists and their households vulnerable and in need of support for any livestock they may have left. However, depending on their situation, priority will be given to female-headed households, the elderly and people living with HIV & AIDS (PLWHA). The identification and registration of the livestock-fodder beneficiaries will initially be done by the EECMY/SES Project staff in Borena, working with the community leaders. The registration will then be agreed at wider community meetings and will be monitored by EECMY/SES Hagere Mariam staff.

Proposed Assistance: In support of the Borena Zone and District Authorities, the Project will tanker 3.5litres/person/day of drinking water to 40,000 pastoralists in communities within those three districts for 30 days. It will set up six cattle camps within those same three districts, at which for 60 days 11,000 core breeding-stock cows (or the equivalent Tropical Livestock Unit, TLU number of camels, sheep or goats) will be given 5kg of fodder (70% hay, 30% concentrate), watered and, as necessary, treated with veterinary medicine, to save them in a strong, healthy condition, able to breed and gradually rebuild the herds and flocks and livelihoods that their

owners had before the drought killed so much of the livestock. Up to 4 cows (or TLU equivalent) per household will be admitted to the cattle camps, as this is the number of breeding-stock animals considered necessary to regenerate a household's livestock herd or flock. The fodder supply will assist at least 2,750 severely drought-affected households, as owners with only 1, 2 or 3 breeding-stock cows left will still be able to send those to the cattle camp.

Assessments. Assessments have been carried out by different departments of the Government at regional, zone and district level and by CARE-Ethiopia and GOAL. These assessments have supported EECMY/SES's own findings, as it has worked with people affected by the drought in Borena. As well as the field assessments made by Christian Aid's Emergency Officer with EECMY/SES in late 2005, a team of Christian Aid staff from Addis Ababa and London visited Borena for three days last week, from 5 to 7 March. It visited communities and saw dry and still-functioning water sources and dead and still-living livestock in the worst-affected districts, particularly Dire, Miyo and Moyale. It spoke with the line ministry representatives at zone and district level, to confirm for what relief work the Government and other agencies were taking responsibility. In Addis Ababa it then met with members of the Oromia Pastoralist Area Development Commission (OPADC), GOAL, CARE Ethiopia, the Department for International Development and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA-Ethiopia).

Water Tankering. Any water tankers available are proving to be very unreliable for those government and non-government agencies using them, so their water distribution plans are being seriously disrupted. This Project will therefore use 5,000litre ROTO water tanks mounted on flatbed lorries, so that, if the lorry breaks down, the tanks can be transferred to another lorry and the water distribution programme is less disrupted. Tender invitations for the supply of the ROTO water tanks and the hire of flatbed lorries to carry them and the water within the Project area will be issued by EECMY/SES and contracts signed with the suppliers and transport companies concerned. There will be 28 lorries, each with two ROTO 5,000litre tanks mounted on them (total capacity, 280,000 litres). The amount of water to be delivered each day is 140,000 litres (40,000 persons x 3.5litre/person), with each lorry making a two-day round trip, delivering 10,000 litres every two days. The 14 Water Distributors will be with the lorries when they are actually distributing the water, to ensure fair allocation to the agreed beneficiaries. They will keep the water distribution records and report to the Water Distribution Coordinator. The areas and target populations will have been agreed between the local authorities and communities and EECMY/SES during the Project preparation period but may change, if and when the rains come to some of the target areas and priority areas change. The water will be drawn from two water sources, at Guchi and Erder, 67km and 80km north of Moyale Town.

Livestock Fodder. The beneficiary households will be identified by the local authorities and communities, with EECMY/SES Project staff monitoring the selection and then registering the households and the number of cattle from each (up to a maximum of 4 breeding-stock cows or TLU per household). The selected animals will be tagged and taken to one of the six Project cattle camps, which will have been set up by the Project staff and by the local Herders to be employed by the Project, to protect, feed, water and care for the animals during the 60 days they will be at the cattle camp. The Fodder Distributors will be responsible for the security of the fodder, once it is delivered to the cattle camps and plastic sheeting will be provided by the Project, to secure and protect it from rain. They will also supervise the distribution of the fodder by the Herders, keep the distribution records and report to the Fodder Distribution Coordinator. At the end of 60 days, the animals will return to their owners. The fodder will be bought from suppliers in Suluta and other centres near Addis Ababa in 18kg-20kg bales of hay and as concentrate and, except for Romso, will be delivered direct to the cattle camps (because of the condition of the road off the main tarmac road the fodder for Romso will need to be cross-loaded onto smaller lorries at Mega).

Management and Supervision. This Borena Drought Relief Project will be managed and supervised by the EECMY/SES Development Director, who will spend at least 50% of his time in the field, at Mega, Moyale and the Project sites. He will be supported by the EECMY/SES Relief Coordinator (25% of his time), Development Coordinator (20%), Finance Director (10%), Accountant (10%) and Cashier (10%), based at EECMY/SES head office but visiting the Project sites, to do their project-support, supervision and financial-support work. Based at the sub-offices and working full-time for the Project will be: 1 Water Distribution Coordinator; 14 Water Distributors, who will travel with the water-tankering lorries; 1 Fodder Distribution Coordinator; 12 Fodder Distributors (2 for each cattle camp), who will receive and ensure the correct distribution of the livestock fodder. At each of the six cattle camps there will be 30 locally-employed Herders for every 1,000 cattle, working full-time

for the livestock-fodder part of the Project.

Project Monitoring, including Financial Tracking. EECMY/SES will have water-tankering and livestock-fodder distribution Project staff as indicated above, who will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the distributions. They themselves and the actual activities will be supervised and monitored by the EECMY/SES Development Director and his Relief Coordinator and Development Coordinator, who will check the distribution records and also the progress reports on the state of the animals at the cattle camps. The state of the animals will also be checked by the zone and district line-ministry veterinary staff. Financial records will be maintained for all transactions in the normal way, including the payment of the Herders, of which lists will be prepared for their signature or thumbprint on payday. The payment to the transport firms providing the water-tankering lorries will be based on actual mileages done, as monitored and checked by the EECMY/SES Water Distribution Coordinator. The EECMY/SES transport will be paid for at the agreed mileage rate for the distances shown in the vehicle logbooks. The EECMY/SES Finance Director will check invoices and authorise all payments to suppliers and Christian Aid will go through and check all the accounts before the final Projects Accounts are submitted to the ACT International Secretariat. The EECMY/SES Project accounts will be audited within two months of the end of the Project.

Impact Assessment. The impact of the Project will be checked against the indicators established for the Project during the various monitoring visits. The indicators include: for the water tankering: number and location of beneficiaries receiving drinking water in target districts; reduction in human morbidity due to shortage of water and, for the livestock fodder distribution: death of targeted breeding stock prevented and their morbidity reduced, reduction in suicide due to loss of livestock; (longer-term) targeted HH left with enough breeding-stock livestock to rebuild their pastoralist livelihoods after the drought). Data will be collected from the water and fodder distribution reports and at meetings with the local communities and zone and district line-ministry staff. The immediate impact of the Project will be discussed at a 'Lessons Learnt' workshop at the end of the Project. A longer-term follow-up will be carried out in the months following by EECMY/SES, to see how effective the policy of concentrating on the core breeding-stock animals has been.

Reporting. Every month EECMY/SES will submit a narrative and financial report on the previous month's Project activities to Christian Aid in Addis Ababa, with a Final Report and Accounts within two weeks of the end of the Project. Christian Aid will send progress reports to ACT as required and a Final Report and Accounts within one month of the end of the Project.

The first activity to start will be the water tankering and it will be on this and the associated costs that the ACT RRF grant will primarily be spent.

A proposal for an ACT appeal is being prepared, which will cover not only this EECMY/SES Borena Drought Relief Project but also other drought responses being planned by EECMY, Ethiopian Orthodox Church and other ACT partners. Christian Aid has already submitted an application for USD692,233 for the EECMY/SES Borena Drought Relief Project (the balance of the total USD830,313 budget for that Project) to the UN OCHA Humanitarian Response Fund in Addis Ababa. If approved, it will form part of Christian Aid's contribution to the ACT appeal, ear-marked for that Project.

BUDGET

Budget Footnote Reference	Item	Unit	Unit cost (EtBirr)	No. of units	Total cost (EtBirr)	Total cost (USD)
A1	Water tankering (3.5litre/day for 40,000 people for 30 days)					
A1.1	5,000litre ROTO water tanks (2/lorry, 28 lorries)	Tank	5,600	56	313,600	35,966
A1.2	Rope to secure water tanks on lorry	Rope	100	28	2,800	321
A1.3	Pipe off-take from water tanks	Pipe	150	56	8,400	963
A1.4	Plastic sheeting for water-storage pits	Pit	300	20	6,000	688
A1.5	Fuel/lubricants for generators/pumps filling water tanks	Various			7,000	803
Sum A1					337,800	38,741
A2	Livestock fodder (5kg/day for 11,000 cows (TLU) for 60 days)					
A2.1	Hay (3.5kg/cow/day. 18kg bales @ EtBirr15/bale)	MT	834	2,310	1,926,540	220,949
A2.2	Concentrate (1.5kg/cow/day. EtBirr150/100kg)	MT	1,500	990	1,485,000	170,310
A2.3	Plastic sheeting to protect fodder (40 stacks per 1,000 cows)	Sheeting	260	440	114,400	13,120
A2.4	Protective clothing (per Herder. 30 Herders per 1,000 cows)	Clothing	150	330	49,500	5,677
A2.5	Bucket (one per 2 Herders)	Bucket	40	165	6,600	757
A2.6	Axe (one per 2 Herders, for cutting bushes for fencing)	Axe	30	165	4,950	568
A2.7	Torch with batteries (one torch per Herder)	Torch	20	330	6,600	757
A2.8	Matches	/Herder	5	330	1,650	189
A2.9	Veterinary medicines (average: EtBirr5/cow over 60 days)	Medicine	5	11,000	55,000	6,308
Sum A2					3,650,240	418,634
Sum A	SUPPLIES/MATERIALS				3,988,040	457,376
B1	Transport. Water tankering					
B1.1	ROTO water tanks from Addis (2/lorry, EtBirr1,800/lorry/trip)	Tank	900	56	50,400	5,780
B1.2	Water tankering (EtB1.94/1,000litre/km. Average distance: 47km)	1,000litre	91.18	4,200	382,956	43,920
Sum B1					433,356	49,700
B2	Transport. Livestock fodder					
B2.1	Hay (160 bales/lorry = 2.88MT. Average/lorry trip: EtBirr2,000)	MT	695	2,310	1,605,450	184,124
B2.2	Concentrate (5MT/lorry. Average/lorry trip: EtBirr2,000)	MT	400	990	396,000	45,416
Sum B2					2,001,450	229,540
B3	Handling					
B3.1	Handling. Unloading of ROTO water tanks (EtBirr 150/lorry)	Tank	75	56	4,200	482
B3.2	Handling. Cross-loading fodder for Romso (2,000 cows) at Mega	Lorry	64	182	11,648	1,336
Sum B3					15,848	1,818
B4	Project office costs (Mega, Moyale)					
B4.1	Stationery	Month	2,000	2	4,000	459
B4.2	Services (water, electricity)	Month	3,000	2	6,000	688
B4.3	Telephone bills	Month	1,000	2	2,000	229
Sum B4					12,000	1,376

Budget Footnote Reference	Item	Unit	Unit cost (EtBirr)	No. of units	Total cost (EtBirr)	Total cost (USD)
Sum B	NON-PERSONNEL				2,462,654	282,434
C1	EECMY SES in-country locally-engaged					
C1.1	Water Distribution Coordinator (1)	Month	1,500	1.50	2,250	258
C1.2	Water Distributors (14, for 1.25 months)	Month	1,000	17.50	17,500	2,007
C1.3	Fodder Distribution Coordinator (1)	Month	1,500	2.50	3,750	430
C1.4	Fodder Distributors (12, for 2.5 months)	Month	1,000	30.00	30,000	3,441
C1.5	Development Director (50% of time/salary)	Month	3,000	2.50	7,500	860
C1.6	Relief Coordinator (25%)	Month	1,000	2.50	2,500	287
C1.7	Development Coordinator (20%)	Month	800	2.50	2,000	229
C1.8	Finance Director (10%)	Month	400	2.25	900	103
C1.9	Accountant (10%)	Month	230	2.25	518	59
C1.10	Cashier (10%)	Month	100	2.25	225	26
Sum C1					67,143	7,700
C2	Livestock-fodder Herders (30 per 1,000 cows for 2.25 months)	Month	300	742.50	222,750	25,546
Sum C	PERSONNEL				289,893	33,247
D1	EECMY SES Project staff allowances	Month	5,075	2	10,150	1,164
D2	EECMY SES Project staff vehicles					
D2.1	Vehicle running costs (small 4x4s, 2.5 months)	Km	3.50	16,000	56,000	6,422
D2.2	Vehicle running costs (motor-cycles, 2.5 months)	Km	1.75	10,000	17,500	2,007
Sum D2					73,500	8,429
Sum D	PERSONNEL SUPPORT				83,650	9,594
Sum E	OTHER					
Sum A-E					6,824,237	782,650
F1	EECMY management support (2% of Sum A-E)				136,485	15,653
F2	Christian Aid management support (1% of Sum A-E)				68,242	7,826
Sum F	AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				204,727	23,479
Sum A-F					7,028,964	806,129
G	CONTINGENCY (3% of Sum A-F)				210,869	24,184
H	TOTAL PROJECT COST				7,239,833	830,313
J1	Contribution from Christian Aid (GBP80,000 @USD1.726/GBP)				1,203,975	138,080
J2	Contribution requested from ACT Geneva (USD50,000)				435,970	50,000
Sum J	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS				1,639,945	188,080
K	REQUESTED FROM OCHA				6,035,858	692,233
Notes on Budget						
A1	Water tankering. For 40,000 people in 3 districts: Dire (20,000), Miyo (10,000) and Moyale (10,000).					
A1.1	ROTO water tanks. 2/lorry. Turn-around time: 2 days, ie. 10,000litres of water delivered every 2 days. Bought in Addis Ababa.					
A2	Livestock fodder. Calculations based fodder required for 1 tropical livestock unit (TLU) = 1 cow (or c.0.75 camel or c.10 goats).					

A2.7	Livestock fodder. Veterinary medicines. To be held secure at Project offices at Mega and Moyale.				
B2	Transport. Livestock fodder. EtBirr cost/lorry trip from varies from 1,600 to 2,300, depending on distance of cattle camp from fodder source (Suluta, north of Addis Ababa). Madhachew (1,600), 147 (1,800), Gombsa (2,000), Gofa (2,300), Romso (1,600 to Mega + 350 to Romso = 1,950), Das (2,000).				
B3.2	Handling. Cross-loading of fodder. Lorries from Suluta can go direct to all the six cattle camps except Romso, for which the fodder will need to be cross-loaded onto smaller vehicles at Mega). 2,000 cows at Romso require: 3.5kg of hay/day x 60days x 2,000 = 420MT = 146 lorries; 1.5kg of concentrate/day x 60days x 2,000 = 180MT = 36 lorries. Total number of lorries for fodder cross-loading = 182				
C1, C2	Personnel. The salary periods shown are slightly over the 30 day/60 day, to allow time for staff orientation and preparation before the actual water tankering and livestock fodder distribution activities start and for data-collection, reporting and the 'lesson-learning' workshop after those activities finish.				
D2.1	EECMY/SES staff vehicles. Running costs. Includes travel to Suluta for fodder procurement and quality-control (600km+ one-way) and preparation, monitoring and supervision of all water-tankering and livestock-fodder activities within Borena Zone.				
F1	EECMY management support (2% of Sum A-E). Includes monitoring and supervision costs from EECMY/SES head office in Hagere Mariam and EECMY head office in Addis Ababa, all administration support costs from there and Project audit, as well as the cost of an initial Project-familiarisation workshop and a final 'Lessons Learnt' workshop for EECMY/SES staff and Zone and District officials.				
F2	Christian Aid management support (1% of Sum A-E). Includes all monitoring and transport costs (Addis Ababa-Borena = 600km+).				
G	Contingency (3% of Sum A-F). Mainly to cover EtBirr/USD exchange-rate losses. Held by CA to be requested by EECMY SES to meet other eventualities.				

Exchange Rate: US\$ 1 = 8.7194 EtBirr (Ethiopian Birr)

This is the Budget for the whole EECMY/SES Borena Drought Relief Project and shows the ACT RRF USD50,000 requested and the Christian Aid GBP80,000/ USD138,080 grant as a contribution to the total Project Budget.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD: Two and a half months, 15 March-31 May 2006.

ACTION

The ACT Co-ordinating Office has approved the use of US\$50,000 towards the budget from its Rapid Response Fund and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.