

**Government-UN Joint**

**EMERGENCY FLOOD APPEAL**

**FOR SOMALI REGIONAL STATE**

**23 November 2006**  
**Addis Ababa**

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## **Acronyms/Abbreviations**

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
Ctn	Carton
DPPA	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
DPPNC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness National Committee
EMWAT	Emergency Water Kits
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ha	Hectare
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MT	Metric Tonne
NA	Not available
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OFDA	US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OWDA	Ogaden Welfare Development Association
PSI	Population Services International
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	US Dollar
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
SC/UK	Save the Children – United Kingdom
SC/USA	Save the Children – United States of America
MoH	Ministry of Health

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2006 Government-UN Joint Emergency Flood Appeal for Somali Regional State flooding seeks a total of **US\$ 7,006,063** to meet emergency non-food requirements as well as medium-term rehabilitation needs for the flood affected areas of the Region, with non-food US\$ 6,326,164 and medium-term rehabilitation US\$ 679,899 (see summary table below). The food need for the flood victims for three months is estimated to be 19,820 MT, which is to be covered by the DPPA from its existing relief resources or regular programs.

During the last week of October, Wabi-Sheblle River burst its banks and flooded the Lower Sheblle areas of Gode and Afder zones. The overflow of Weyib and Fafen rivers also inundated parts of Liben and Koraha zones, respectively. Altogether, the unprecedented flooding is reported to have killed 80 people and affected approximately 362,000 people, of which 122,500 are displaced. Moreover, the floods washed away livestock and damaged the already scarce infrastructure, including bridges and roads. The floods largely affected Mustahil, Kelafo, West Gode and Fefer woredas of the Region. Due to inaccessibility, the full extent of the damage caused by the floods is not yet known. This problem has hindered emergency relief distribution and several trucks are temporarily stranded in Shilabo woreda. Furthermore, epidemics of water-borne diseases have reportedly increased in the flooded areas, including diarrhoea. Prices of non-staple food items have considerably increased in the Region due to the flood incidence.

After a high level mission led by the Deputy Prime Minister visited the affected areas, the DPPNC has recommended the issuance of a joint emergency flood appeal to address the crisis. Meanwhile, government and humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance to meet urgent needs. An emergency taskforce comprised of government, UN agencies and NGOs has been established in Gode.

In addition to the emergency food and non-food requirements, a total of USD 865,336 (included in the above shown sum) is urgently required for emergency logistics including renting and operational costs of helicopters and boats for transportation of relief items to the affected population.

<b>EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUIREMENT</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Nonfood Gap</b>	
• <b>Shelter and Related Needs</b>	2,987,248
• <b>Health</b>	1,616,661
• <b>Water</b>	546,170
• <b>Agriculture</b>	310,749
• <b>Logistics</b>	865,336
<b>Total Non-Food Relief Gap</b>	<b>6,326,164</b>
<b>Total Medium-Term Water Rehabilitation</b>	<b>679,899</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,006,063</b>

## **2. BACKGROUND**

Geographically, Somali Regional State is the second largest Region of the country, next to Oromya. It covers approximately 281,900 square kilometers and occupies eastern and south-eastern Ethiopia. The Region consists of nine administrative zones: Gode, Korahe, Warder, Degehabur, Fik, Afder, Liben, Jijiga and Shinille.

According to the 2006 Central Statistics Agency's census projection, Somali Regional State's population is approximately 4.7 million. Approximately 80-to-85 percent of the population is pastoralists and 15-20 percent is agro-pastoralists.

The Region is underdeveloped in infrastructure, making accessibility difficult. Recurrent natural shocks including droughts and flooding have considerably affected the Region, reducing people's resilience to shocks.

The Region is predominantly arid/semiarid in the lowlands. The seasonal rainfall pattern is bimodal. The majority of the zones (seven out of nine) receive the main season rains, locally called *Gu*, from mid-April to end of June and the second rainy season, locally called *Deyr*, from early October to late December. The remaining two zones, Jijiga and Shinille zones, excluding Harshin woreda in Jijiga, which has similar rainfall pattern with the seven *Deyr* receiving zones, get the main rains of *Gu* from late March-May. The second rainy season for these two zones, locally called *Karan*, occurs from late July-September.

The Region's perennial and seasonal rivers including Wabi-Shebele, Ganale, Weib, Dawa, Erer, Hurso and Chow play a significant role in its predominantly pastoralist economy. The rivers and watersheds for the most part originate from the contiguous highlands of Oromia Region.

Some parts of the Region are prone to floods which normally occur during April to May and August to September, following the main local rains. Most floods are usually caused by torrential rains falling on the highlands of Oromiya Region. These floods can cause considerable loss of human lives, damage to livelihoods and displacement, as has happened currently.

## **3. EMERGENCY SITUATION REVIEW**

During the last week of October of this year (2006), the Wabi-Shebelle River burst its banks causing considerable loss of lives and damage to livelihoods (see Table 1). The event, described as the worst of its kind in the Region, was the result of three factors. Abnormally heavy *Deyr* rains and pre-existing ground saturation in Somali Regional State coupled with the heavy downpours in the adjacent highland areas to produce an unprecedented flood event.

The floods have covered a wide geographical area affecting, according to the Regional government's estimate, as many as 362,000 people, of which up to 122,500 are said to be currently displaced.

More specifically, some fourteen woredas located in four administrative zones have been affected by the current floods at varied degree of severity. These are: Mustahil, Kelafo, East Imi, Gode, Ferfer, Adadle and Denan in Gode zone; West Imi, Dolobay, Hargele and Chereti woredas in Afder zone; Dolo Ado woreda in Liben zone and Kebridehar and Debeweyni woredas of Korahe zone (see the Maps 1 and 2). The worst affected woredas are Mustahil, Kelafo, Ferfer and West Gode where significant numbers of people have been displaced. The entire population of the town of Mustahil was forced to flee to higher grounds when the town was totally inundated on 27 October.

The floods have rendered nearly all of the affected areas inaccessible by road. Therefore, helicopters and boats have apparently been the only possible means of transportation to reach out most of the displaced and affected population. This problem has hindered emergency response to a large extent. Furthermore, epidemics of water borne diseases have reportedly increased in the flooded areas. High incidences of diseases, including diarrhea and malaria are also reported. Prices of non-staple food items have shown considerable increment.

The problem is further exacerbated as the coping mechanisms of the affected population have been thinned out and exhausted especially by the recurrent droughts, making them acutely vulnerable to shocks.

**Table1: Estimate of Flood Induced Damage**

Zone	Woreda	Affected Kebeles	People Affected	Human Death	Livestock Death	Water Pumps	Crop Loss(ha)
Gode	Kalafo	24	80,000	28	NA	56	5,800
	Mustahil	21	65,000	2	1,442	NA	5,400
	Danan	4	8,250	3	384	NA	750
	East Imi	32	75,000	29	876	8	1,500
	Ferfer	2	13,514	NA	NA	-	NA
	Gode (Lab/west)	4	14,175	10	333	-	NA
	Adadle	1	250	NA	21	-	NA
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>256,189</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>13,450</b>
Afder	West Imi	13	50,000	7	NA	-	NA
	Jarati	12	21,030	NA	70	-	4,206
	Hargele	16	33,500	1	120	1	4,690
	Dolo-bay	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104,530</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,896</b>
Others							
Liben	Dolo-Ado	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Korahe	K/dahar	NA	900	NA	NA	-	NA
	Debeweyn	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>361,619</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22,346</b>

#### **4. CURRENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE STATUS**

Taking stock of the ongoing emergency response interventions is a pre-requisite to determining the humanitarian gaps addressed in this document. Since the outset of the unprecedented flood crisis, a high-level mission led by the Deputy Prime Minister has surveyed the affected area by helicopter. Subsequently, the Government and the humanitarian partners (UN agencies and NGOs) have made considerable efforts to provide the Region with emergency food and non-food supplies. The Ethiopian National Defense Force has aided evacuation efforts where the situation has demanded and built protective dikes so as to reduce the scale of the disaster.

Between 30 October and 15 November, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency dispatched 6,046.4 MT of relief food including grain, famix, oil, pulses and CSB as well as nonfood items to the Region. The regional as well as federal governments have assigned senior workers at Gode to assist in the coordination of the emergency operation. Likewise, local governments have done much in response to the calamity. In this respect, the Somali Regional Government has established a multi-agency crisis management task force at Gode and allocated 1.3 million Birr for relief efforts and readied insecticide treated nets and anti-malaria drugs for delivery. Additionally, the Regional DPPB availed two boats to Mustahil and Kelafo woredas. Furthermore, the Amhara, Tigray, Harari, Dire Dawa, Oromia and SNNP Regional states joined hands and donated ETB 300,000; 200,000; 100,000; 100,000; 250,000 and 200,000 respectively, totaling ETB1.15 million.

Moreover, the UN agencies and NGOs have worked vigorously to coordinate their response to the crisis mainly at Regional level through the crisis management task force in Gode that comprised of representatives of federal, regional and local governments, NGOs and UN agencies. World Food Program (WFP) and UNICEF have branch office in Gode. The World Health Organization (WHO) has assigned two medical officers to the area both of whom are currently providing assistance. The Ministry of Health and UNICEF have deployed two emergency mobile health teams and dispatched about Birr 1.7 million worth of medical supplies and other relief items. Substantial deliveries of non-food items have been made to Gode by aircraft with the support of the United States Military and the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA/USAID).

Nevertheless, continuing difficulties associated with lack of land-access to the affected localities and shortage of helicopter transport has severely constrained the amount, timeliness and overall effectiveness of the relief efforts. Trucks laden with essential food and nonfood items have become stranded while attempting to deliver supplies. The lack of access to helicopter for delivery of relief food and non-food items has been a serious impediment. Most goods are still stranded on route before arriving Gode and most food and nonfood aids have yet to be destined to the affected people. Timely and adequate response is critical to prevent further human suffering. Even after the current rain ceases, more time will be needed before the ground situation allows reliable movement of relief supplies by surface transport.

The affected populations have thus far had to rely on traditional coping mechanisms in order to hold out until help arrives. Especially, in such areas as Mustahil and Kelafo, the residents have escaped to the nearby hills or relatively higher grounds. The prevailing

access difficulties have meant that these populations have had to stay under precarious situation mostly without basic relief supplies.

As rains are predicted to continue until December, it is imperative that the existing stockpiles of food and non-food relief supplies find their way to the affected populations and this can only be accomplished as a matter of urgency by helicopter transport at least for one week time from now. The Government and UN are currently exploring options in this regard. The existing emergency relief supplies delivered to the Region are shown on Table 2, described as 'Existing Stock'.

## 5. ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

### 5.1 Emergency Relief

#### 5.1.1 Food Needs

It is obvious in the Region that there is direct overlap between the regular relief food recipients and the current flood affected population. Therefore, the DPPA will address the food requirements of the flood victims through its regular relief programme. The Agency has enough resources to cover three months food requirements of the flood affected population.

#### 5.1.2 Non-Food Needs

##### 5.1.2.1 Shelter and Related Needs

Non-food relief assistance is estimated for the 122,500 displaced people (24,500 HHs) in the worst affected woredas of Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferfer and West Gode. Indeed, the overall objective of the non-food relief provision is to minimize human sufferings that arise from the tragic displacement and loss of properties. The most basic nonfood relief items needed include: bed sheets, shelter materials, and household utensils, such as cooking pots, ladles, jerry cans, jugs, plastic plates and cups. The cost of the gaps is shown on Table 2.

**Table 2: Shelter and Related Items**

S.N :	Description	Unit	Total Requirement/Qty	Existing Stock/Qty	Net Requirement/Gap		Remark
					Quantity	USD	
1	Blanket/Bed Sheet	Piece	49,000	7,600	41,400	303,040	
2	Plastic sheet	Roll	1,837.5	450	1387.5	625,000	For 75% of the displaced
3	Tent (4x4)	Piece	6,125	0	6,125	1,724,381	For 25% of the displaced HHs
4	Mattress	Piece	6,125	0	6,125	124,155	For 5% of the displaced
5	Cooking Pot	Piece	24,500	4,900	19,600	68,423	
6	Jerry can	Piece	24,500	9,597	14,903	40,278	
7	Jog	Piece	24,500	3,000	21,500	15,738	
8	Ladle	Piece	24,500	1,100	23,400	10,541	
9	Plastic basin	Piece	0	1,000	0	0	
10	Plastic bucket	Piece	24,500	3,000	20,500	27,703	
11	Plastic cup	Piece	122,500	12,760	109,740	12,358	
12	Plastic plate	Piece	122,500	9,500	113,00	35,631	
13	Soap	Piece	0	34,000	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>					<b>2,987,248</b>	

**Note: The requirement does not include cost of transportation!**



### 5.1.2.2 Health and Nutrition

The floods have overstretched the capacity of existing health services in Somali Region to respond to the emerging health needs of the flood affected population. Emergency health and nutrition conditions continue to be a serious challenge with health service coverage in the flood affected zones being below 40% before the onset of the floods. There is now increased pressure on the limited resources and capacity. This appeal aims to augment the coping capacity of the existing regular health services so that they can address the emerging health and nutrition problems of the affected areas.

Immediate health concerns related to the flooding include diarrheal disease, malaria, parasitological diseases, respiratory infections (ARIs), measles, injuries, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS, malnutrition and other communicable diseases. Of particular concern is the influence of the flooding on the spread of diarrhoea in the flood affected areas. The problem is further exacerbated by the poor sanitation facilities in the Region. Urgent surveillance of communicable diseases and the development of monitoring tools to track field operations and facilitate reporting are recommended.

The overall requirement for health interventions in the flood affected areas is estimated at US\$2,186,565. The Ethiopian Government has already contributed US\$569,904. The remaining gap is US\$1,616,661 (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Health and Nutrition Requirement**

Activities	Need (USD)	Available (USD)	Gap (USD)
De-worming	3,182	0	3,182
ARI and Diarrheal Disease under 5 years old children	158,987	28,736	130,252
Other communicable diseases	343,332	28,736	314,536
Water and Sanitation	270,855	0	270,855
Malaria Control	556,307	512,433	43,873
Nutrition	564,133	0	564,133
Operational cost including M&E	289,769	0	289,769
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,186,565</b>	<b>569,904</b>	<b>1,616,661</b>

### 5.1.2.3 Emergency Water Supply

#### a) Short term emergency activities

The floods have damaged various water sources including pumps, wells and cisterns, locally called *birkads*. This has exacerbated the already poor water supply in the Region. Therefore, critical water supply interventions including water tankering, provision of

water bladders and tanks and EMWAT kits are needed to provide safe drinking water to the affected population. There are reports of increased incidences of water borne diseases, calling for immediate treatment of water sources in the affected areas. The cost estimate for emergency water supply activities is shown on Table 4.

**Table 4: Emergency Potable Water Supply Requirement**

Activities	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)	Remark
<b>Short term emergency activities</b>				
Water tankering	tracks	12	162,162	Operational cost only, DPPB provides trucks
Water bladder	No.	50	84,459	
Roto tanks 5000lt. capacity	No.	50	56,306	
EMWAT kit	No.	8	198,198	
Water Agar (150ml bottles)	No.	50,000	11,261	
Water Purification Materials	No.	100,000	33,784	
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>546,170</b>	

**b) Medium term emergency activities**

The floods have damaged urban and rural water supply schemes as well as irrigation canals and flood protecting dykes. The West Gode Dam was totally destroyed by the floods and needs to undergo major repairs and maintenance. Rehabilitation of the

dam can be done in two phases. The first phase involves immediate measures that must be taken to provide water to the farms to save the plants that are already planted. For this purpose, the main canal must be given the necessary maintenance as urgently as possible. The cost estimate for medium term water supply activities is shown on Table 5.

**Table 5: Requirement for Potable Water Supply Rehabilitation**

Activities	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost	Remark
<b>Medium term emergency activities</b>				
Rehabilitation of rural water supply schemes	No.	50	56,306	
Rehabilitation of damaged water supply schemes (urban)	No.	8	316,160	
Rehabilitation of flood protecting dykes and irrigation canals			307,433	For quick maintenance
<b>Total</b>			<b>679,899</b>	

Meanwhile, it is worth noting here that the need for longer term rehabilitation activities with respect to water and other infrastructures is not reflected here in the conviction that they will be determined and addressed following detailed assessments in due course

#### 5.1.2.4 Emergency Agriculture

The floods have caused significant damage to agriculture in Gode, Afder and Liben zones. Government and humanitarian partners are currently trying to mitigate the impact of the disaster on agriculture and the livelihoods of the affected population. In order to quickly address emergency needs, agricultural inputs such as seeds, water pumps and hand tools are required.

Around 27,532 affected agro-pastoralists in nine flood affected woredas in Gode and Afder zones are targeted for emergency seed intervention. The intervention focuses on the provision of short-season varieties of different crops including cereals (Maize-Melkasa 1, Sorghum- 76t1#23, Sesame- Ade) and vegetables for replanting of damaged fields using irrigation schemes and available moisture during the remainder *Dery* rainy season as well as residual moisture when the floods recede. The supply of emergency seeds is time-sensitive and, in order for harvest to be successful, it should be finalized in the current month, November 2006. The total fund required for emergency seed intervention is estimated at USD 170,113 (see Table 6).

In addition, with a view to replacing farm tools lost in the floods, about 20,000 different farm tools are estimated to be required for distribution to 500 affected households. The types and quantity of farm tools envisaged for each zone are presented in Table 5. The total budget requirement for provision of small hand tools is estimated at USD 71,840 (see Table7).

The flood incidence has led to movement and concentration of livestock to relatively flood free areas and this situation is expected to favor the occurrence and spread of different diseases. Additionally, outbreaks of vector-born and other livestock diseases are anticipated after the recession of the flood. The regional government through its Livestock, Crop and Natural Resource Development Bureau is making every possible effort to minimize the potential risk by providing emergency livestock health service to the affected woredas. However, taking into account the magnitude of the problem, the regional government is seeking additional external support in order to be able to fully contain the situation. The intervention will mainly focus on vaccination and treatment of livestock against infectious and non-infectious diseases including Anthrax and pasteurilosis. A total of 1,662,113 livestock are targeted for animal health intervention in ten woredas of Gode, Afder and Liben zones. The total budget gap for the livestock intervention is US\$ 68,796 (see Table 8).

**Table 6: Emergency Seed Requirements by Zone**

Zone	Number of Woredas	No of Beneficiary Households	Total Seed Need (Tones)	Area to be Covered (ha)	Fund Needed (USD)	Planting Season
Gode	5	9500	99.25	4675	59,166	Deyr, Jilal
Afder	4	18032	217.1	8956	110947	Deyr, Jilal
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>27,532</b>	<b>316.35</b>	<b>13,631</b>	<b>170,113</b>	

**Table 7: Type and Quantity of Farm Tools Required and Estimated Cost by Zone**

Zone	Hoe	Shovel	Pick axe	Sickle	Total cost, USD
Gode	3400	3400	3400	3400	48851
Afder	1600	1600	1600	1600	22989
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>71,840</b>

**Table 8: Requirement for Emergency Livestock Health Intervention**

Item	Required Resource, USD	Available Resource, USD	Gap, USD
Veterinary input (Vaccine, drug, and equipment)	199,299	159,000	40,299
Operational cost	68,726	40,230	28,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,025</b>	<b>199,230</b>	<b>68,796</b>

#### 5.1.2.5 Emergency Logistics

The floods damaged infrastructure including bridges and roads. The worst affected areas are currently inaccessible by road, which has largely hampered transportation of relief items. Fuel shortage has also become a constraint. Due to floods and heavy rains in the area, trucks loaded with emergency relief items were stranded in Shilabo and other locations leading to Gode town. The need for transportation including helicopters and boats are among the most pressing needs. All alternatives are being explored by the Government and its humanitarian partners for the deployment of helicopters as a matter of urgency. The cost estimate for emergency logistics activities is shown on Table 9.

**Table 9: Emergency Logistics Requirement**

Logistic requirements	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Duration	Total Cost
Helicopters rent	No.	2	7,000/hour	120hrs	840,000
Fuel for existing boats		3 [25litters/day/each]	1.13	30 days	2,543
Boats rent including fuel	No.	3	45/trip/boat	150 rips/boat for 30 days	22,793
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>865,336</b>

#### 5.1.2.6 Temporary Maintenance of Roads

The roads in the Region being used to transport relief supplies are in bad shape at different locations, seriously halting speedy truck movement. Therefore, in order to somehow improve the flow of relief supplies, it is necessary to carry out at least minor

repairs on most affected sections of the roads. Nonetheless, the detailed works and cost implications associated to this requirement will be worked out following independent assessment.

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

Implementation of this proposal that covers the enormous emergency requirements of the affected population requires the concerted efforts and commitments of all concerned bodies.

The overall leadership in the implementation of emergency response is that of the Government at all levels: federal, Regional, zonal and woreda, with full participation of donors, UN agencies, NGOs and communities at large. Therefore, the following arrangements are envisaged in the implementation process.

### **6.1 Federal Level**

- a) National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Committee (NDPPC), being the highest body in the humanitarian arena, will provide guidance, allocate the necessary resources and oversee the progress of agreed upon tasks.
- b) Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) will:
  - Assess, jointly with concerned Regional, zonal, woreda bodies, donors, NGOs, UN agencies, the existing situations and extent of damage;
  - Monitor the emergency situation and the response progress through the Crisis Management and Early Warning Working Groups, and through different Task Forces where the international community participates;
  - Mobilize the resources required for the successful implementation of the project;
  - Coordinate the humanitarian response initiated by concerned line ministries and NGOs;
  - Receive and consolidate project proposals;
  - Allocate resources on priority basis;
  - Monitor/cause to be monitored implementation of same;
  - Provide regular progress and terminal reports to the NDPPC and donor community.
- c) Line ministries will:
  - Assess, in consultation with the concerned Regional authorities and in collaboration with relevant donors, UN agencies and NGOs, the specific situations and establish needs, compile them and submit to the DPPA for resource mobilization purpose;
  - Ensure that the necessary support is provided in time;
  - Provide technical support in the implementation process;
  - Monitor progress and report on progress to the NDPPC and the DPPA.
- d) United Nations Agencies:

- The United Nations Office for the Humanitarian Coordinator supported by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and other UN Humanitarian Agencies will coordinate UN agencies response in close consultation with DPPA and line ministries. The Humanitarian Coordinator will collaborate with DPPA in ensuring the flow of information to donors, NGOs and other international bodies and assist DPPA in tracking of humanitarian contributions. UNOCHA is supporting the established Gode flood taskforce by providing secretarial services. UNICEF and WFP through their respective sub-offices in the zone are also actively supporting the government's effort in responding to the emergency. WHO and FAO in collaboration with their government counter parts are working in the Health and Agriculture sectors respectively.

## **6.2 Region at Different Levels**

Ultimately, the project will be implemented in the affected Regions. Thus, the Region is expected to:

- a) Establish a coordination body, led by the government and composed of relevant stakeholders;
- b) Prepare action oriented plan of action with achievable time frame;
- c) Screen and determine the genuine/eligible beneficiaries and provide them with special Identification Cards;
- d) Determine short, medium and long term needs and establish recovery and rehabilitation packages;
- e) Design implementation modality and workable arrangements and provide the necessary support;
- f) Make regular monitoring and take/suggest on the necessary corrective measures;
- g) Prepare and submit regular progress reports to the federal bodies.

## **6.3 Community and Beneficiary Level**

- a) Expected to provide the necessary support in the identification of the eligible beneficiaries;
- b) Assist the concerned bodies in the identification and establishment of the recovery/ rehabilitation packages to be destined to individual beneficiary families;
- c) Provide the necessary technical (if available) support in the implementation of the project;
- d) Take part in the actual project implementation.