



DHAS DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINGENCY PLAN

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I. Acronyms

ASL	Above Sea Level
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CP	Contingency Plan
DCM	Disaster Cycle Management
DPPA	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
DPPFSO/D	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Food Security Office/Desk
EWS	Early Warning System
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MORAD	Ministry of Rural and Agricultural Development
MWR	Ministry of Water Resources
PA	Pastoralist Association
PADMC	Pastoral Association Disaster Management Committee
PAEWC	Pastoral Association Early Warning Committee
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
WDMC	Woreda Disaster Management Committee
WEWC	Woreda Early Warning Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

II. Executive Summary

As Dhas district is one of the disaster prone district in Ethiopia, government and non government actors working in the district has prepared a contingency plan to prevent, mitigate, and respond to possible crisis that might arise. The Contingency Planning (CP) process is introduced as a mechanism for an improved disaster management tool in Dhas district, Borana Zone, Oromiya National State. The ultimate goal of the CP is to prevent, mitigate, and reduce the impact of multiple hazards on the livelihoods and life of pastoral populations by building resiliency and timely response. The development of the contingency plan involved all stakeholders, and this group will engage on the implementation of the plan when conditions for the activation of this contingency plan are met. Community level assessment is the main input to this contingency plan, and communities will remain the Primary implementers and monitors of this process. The role of woreda level Disaster Management Committees (WDMC) is and will be facilitating and supporting communities to implement projects and actions aimed at preventing and mitigating the impact of future potential hazards.

The contingency planning involved an iterative process of Hazard Assessment, Risk analysis, Scenario development, Contingency plan development, and defining contingency plan review and update mechanism.

Recognizing that contingency plan, without effective Early Warning System is defunct; an effective EWS is established at woreda level. The EWS includes the identification of locally viable indicators of warning per each hazard identified, and establishment of responsible organ for periodic monitoring both at PA and woreda levels. Communication channels and structures are also defined between the different organs involved. The EW indicators and interventions proposed in this contingency plan are designed using the stage of the drought cycle (Normal, Alert, Emergency and Recovery).

The result of risk analysis conducted both at community and woreda level shows moderate drought, conflict, livestock disease, and human disease outbreak are likely to occur within the upcoming twelve months (September 2008 – August 2009). These potential threats to the lives and livelihoods of the people require a proactive engagement aimed at preventing their impacts. Based on the results of the risk analysis scenarios were developed for each hazard. Contingency plan is developed only for the worst case scenario for which the woreda and community need to prepare.

*It is anticipated that major drought expected will likely affect **18,139** people, and **123,500** livestock (86,872 TLU). Range management (enclosures), Water Development, Livestock Marketing, Capacity building to community level institutions, Income diversification and banking, Promotion of Early Off take, Provision of loan to support commercial de-stocking, Livestock vaccination, Feed reserve (hay making), Monitoring livestock breeding, Water point maintenance, Dry meat and hide processing training, and Up dating the contingency plan will be undertaken as preventive, mitigation, and preparedness measures prior to the unfolding of the scenario. Slaughtering, emergency animal feed supply, water rationing, food aid, and environmental hygiene and sanitation constitute main activities during emergency. Restocking, Rehabilitation of water points and mass vaccinations will be undertaken during the recovery period so as to support affected communities to resume normal life.*

<i>Population in need of food Assistance</i>	<i>18,139 Population</i>
<i>Emergency Food requirements (Cereals)</i>	<i>1,632.51 MT</i>
<i>Pulse</i>	<i>163.25 MT</i>
<i>Oil</i>	<i>48.98 MT</i>
<i>Water Ration</i>	<i>8,162.55 M3</i>
<i>Durations of the Assistance</i>	<i>Six Months</i>
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Dhas district DMC</i>

The emergency livestock intervention targets disaster affected and food insecure PAs and intervene in animal feed supply and water rationing.

<i>Livestock in need of feed Provision</i>	<i>86,452 TLU</i>
<i>Emergency Feed straw requirements</i>	<i>15,561.36 MT</i>
<i>Emergency Concentrate</i>	<i>7,780.68 MT</i>
<i>Water Ration</i>	<i>64,839 M3</i>
<i>Durations of the Assistance</i>	<i>Three Months</i>
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Dhas district DMC</i>

*Though the threat of animal disease outbreak is not anticipated in the upcoming one year, there is a fear that loss of livestock body condition due to the moderate drought expected will reduce cattle resistance or immunity to existing diseases like CBPP, FMD, Internal and External parasites. This scenario will affect 123,500 livestock in the district. For this reason, capacity building on disease control, livestock and livestock product marketing, strengthening of Community Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWS), ensuring better control of animal disease through the establishment of disease surveillance and reporting system are proposed to be key activities. A total of **400, 000** birr is required to support the animal health interventions. As a result of shortage and absence of Hagaya rain, it is expected that water points might dry up leading to water shortage both for people and livestock. The results of the risk analysis shows that 18,139 people, and 123,500 livestock need emergency water rationing for a period of three months.*

Intra ethnic conflict between Borana, Gabra and Gari will likely affect 7,399 people in Erder, Garbi, Wallensu, Raro and Mata-Arba PAs. To avert the situation, detailed conflict analysis will be undertaken to understand the root causes of the conflict. Based on the analysis, peace conference and peace building interventions will be undertaken. But, these interventions require commitments from both belligerent parties as well as district administrations on both sides. Hence, lack of commitments and failure to address the issue timely will lead to displacement and livelihood crisis to 7,399 populations in Dhas district.

People in need of assistance	7,399
Emergency Food aid (cereals)	332.97 MT
Pulse	33.31 MT
Oil	9.99 MT
Water Ration	3,329.55 M3
Durations of the Assistance	Three Months
Implementing Agency	Dhas district DMC

Moderate malaria outbreak is another concern that needs proactive engagement to prevent its threat. A total of 2,016 people will be affected by malaria in Borbor, Tesso-Qallo, Dhas, Gayo, Anole, Harajarte, Wallensu, Garbi, Mata-Arba, Raro, Erder and Gorile PAs.

The expected food insecurity, and concomitant malnutrition's during the season of Bona are feared to compound the impact. A total of 2,016 people are expected to be affected by malaria epidemic in 12 PAs of Dhas district. Anti malaria drugs worth of 200,000 birr will be purchased and distributed to health centers in all affected PAs.

With regard to **implementation strategy**, different actors have roles and responsibilities in management plan and coordination. It was mainly focused on strengthening the existing EWS, link the Community EWC with Woreda level Early Warning Committee (EWC), gather information, organize, analyze and write-up the reports, monitor field situation and management of food aid distributions. The Woreda level EWC collects and analyze data on regular basis, provide feedback to community, produce and submit reports, monitor monthly Community EWC, and conduct regular monitoring visits are some of major responsibilities. At PA level, the DMC have the responsibility of identifying target groups, food aid distribution and management, and monitoring field situation.

In conclusion, this contingency plan developed to strengthen the existing early warning data collection and analysis that ultimately establish a strong community based risk management system. Following the establishment of CBRM, acting on the implementation and update of the contingency plan on regular basis will be the major activities of different stakeholders.

Table 1: Budget required implementing the Contingency plan

Stage	Resource Requirement
Normal	2,472,675
Alert	3,294,239
Emergency	50,917,336
Recovery	6,99,390
Grand Total	63,677,640

II. Background

1.1 Background to Dhas Woreda

Dhas district is one of the thirteen districts found in the Borana Zone of Oromia Regional State. Dhas district is characterized by pastoral livelihood system as a whole and livestock rearing is the major livelihood of the people living in the district. It is situated at 730 km south of Addis Ababa and 165Km from Yabello town. The total population of Dhas Woreda is estimated at 40,298, of which 23,600 and 16,698 are females and males, respectively.

The topography of Dhas district includes a mountain range, scattered volcanic cones, craters and gently undulating & flat plains. The altitudinal range varies from 1,100 – 1,450 meters above sea level (masl).

Rainfall pattern in Dhas is bi-modal in character, where there are two rainy seasons in a year. About 60-70% of the total annual rainfall is received in the long rainy season, which extends from March to May, while the remaining rainfall is received in short rainy season that extends from September to November. The rainfall pattern can be characterized as erratic, unpredictable, and unreliable. According to Coppock (1994), there is a one in five chance of rainfall in a given year falling below 75% of the long-term average. He also identified that in Borana ecosystem two consecutive dry years causes draught. Indeed, the delay and/or absence of one rainy season causes widespread livestock mortality, crop failure, and subsequent food and water shortage for the settled and mobile population of the area.

The semiarid and arid climatic ecosystem of Borana has created two subsistence production systems: pastorals, and Agro-pastorals, the interactions of which constitute the bases for local food supply, sustainable and subsistence livelihood. Borana is a land of extensive type of livestock production characterized by seasonal movement, herd diversification, and overstocking tendency, the justification of which are optimum utilization of the scarce rangeland resources (pasture, browse, and water). Livelihood is largely dependent on livestock and livestock products. About 96% of Borana pastoral community food is either directly or indirectly obtained from livestock and livestock products.

The traditional pastoral system in Borana was based on wet season grazing with cattle watering at ponds and dry season grazing close to deep wells (Ellas). The longer animals stayed on wet season the better would be the range, because this would help conserve dry season forage and delay use of the wells, which in turn conserves ground water. However, the proliferation of water points as a result of inappropriate development interventions in the past exacerbated heavy grazing in dry season grazing areas disturbing the traditional range management of the pastoralists.

In a system of agricultural production where animal husbandry is the main stay of livelihood any factor that, directly or indirectly affect the production and productivity of animals will immediately be reflected on house hold food supply system. As the past repeated occurrence of drought and acute food shortage problem in the area show, the main causes of such problems are the failure of rains, which include complete absent, erratic distribution or inadequate amount in space and time.

As the production of food for household consumption stems its production process from the environment, any change in the balanced eco-system, will significantly affect the level of production of food thus causing food shortage problems.

The negative terms of trade between grains and livestock also highly affects the food security of the household. The continued falling of livestock market price and rising up of market price of grains from time to time directly affects house hold ability to cope up with the acute food shortage especially among pastoralists.

In the past pastoralists were able to stand the effects of disaster using their own coping strategies that evolved out the ecological conditions of the environment they live in. For Pastoralists drought is not a rare event affecting their livelihoods; rather it is a condition to live with. In the past the Pastoralists had the capacity (as opposed to the present Vulnerability) to respond somewhat to threats of drought through their own traditional system of Natural resource management and drought mitigation practices that included traditional early warning system, land use planning, and resource management strategies. The gradual declining of assets, specifically social capital and social responsibility caused the erosion of traditional institutions, rights and roles for self-governance and decision-making, and the replacement of these institutions by State governed administrative systems made Pastoralists even more vulnerable to drought induced disaster.

1.2 Disaster Management in Ethiopia

Ethiopia pioneered the establishment of disaster management institutions and provided a practical test case for disaster management study, particularly in the field of Famine Early Warning Systems. In 1974 the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission was established followed by the Establishment of Early Warning Unit in 1976 to respond to the humanitarian crisis. However, these institutions had a little impact in reducing the impacts of subsequent disasters that had hit the country. This according to Butchman and Smith (1995) is attributed to the influence of the "Famine theory" which defines famine as death by starvation to which the most appropriate response is food aid to fill gap. Famine is defined as an event rather than a process. With a focus on averting famine as an event, inadequate attention is placed on issues of prevention, preparedness, mitigation and recovery. This concept has influenced the policies, institutions and processes of humanitarian response in Ethiopia. This explains why Disaster management in Ethiopia has been confined with emergency response, rather than as a part of long-term development programming. When a disaster strikes, response is prepared with emergency relief aimed at saving lives, not on saving livelihoods. The Early Warning systems were also designed and structured to save lives not livelihoods. As a result, policies to deal with the long-term consequences of drought and to try to prevent the cycle from simply repeating itself are ignored, or not understood. The Early Warning Systems build both by the state and NGOS were also famine Early warning system which monitors only crisis situations. On the top of this, the EWS do not trigger early response as the data colleted using the system does not show any slid and deterioration in livelihoods which eventually lead to famine or crisis. The centralized nature of the EWS also hampered the development of localized, relevant, and simple indicators of warning that trigger actions at local level aimed at preventing, mitigating, and responding to potential disasters on a timely basis.

Disaster management though requires the coordinated efforts of all concerned organs at all levels, coordination among stakeholders remain very weak and ad hoc. Disaster

management committees exist in the Woreda established as per the directives of the policy. However, it is very weak and only come together during emergencies.

In appropriate development interventions, and lack of clear pastoral oriented development policy has also contributed for declining in the asset base of the community increasing their vulnerability to disasters. Community participation in design, implementation and monitoring of development/ disaster management programs has been very low and non existent.

The prevalence of multiple hazards and the ineffectiveness of the current disaster management systems and structures will continue to undermine and affect people's livelihoods and lives. This situation is appreciated by all stakeholders and attempts have been going on to understand the nature of the problem and to identify appropriate and long lasting solutions. However, the knowledge generated, systems developed, practices introduced remained scattered and uncoordinated.

Recent experiences show that, drought is a normal, inevitable part of the climate of the dry lands and tends to happen following a cycle. It assumes each cycle has its own peculiar characteristics that inform and shape the nature of response required. It proposes effective disaster management strategy in arid and semi-arid ecological settings should assess and monitor changes at each stage of the drought and act accordingly. Central to it is reducing communities' vulnerability to drought, by strengthen their livelihoods-rather than merely responding to disasters after they occur. DCM intervention is based on strengthening traditional pastoral coping strategies and existing livelihood alternatives to reduce vulnerabilities.

DCM as an approach has brought a shift in the approach of disaster management. The shift include from the conventional top-down to bottom-up, from centralized to local diversity, from blue prints to a learning process. In all these shifts, the emphasis is that, community play a critical and decisive role in disaster management. Past disaster management efforts did not focus on community participation, nor were such efforts institutionalized. By contrast, DCM focuses on community participation as central to risk management, as it ensures local ownership; addresses local issues, and promotes social cohesion and mutual help. There are no instant answers, nor blanket solutions, which DCM prescribes from the outset. Rather, it facilitates and builds the capacity of communities to understand their situation, assess their assets and strengths, and identify and define priority projects that can address risks affecting their livelihood.

1.3 The Contingency Planning Process

This contingency plan is a product of a two step disaster management planning process conducted in Dhas district. The first and primary step in the development of this contingency planning process is the disaster management planning process conducted at PA level. Detailed and comprehensive risk analysis and appropriate management interventions were identified by pastoralists of two representative PAs in the Woreda namely (Gerbi and Dhas). The results of these community level disaster risk analysis were used as the main input during the process of district level contingency planning process, which is held at Yabello town. All relevant government institutions have participated in the process of the development of this contingency plan.

The aim of the contingency plan is to ensure that, if and when a crisis occurs, response will be rapid, appropriate and effective by establishing an advance understanding of, and

an outline plan for, the kind of response(s) that might be needed, including the roles and responsibilities of other parties. The process of contingency planning should identify operational and other difficulties that could be encountered in responding to potential crises, and enable partners to think ahead and find ways in which such problems can be avoided or overcome before a crisis actually occurs.

The process is facilitated by CARE-Ethiopia with the financial assistance received from USAID, under the ELSE project.

The contingency plan is developed proactively to prevent, mitigate, and respond to potential disasters that will affect the lives and livelihoods of Pastoral communities in Dhas district. The process involved: Analyzing potential hazards and anticipating the nature and scale of crises that could seriously affect people's livelihoods and require a response from the district; and defining the kind of response that could be required. This involves Identifying and describing possible crisis scenarios and selecting one or more as a basis for planning; and defining: the type and scale of intervention and the inputs, human resources and logistics, management and other support systems that could be required and how they might be mobilized, when needed.

The contingency plan will be updated regularly to adjust the activities to be accomplished based on the scenario developed from the assessed current situation of the district.

1. Hazard Assessment

Potential threat occurrence and frequency according to Community Based Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessments conducted at Gerbi and Dhas PAs of Dhas district, drought, conflict, and human and livestock disease outbreak are identified as the main and recurrent hazards affecting their livelihoods and lives. Vulnerability to these hazards also varies based on socio economic status, gender, and age. Similarly the capacity to stand, and recover from these hazards depends also on asset holdings, membership to particular clan, and on personality traits of an individual. The community level analysis is used as the main input for woreda level analysis to develop the contingency plan.

Table 1 below gives historical profile of the hazards that have occurred in Dhas district, impact on the people, and management strategies employed to manage disasters as a result of these hazards.

Table 2: Historical profile of major hazards happened in Dhas Woreda

Hazard	Description
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most frequent and recurring hazard causing widespread livestock mortality, food insecurity, and some times human death - The main causes of drought are shortage of rain, uneven and erratic distribution un timely onset and off set which affects pasture, crop growth, affect water availability which will compounded to bring food shortage
Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict between Borana and Garii due to competition over scarce resource and regional boundary delineations. - Conflict between Borana and Gebra over scarce natural resource use and ownership
Human Epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaria is the main human endemic and epidemic in the district. Stagnant and contaminated water are the primary causative agents for the spread of prevalence.
Livestock outbreak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contagious bovine pleuro pneumonia (CBPP/CCPP), Bovine Pasterolyosis, internal and external parasites are the main livestock diseases in the district.

2. Scenario, and Risk Analysis

Based on the results of hazard assessment scenario building and the likelihoods of occurrence of each scenario is established both at community and woreda levels. A predefined three consequence level is used to categorize impacts of hazards. (A= catastrophic, B= Major, C= Moderate). Communities defined the three consequence levels by comparatively analyzing impacts of past disasters. The results of community definitions were further cross-checked with review of secondary material so as to lay the basis to define standard consequence levels for Yabello woreda. Accordingly the following consequence levels are defined to be used as a standard during scenario development as well as in the entire contingency planning process.

Table 2: Categories and impact level of disaster as defined by Dhas District Disaster Management Committee

Consequence level	Descriptor	Description
A	Catastrophic	80 % livestock death 65% food insecurity 100% crop failure 55% water shortage 90% livestock emaciated 5% human death
B	Major	50% livestock death 45% food shortage(food insecure) 45% water shortage 0.5% human death
C	Moderate	10% livestock loses weight 25% food shortage (food insecure) 15% water shortage 0.1% human death

According to the above table, a catastrophic disaster in Dhas district causes 80% livestock mortality, 65% of the population food insecure, 55% water shortage, 80% of livestock emaciated, and 5% human death. This situation is equated with the Year 2000 drought. Catastrophic drought occurs when both Ganna and Hagaya rain fails. The failure of main rain (Ganna) will result in drought that causes disaster impact level (B or Major). It causes 45% food unsecured, 45% water shortage, 50% livestock mortality. A moderate (level C)

drought is caused by shortage and failure of the short rainy season (Hagaya). This drought causes weight loss to 10% of the livestock mainly cattle, 15% water shortage and 10% of the population failed in food insecurity in the district.

To analyze the likelihood of the occurrence of the three scenarios, probability levels are defined using numbers. (1= unlikely to happen, 2= likely to happen, and 3= certainly happens). After this the woreda disaster management group assessed the likelihood of the occurrence of each scenario in the upcoming four seasons (one year) using the early warning information available. Consensus is established on probability of occurrence of each scenario by hazard type according to the table below:

Table 3: Risk analysis Table (DhWDMC, 2008)

Hazard	Adolesa	Hagaya	Bona	Ganna
Drought	3C	2C	2B	1C
Conflict	2C	2B	1C	3B
Livestock disease	3C	2B	3B	2B
Human disease	1C	2C	3B	3B

2.1 Drought

According to the EW information and district level contingency planning group analysis moderate drought is certain in Adolesa, Major and likely to happen in Bona seasons. It is anticipated that this situation will affect 18,136 people living in 12 PAs of the district. Moreover, 123,500 cattle will be affected due to shortage of pasture and water if this scenario unfolds.

Table 4: PAs and no people to be affected (DhWDMC, 2008)

Affected PA	Affected Population	Affected Cattle population
Borbor	953	8810
Tesso Qallo	915	9675
Dhas	3100	14450
Gayo	788	11320
Anole	1506	7700
Harajarte	1330	9400
Welensu	1146	8910
Garbi	1792	9090
Mata Arba	1215	10200
Raro	1565	9495
Erder	1681	9646
Gorile	2148	15405
Total	18,139	123,500

2.2 Conflict

Intra ethnic conflict is expected between Borana and Gabra Oromo ethnic groups and between Gari and Borana. The conflict between these communities is certainly major in Ganna, likely Moderate in Adolessa, and likely Major in Hagaya and unlikely Moderate in Bona seasons. The groups have experienced the conflict for a long time which has resulted in population displacements and severe disruptions to livelihoods, looting of livestock, violence and the restriction of movement. Several attempts were made to rehabilitate post conflict situations. CARE- Borana and the government has intervened in re-instituting peace and stability by organizing peace dialogue, but the impacts has been limited. Despite the agreement reached to cease hostility among the parties, the security situation in the area has been deteriorating. Indicators of warning are already been identified by the community. This includes the unabouse to social rules, looting of resources, inhibition of protected common grazing lands, aggravation by small problems (lack of tolerance), and no giving information about lost livestock. Unless a proactive measures aimed at arresting the situation is introduced both by the government and NGOs working in the area, the conflict will be eminent. And hence, if this scenario unfolds it will affect 7,396 people living in five PAs of the district.

Table 6: Human population affected by conflict in Dhas district

Affected PA	Affected Population
Erder	1681
Garbi	1792
Wallensu	1146
Raro	1565
Mata-Arba	1215
Total	7399

2.3 Human Disease

As Dhas district is disease prevalent area, Majorly, Pnemonis I/P, Dysentry, URIT, Malaria are the main human disease expected as outbreak in Gana and Hagaya rainy season and recurrently occurred and widely spread all over the Pas in the district. If this scenario unfolds it will have a wide impact on the people as it will coincide with likely expected in the consequence level. The expected food insecurity, and concomitant malnutrition's during the season of Adolesa are feared to compound the impact during the drought of the same period. According to the risk analysis conducted, a total of 2,016 people are expected to be affected by disease outbreak in 12 PAs of Dhas district.

Table 7: Human population affected by disease in Dhas district

Affected Pas	Affected Population
Borbor	106
Tesso Gallo	102
Dhas	344
Gayo	88
Anole	167
Harajarte	148
Welensu	127
Garbi	199
Mata Arba	135
Raro	170
Erder	187
Gorile	239
Total	2016

2.4 Livestock Disease Outbreak

In the upcoming one year of the expected period of scenario and hazard analysis there exist a potential threat to the prevalence of livestock disease outbreak commonly epidemic to the vicinity like CCPP, CBPP, Bovine Pasteurolysis, Black leg and Anthrax. The situational analysis of risk sample Pas taken for assessment, Garbi and Dhas potentially express the existence of this prevalence incepting now and there is also reported new cases of disease occurrence that were not clinically identified. From the past experience and historical profile mass death of livestock is expected. A total number of 123,500 livestock are expected to be affected by expected livestock disease out break in the district.

Table 8: Livestock population at risk of diseases

Affected PA	Affected Livestock Population
Borbor	8810
Tesso Qallo	9675
Dhas	14450
Gayo	11320
Anole	7700
Harajarte	9400
Welensu	8910
Garbi	9090
Mata Arba	10200
Raro	9495
Erder	9045
Gorile	15405
Total	123,500

3. Implementation Plan

The existence of multiple hazards in Dhas district calls for a comprehensive disaster management system (not only focused on drought) which addresses all hazards affecting people's livelihoods. The best strategy in addressing these multiple hazards is: understanding the nature, timing and impact of each of the hazards on different cross-sections of the community, and designing an appropriate proactive prevention, mitigation and response actions by involving the community themselves. Hence, this contingency plan is prepared based on the results of thorough analysis of the nature and impacts of each hazards, scenario development and risk analysis conducted both at community and district levels.

As the Existence of multiple hazards are normal, inevitable part of the ecological, social, economic, and political environment of the people of Dhas district, preemptive planning and proactive engagements are considered best strategies to prevent, mitigate, and to respond timely, efficiently and effectively to disasters before they occur. It is believed that all Hazards identified transform themselves in to a disaster after a considerable time and tend to happen following a cycle. Each cycle of each hazard has its own peculiar characteristics that inform and shape the nature of response required. Hence, Drought Cycle Management Approach is employed throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring of this contingency plan. The disaster management strategy perused enables to assess and monitor changes at each stage of the cycle and triggers actions accordingly. In doing so it facilitates, reducing communities' vulnerability to disaster, by strengthen their livelihoods-rather than merely responding to disasters after they occur. The interventions proposed are aimed on strengthening traditional pastoral coping strategies and existing livelihood alternatives to reduce vulnerabilities.

The design and use of an appropriate (local and hazard specific) indicators of early warning shall be the basic and important component of the disaster management system.

3.1 Drought

Objective # 1: To reduce the vulnerability of communities in Dhas District through better early warning, preparedness and response and strengthening the linkage and coordination of PA and District Disaster Management Committees.

Mitigation of potential drought hazards in Dhas district and minimizing its impact will be achieved through the following intervention.

Table 10: Types of responses in each drought cycles

Scenario	Proposed Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18,139 people at risk of food shortage • 123,500 cattle will loose weight further deteriorating food security in the districts 	<p>Normal/ Preventive measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Range management (enclosures) - Water Development - Livestock Marketing - Capacity building to community level institutions - Income diversification and banking <p>Alert/ Preparedness and Mitigation Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of Early Off take - Livestock vaccination - Feed reserve (hay making) - Monitoring livestock breeding - Water point maintenance - Dry meat and hide processing training - Up dating the contingency plan <p>Emergency/ Response measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency animal feed supply - Water rationing - Food aid - Environmental hygiene and Sanitation <p>Recovery/ Rehabilitation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of water points - Food aid - Mass vaccinations

3.1.1 Emergency Food Assistance Needs

Population in need of food Assistance	18,139 Population
Emergency Food requirements	1,844.85 MT
Durations of the Assistance	Six Months
Implementing Agency	Dhas district DMC

The people in need of relief food assistance are highly vulnerable pastoralists in twelve PAs of Dhas district affected by shortage, below normal, uneven distribution, untimely on/offset rainfall of Ganna and Hagaya rain seasons. The depletion of productive assets due to past droughts and lack of alternative income source has contributed to vulnerability of pastoralist to livelihood crisis, even when minor shocks happen in the area. Vulnerable groups that will be targeted for either blanket distributions or Employment Based Safety Net are the poor mainly Female Headed households, children and the Elderly. Nutritional surveillance will be conducted, and based on results additional supplementary feedings will be administered for individuals identified as malnourished, including children under-five, pregnant/nursing women and the sick and the elderly.

Table 11: Types of food required on event of emergency

PA	Beneficiary	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Oil (MT)	Total food (MT)
Borbor	953	85.77	8.58	2.57	96.92
Tesso Qallo	915	82.35	8.24	2.47	93.06
Dhas	3100	279	27.9	8.37	315.27
Gayo	788	70.92	7.09	2.13	80.14
Anole	1506	135.54	13.55	4.07	153.16
Harajarte	1330	119.7	11.97	3.59	135.26
Welensu	1146	103.14	10.31	3.09	116.54
Garbi	1792	161.28	16.13	4.84	182.35
Mata Arba	1215	109.35	10.94	3.28	123.57
Raro	1565	140.85	14.09	4.23	159.17
Erder	1681	151.29	15.13	4.54	170.96
Gorile	2148	193.32	19.33	5.80	218.45
Total	18,139	1632.51	163.25	48.98	1844.85

The food aid constitutes the standard FSDPPC food aid baskets of 15kg Cereal, 1.5 kg Pulses and 0.45 Kg vegetable oil per person per month.

The modalities for implementation of relief food operations will consist of a monthly general free food distribution and will be distributed at community centers (Schools and Stores). On the other hand, food provided in exchange of labor particularly for able bodied vulnerable groups follows the scheme used in Safety Nets.

Targeting: Vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and emergency needs assessment results are used to establish a basis for food assistance and set initial targeting parameters.

Geographic targeting is necessary to confirm the scope of a food crisis. Geographic targeting will be complemented with household/individual targeting. For this reason communities and local community structures are valuable in identifying targeting criteria, beneficiary selection and screening. Community participation in defining targeting criteria will be established as a standard practice in responses to slow-onset and recurrent emergencies.

Food Availability and impact on local Market: as the quantity of food required is very small, local purchase of food is pursued as a strategy to facilitate timely delivery to beneficiaries in need. As maize is the main preferred cereal in the district, the purchase will be made from the nearest Shashemene/Awassa Market.

Storage and Roads: Adequate central storage facilities are available in Borbor town to temporarily store food items before re-transported. The district FSDPPO owns a one warehouse with a capacity of storing 40 MT of food at a time. At community level local stores, Schools will be used as a temporary storage during distributions. All affected PAs are accessible via dry weather road, except the Road to Dhas and Garbi PAs which is all weather roads.

Table 12: Types of infrastructure in Yabello woreda

PA	Storage	Route	Remark
Borbor	School & Store	X	
Tesso Qallo	-	X	
Dhas	School & Store	X	
Gayo	School	X	
Anole	School	X	
Harajarte	-	X	
Welensu	School	X	
Garbi	-	X	
Mata Arba	-	X	
Raro	-	X	
Erder	School	X	
Gorile	School	X	

3.1.2 Non Food Needs and Response

A) Animal Feed Provision

Poor performance of Ganna rain and Failure of Hagaya rain is expected to cause shortage of water and pasture for livestock in the long dry season mainly from November – March in the district. This shortage of water and pasture is expected to bring weight loss to 50% of the entire livestock population in the district further contributing to household food insecurity. Weak animals like calves, and cattle are expected to die if this scenario unfolds.

In this scenario, range management, livestock marketing, and cooperatives working on water resource management will be introduced prior to the slide in to an alarm of the situation as a strategy to prevent and reduce the impact of the disaster. Under alarm de-stocking and slaughtering will be conducted. In pastoral areas like Dhas district livestock are the main productive assets that livelihoods mainly depend on. The loss of this productive asset due to any reason will leave the people to absolute poverty.

It is also important for pastoral households to maintain some stock to be able to take advantage of the, often good, grazing. The supplementary feeding will target core breeding animals and the plan is to keep reproductive stock alive and preserve a key household capital asset for post-drought recovery.

The emergency livestock intervention targets disaster affected and food insecure PAs and intervene in animal feed supply and water rationing.

<i>Cattle in need of feed Provision</i>	<i>86,452TLU</i>
<i>Emergency FEED requirements</i>	<i>23,342.04 MT</i>
<i>Durations of the Assistance</i>	<i>Three Months</i>
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Dhas district DMC</i>

Table 13: Types of non food items required on events of emergency

PA	Affected population (TLU)	Cattle	Feed Required (MT)	
			Straw	Concentrate
Borbor	6167		1110.06	555.03
Tesso Qallo	6773		1219.14	609.57
Dhas	10115		1820.7	910.35
Gayo	7924		1426.32	713.16
Anole	5390		970.2	485.1
Harajarte	6580		1184.4	592.2
Welensu	6237		1122.66	561.33
Garbi	6363		1145.34	572.67
Mata Arba	7140		1285.2	642.6
Raro	6647		1196.46	598.23
Erder	6332		1139.76	569.88
Gorile	10784		1941.12	970.56
Total	86,452		15,561.36	7,780.68

NB. The animal feed constitutes the standard Feed of 3kg/ TLU/ Day.
(2Kg Straw/TLU/day and 1Kg Concentrated feed/TLU/day for 90 days.)

B) Animal Health Intervention

Though the threat of animal disease outbreak is not anticipated in the upcoming one year, there is a fear that loss of livestock body condition due to the moderate drought expected will reduce cattle resistance or immunity to existing diseases like CBPP, FMD, Internal and External parasites. This scenario will affect 123,500 livestock in the district. To avert the situation simple health interventions at the start of prolonged drought can significantly increase animals' chances of survival and has the significance of preventing the spread of disease, and therefore reducing further livestock deaths.

The main purpose of the livestock health intervention is Reduce livestock mortality and morbidity due to disease outbreak based early warning and timely response. For this reason, capacity building on disease control, livestock and livestock product marketing, establishment of Community Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWS), ensuring better control of animal disease through the establishment of disease surveillance and reporting system are proposed to be key activities. A total of 400, 000 birr is required to support the animal health interventions.

C) Emergency Water Rationing

Basic coverage in terms of water is low in rural PAs of Dhas district. The lack of drinking water and acceptable hygiene conditions increases the risk of death and water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea. As a result of shortage and absence of Gana and Hagaya rain, it is expected that water points might dry up leading to water shortage both for people and livestock. The results of the risk analysis shows that 18,139 people, and 86,872 livestock need emergency water rationing for a period of three months.

The total 73,316.55 m³ of water required to be distributed over a period of three months. Long-term projects are also planned to address the problem sustainable.

Table 14: Human and Livestock water needs

PA	Beneficiary	Affected Cattle population (TLU)	Human Water Need (M3)	Livestock Water Need (M3)	Total (M3)
Borbor	953	6167	428.85	4,625.25	5,054.1
Tesso Qallo	915	6773	411.75	5,079.75	5,491.5
Dhas	3100	10115	1,395	7,586.25	8,981.25
Gayo	788	7924	354.6	5,943	6,297.6
Anole	1506	5390	677.7	4,042.5	4,720.2
Harajarte	1330	6580	598.5	4,935	5,533.5
Welensu	1146	6237	515.7	4,677.75	5,193.45
Garbi	1792	6363	806.4	4,772.25	5,578.65
Mata Arba	1215	7140	546.75	5,355	5,901.75
Raro	1565	6647	704.25	4,985.25	5,689.5
Erder	1681	6332	756.45	4749	5,505.45
Gorile	2148	10784	966.6	8,088	9,054.6
Total	18,139	86,452	8,162.55	64,839	73,001.55

Water rationing will be based on the standard rate of 5lts/person/day for human consumption, and 25 lts/ TLU/ 3 day.

Water distribution will be undertaken using trucks rented for this purpose. Available Water points that potentially support the emergency water distributions will be rehabilitated so as to facilitate smooth and uninterrupted distribution during time of crisis. WDMC will nominate an ad hoc committee that manages the overall water distribution and efficiency of rented cars.

3.2 Conflicts

The last one year witnessed a deteriorating relationship resulted in a conflict among Borana, Gabra and Gari ethnic groups. The Contingency planning group believes that this pattern may continue in 2009. Unless preemptive measures are taken by concerned actors in the district, if another violent conflict occurs among these neighboring major clans, it is estimated that 7,399 people will be affected.

Detailed understanding about the cause of the conflict between the groups is needed. In the absence of genuine understanding of the causes permanent and sustainable solutions can not be sought. One of the critical problems in conflict management in Ethiopia is lack of institutional mechanism to prevent conflicts in pastoral areas. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) do not consider conflict management as one of its mandate, nor did the disaster management policy or EWS consider this hazard. Currently, conflict management is left to only the police and Militia Department of the district. Hence, appropriate institutional set up is necessary to research, understand, and respond to the causes of conflicts. For this reason, the WDMC considers localized conflicts like this one, within the domain of disaster management and proposes the following intervention. To start with a detailed conflict analysis will be facilitated by WDMC to identify and understand the root causes of the conflict. Peace dialogue between the three belligerent parties will be supported through peace conferences, traditional conflict resolution and management practices. In the worst case the following emergency interventions are proposed.

Objective: Support victims of violent conflict in Dhas district, and decrease its spread thereby improving access to resources and livelihoods.

<i>People in need of assistance</i>	<i>7,399</i>
<i>Emergency Food aid</i>	<i>376.27MT</i>
<i>Water Ration</i>	<i>3,329.55M3</i>
<i>Durations of the Assistance</i>	<i>Three Months</i>
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Dhas District DMC</i>

Table 15: Summary of food and supplementary food needs

PA	Beneficiaries	Cereals needed (MT)	Pulse needed (MT)	Oil needed (MT)	Water (M3)
Erder	1681	75.65	7.56	2.27	756.45
Garbi	1792	80.64	8.06	2.42	806.40
Wallensu	1146	51.57	5.18	1.55	515.70
Raro	1565	70.43	7.04	2.11	704.25
Mata-Arba	1215	54.68	5.47	1.64	546.75
Total	7399	332.97	33.31	9.99	3,329.55

The standard DPPC Food aid basket of 15 Kg Cereal, 1.5 Pulse, and 0.45 kg Oil / person/month is used to calculate the ration. Water distribution will also be based on the standard of 5 lit/ person/ day.

3.3 Human Disease Epidemics

The main priority for the health intervention within the framework of this contingency plan is to provide a minimum package of activities in health related emergency situations, in order to reduce mortality and morbidity rates among vulnerable populations affected by drought, conflict, and disease epidemics. Other interventions include the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality, the control of malaria, access to primary health care, as well as improving the capacity of the health extension workers in the community in monitoring health related epidemics.

Objective: Save the life of people from epidemic diseases based on early warning and appropriate and timely response

Malaria and influenza is endemic to Dhas district, and moderate malaria out breaks is likely to occur in the last months of Ganna and beginning of Adolesa. If this scenario unfolds it will have a wider impact on the people as it will coincide with the scenario of moderate drought that is expected in the same time. The expected food insecurity, and concomitant malnutrition's during the season of Bona are feared to compound the impact. A total of 2,016 people are expected to be affected by malaria epidemic in 12 PAs of Dhas district. Anti malaria drugs worth of 200,000 birr will be purchased and distributed to health centers in all affected PAs. Free distribution of drugs will be availed to those members of the community who can not afford to buy. PA level DMC will identify vulnerable communities that are entitled to this benefit. Moreover, in case the malaria epidemic is combined with food insecurity, the same beneficiaries will be targeted with food aid so as to enhance their resistance to the disease.

<i>People in need of assistance</i>	<i>2,016</i>
<i>Anti Malaria drugs Purchase</i>	<i>200,000 birr</i>
<i>Durations of the Assistance</i>	<i>Three Months</i>
<i>Implementing Agency</i>	<i>Dhas District DMC</i>

Vector control intervention will be carried out in accordance with needs by eliminating stagnant water and spraying anti malaria drugs.

4. Early Warning System (EWS) & Monitoring Plan

Disaster reduction is aimed at motivating societies at risk to become engaged in the conscious management of risk and reduction of vulnerability. Determining the need to warn, even issuing an accurate and timely warning, is not the end goal of an early warning system. The ultimate goal is to save lives and property. The objective of the warning process is to provide information to individuals at risk so they can make informed decisions and take action in order to avoid, or at a minimum reduce their risk. The process of effective early warning of natural disasters includes identifying the hazard, assessing its risk and especially identifying those populations vulnerable to the hazard, and communicating warnings so that communities are informed and sufficiently aware of the potential impacts that they effectively prepare for and responsibly react when anticipated event arrives. Therefore early warning needs to become part of a management information system for decision-making in the context of woreda disaster management strategies and particularly this contingency plan.

The past decade has seen many technical improvements in the area of disaster management arising from better understanding of causes of disasters. In contrast, progress in the use of Early Warnings to design effective response has been very limited at all levels. Despite the establishment of Woreda Disaster Management committee in Dhas district, issues like design of appropriate EWS, community engagement, understanding and designing appropriate response mechanisms, issue of responsibility, and access to the warnings by the vulnerable group remained unaddressed.

Table 16: SLOT Analysis of Woreda level Early Warning Systems

Strength	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of early warning system by itself up to PA level • Utilization of local traditional EW indicators • Awareness at PA level • Pastoralist oriented EW policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination at different level • Information gap among different level • Resource limitation • Less attention is given during normal stage • Lack of skilled man power
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of traditional EWS and access to get information from the community • Woreda and PA level EW committee • Presence of NGOs • Better attention from both GO's and NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflict -Drought -Disease out break • Lack of resource • Lack of immediate response • Staff turnover
Action Points	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating strong linkage between stakeholders • Avoiding information gap • Adopt contingency plan and emergency response at woreda level • Establish conflict based EWS 	

Dhas district Disaster Management Committee believes the need to shift the disaster management, and Early Warning Systems in the district. The primary shift should be a shift from a focus on monitoring the hazard to an emphasis on the socio-economic aspect of vulnerability. This has required the design of locally appropriate, and hazard specific indicators of warning and a system of monitoring, analyzing and sharing the results. It is also believed that the early warning should trigger an appropriate response following Drought Cycle Management and shall be decentralized to PA level, linked to building Community Asset so as to enhance community resilience to disasters. PA level Early Warning committee should incorporate the traditional forecasters, and indicators of warning shall be based on segregated socio-economic indicators, ecological and coping mechanism indicators across the different stages of the drought cycle: Normal, Alert, Emergency, and Recovery.

The Early Warning Systems proposed here will address constraints on several levels. It will assist the district to improve early warning systems. These include supporting and building the capacity of the district to design an appropriate EWS that reflects the ecological, socio- economic, and cultural conditions of the district. It also enables communities to identify indicators, problem areas and vulnerable groups by improving livelihoods analysis, and nutrition and well being monitoring. Early Warning monitoring and information sharing will be more closely coordinated between the different actors, mainly between PA level EWC and district level EWC.

Table 17: Early Warning Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Indicator	Data collection	Frequency of data collection	Data analysis	Information compilation and sharing	Responsible body
Drought					
Rainfall (time, duration, intensity and coverage)	Rain Gauge	Monthly	WEWC	WEWC	Woreda Admin
Pasture and water availability	PDO	Monthly	PDO	WEWC	Woreda Admin
Water availability (quality and accessibility)	WRDO	Monthly	WRDO	WEWC	Woreda Admin
Market condition	PDO	Fortnightly	PDO	PDO	Woreda Admin
Indigenous drought indicators	PA EWC	Monthly	FSDPPO	WEWC	Woreda Admin
Conflict					
Social relationships (resource sharing, market, exchanges of traditional equipments)	PA EWC	Monthly	WEWC	WA	WA

Freedom of movement	FSDPPO	Monthly	WEWC	WA	WA
Livestock diseases epidemic					
Outbreak reports	PDO	Monthly	PDO, Vet	PDO	PDO
Morbidity rate (clinical)	PDO	Monthly	PDO, Vet	PDO	PDO
Mortality rate	PDO	Monthly	PDO, Vet	PDO	PDO
Human epidemic					
Reports of epidemic	WHO	Fortnightly/monthly	WHO	WHO	WA
Malnutrition rate	WHO	Fortnightly/monthly	WHO	WHO	WA
Mortalities	WHO	Fortnightly/monthly	WHO	WHO	WA
Clinical cases for top three diseases	WHO	Fortnightly/monthly	WHO	WHO	WA

Table 18: District Early Warning Committee

Agency	Responsibility
Woreda Administration	Chairman
Woreda Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office	Secretary
Health office	Member
Education Office	Member
Pastoral Development office	Member
Water Resources Development office	Member
Women Affairs	Member
Finance and Economic Development Office	Member
Social Affairs Office	Member
Relevant NGO's (AFD, CARE)	Member

WEWC Responsibilities

- Conduct pre and post Ganna assessments
- Conduct pre and post Hagaya assessments
- Approve monthly and quarterly EW information that will be sent to Zone
- Collect basic food security information
- Conduct emergency food security assessment
- Analyze EW information collected at PA level and submit to WDMC
- Prepare and update woreda contingency plan
- Design an appropriate EWS that reflects the ecological, social and economic realities of the woreda
- Create links with PA level EWC
- Build the capacity of PA level EWC members

Table 19: PA Level EWC

No	Agency	Responsibility
1	PA chairperson (1)	Chairperson
2	Hayu (traditional leaders) (1)	Vice Chairman
3	CAHWs (2)	Member
5	Health Extension Workers(2)	Member
6	DA (1)	Secretariat
7	Vt. Post (1)	Member
8	Traditional forecasters	Member

The duties and responsibility of the PA level EWC

- Schedule regular monthly meeting and receive/ report to information to Woreda EW/DMC
 - Hold monthly meeting and conduct situational monitoring
 - Collect exchange or disseminate EW information
 - Pass decision on EW/DMC related issues
 - Make proper linkages with Woreda and mobilize local and external resources
 - Identify and coordinate emergency response at PA level
 - Document report activities
 - Monitor and observe indicators and collect EW information respective to health, conflict, drought, etc
 - Facilitate prevention, preparedness response and rehabilitation actions
 - Identifies possible causes, locations and mitigation action to induce timely response.
-

5. Coordination and Management Plan

Disaster management is not the responsibility of one institution nor is possible to achieve desired result. Managing disaster needs the concrete and concerted efforts of all stakeholders. The design and implementation of district level contingency planning process is believed to have a double fold advantage in creating a system of proactive disaster management practice, as well as in bringing forward coordination and habits of working together among all actors operating within Dhas district.

Table 20: SLOT analysis of the Disaster Management Committee

STRENGTH	LIMITATION	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of task force • Timely reporting to concerned organs • Periodical meeting of task force • Cooperativeness of committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between different levels of task forces • Poor coordination at PA level • Limited logistics • Poor monitoring • Low attention • Communication gap • Absence of contingency plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NGOs • Presence of FSDPPC and guidelines • Traditional institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of commitments and responsibility • Conflict • Lack of agreement among task forces

Members for DMC and EWC

Table 21: Members of the DMC and EWC both at District and PA level are listed below.

Organization	Responsibility
Woreda Administration	Chairman
Woreda Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Office	Secretary
Health office	Member
Education Office	Member
Pastoral Development office	Member
Water Resources Development office	Member
Women Affairs	Member
Finance and Economic Development Office	Member
Social Affairs Office	Member
Relevant NGO's (AFD, CARE)	Member

Duties and Responsibilities of District Disaster Management Committee

- Decision based on the information collected by the WEWC
- Distribution of Emergency aid
- Beneficiary targeting
- Explore and approve fund
- Initiates early assessment
- Takes up roles related to food security
- Prepare shelf projects and contingency plans and follow their implementation
- Evaluate appeals from PAs
- Review information forwarded by WEWC

Limitations to the existing Coordination unit

- Mostly active during disaster
- Lack of awareness by committee members and workload
- No Action plans

Strategies to Address Limitations

- Organize awareness session for DMC members
- Develop proactive disaster contingency plans to ensure regular meetings
- Use coordination unit as an entry point (Rural and Agricultural coordination office)
- Work with woreda administration so as to ensure accountability of members

Table 22: PA level Drought Management Committee

1	PA administrators	Chairman
2	Development agent	Secretary
3	Religious leaders	Member
4	Elders	Member
5	Clan leaders	Member
6	Women repetitive	Member
7	Youth representative	Member
PA Early Warning Committee		
1	PA chairperson (1)	Chairperson
2	Health post (1)	Secretariat
3	School Director (1)	V/Secretariat
4	Clan leader (1)	Member
5	Religious leaders (2)	Member
6	Elders (2)	Member
7	Vt. Post (1)	member
8	Traditional forecasters	member
9	CAHW (1)	Member

* Additionally suggested members on the existing one

6. Operational Plan

Operational support plan was developed for administration, financial, human resources, information and communications facilities. Lessons from previous responses indicate that insufficient human resources support leads to the late and inadequate deployment and recruitment of personnel. Inadequate financial support leads to late payment of invoices, which can often slow operations or bring them to a halt. To do this an internal arrangement and procedures, requirements and regulations will be established.

Table 12: Operational plan

Actions	Operational imperative	Action package	Action by	Frequency
Baseline vulnerability and poverty assessment	Vulnerability reduction planning Emergency preparedness planning Mitigation planning Community based preparedness activities	What are the basic livelihoods of the groups What are known or likely natural, environmental, social, economic and political hazards? What is the likelihood of these occurring, and what indicators would predict? Who are the most vulnerable groups? What capacities, services and resources (physical, human, social) exist to mitigate vulnerability? What are coping and risk minimization strategies? Baseline information against which to analyze trends?	DMC	Every five years or when context change
Early warning	Activate and focus need assessment Contingency and scenario planning Geographic targeting Community mobilization/awareness	Is there problem shaping up? Where and how quickly is it developing? What are the geographic dimensions of the problems? In what areas should an in-depth assessment be concentrated?	WEWC/PAEWC	Monthly and continuous
Emergency needs assessment	Rapid situation assessment Detailed emergency response plans Detailed targeting Resource mobilization	What is the nature and dimension of the problem? How long is it going to last? Who are the most vulnerable groups? What is the best response? To what extent is local coping and provision of service overwhelmed? What are major logistical and resource considerations?	DMC/PADMC information dissemination organize drought response planning workshop with key actors	Alert stage
Process monitoring	Adjust inputs or logistics Adjust targeting Adjust pipeline	Are inputs accounted for (logistical accounting) Are outputs achieved (end use monitoring)? Pipeline analysis: is the flow adequate for meeting upcoming requirements?	DMC/PADCM	While emergency response is ongoing

Impact monitoring	Increase or decrease levels of delivery Change targeting criteria Change activities	Is the intervention achieving the intended results? What adjustments are necessary (response, quality, targeting)?	EWC	Regular intervals While emergency response is ongoing
Context monitoring	Transition to rehabilitation/development program Re-assess situation Institutional capacity building	What are the possibilities for exit, recovery, or transition for long term responses? What are institutional capacities and vulnerabilities? What are the risks of transition? Does situation requires reassessment?	EWC	Continuous
Evaluation and documentation	Improvements in overall plan Information system Response capacity Benefit and harms	How can overall information system, preparedness, and response be improved? Are humanitarian principles being upheld? What lessons can be learned from experiences and mistakes?	DMC	Post emergency response

Rapid Assessment

The hazard response plan in a contingency plan acts as a bridge between the potential hazard and the plan that follows. A rapid assessment is required to bridge any information gaps in targeting, human, financial and logistical resources.

Table 23: Operational plan for rapid assessment and targeting

Actions	Operational imperative	Action package	Action by	Frequency
Conduct rapid Assessment	Taskforce establishment Update TOR The rapid assessment process will be conducted when EWS indicators start to show ALERT stage.	Checklists development Geo-/Area identification(scoping the assessment area) Key informant identification Physical/ participants observation Clinical case investigation Secondary data collection (review) and desktop study Market assessment Design the Sampling (considering all the social group; i.e. age, gender and wealth group)	Taskforce	Alert stage
Targeting	Discussion with key informant (clan leaders, elders)	Administrative based targeting (people affected per PA) Social based targeting (identification of vulnerable groups) Integrated targeting (both the administrative and the social)	Taskforce and PA DMC	Alert
Logistics	Update drought preparedness plan to meet needs	Vehicles All actors share fuel expense Per diem is covered by own organization	Logistics coordination committee Woreda Administration, NGOs	Alert

Appeal and Organization	Determine the amount, frequency and priority of feeding Follow up properly and timely provision of feed and drug	Identify livestock feed and drug supply Food aid, & water utilities supply committee Sanitation and medication (for human) committee	DMC	Alert
		Caracas burning Coordinate village sanitation and activities through community awareness creation Follow up medicine distribution and health service	Food aid, water & clothes, Sanitation and medication houses utilities supply committee	
Capacity assessment	Human and logistical Capacity Assessment	Capacity assessment conducted, including consideration of human capacity issues	DMC	Alert
Fund raising	Prepare budget for EPRF Request, contingency fund and reimbursements	Based on estimates prepared by the emergency taskforce Withdraw contingency fund and write funding proposals for most likely scenario	DMC	Alert
Response plan	Ensure personnel and logistics issues fully reflected in 90 Day plan and Transition Plan	An HR plan for second wave staffing is in place and reflected in the 90 Day Plan and Transition Plans. 90 Day Transition Operational Plan in place	DMC	Alert
Rapid Response Team and Communications on site	Personnel and systems in place to support response and communications	NGOs HR deploy team Personnel contracts and agreements Personnel tracking and monitoring mechanisms Medical support Transport, accommodation and staff logistics Staff support arrangements	DMC	Alert

Table 24: Checklist and methodologies for rapid assessment

Actions	Operational imperative	Action package	Action by
Rapid drought assessment	RRA Interview Observation Secondary data Group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit water points - Assess pasture - Animal physical condition - Human feeding habit - Migration pattern - Livestock mortality - Market price - Number of livestock and type - Number of students at school - Rainfall data 	Taskforce (FSDPPO, PDO, Water Office HealthOffice, Education Office, Women Affairs Office, NGO's)
Conflict monitoring	RRA Interview Observation Secondary data Group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortality and injury (both human and livestock) - Raiding (livestock) - Migration - Status of development activities - Market operation - Road service - Pasture and water utilization - Case investigation Police 	Taskforce (Administration, Police, FSDPPO, PDO, Water Office HealthOffice, Education Office, Women Affairs Office, NGO's)
LS disease surveillance	Sample observed Secondary data from CAHW Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortality and morbidity - Physical condition - Symptom - Clinical cases - CAHWs Data - Disease surveillance 	Taskforce (FSDPPO, PDO, VET, NGO's)
Human epidemic surveillance	Sample observed Data from Human health extension workers Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mortality - Symptom - Clinical case - HHEWs Data - Disease surveillance 	Taskforce (WHO, and FS DPPO)

Resource Mobilization

The plan for resource mobilization considers both the types of resources to be mobilized (i.e. human and financial) and the areas of resource mobilization (i.e. local or at regional and external which include donors and federal level). The DMC will lead the mobilization process with the coordination of other partners as presented below.

Table 25: Human and material resource plan

Actions	Operational imperative	Action package	Action by	
			Human resource	Financial
Drought	Human and financial resource contribution	Ensure personnel, financial and logistics issues fully reflected in 90 Day plan and Transition Plan	OPaDC FSDPPC & FSDPPO PDO WDCM/EMC PA DMC/EWC CARE AFD	OPaDC FSDPPC & FSDPPO PDO WDCM/EMC PA DMC/EWC CARE AFD
Conflict	Human and financial resource contribution	Ensure personnel, financial and logistics issues fully reflected in 90 Day plan and Transition Plan	Zone administration Woreda administration Woreda Security desk Traditional leaders and elders CARE AFD	Federal Affairs Regional security bureau Woreda administration Woreda Security desk CARE AFD
LS Disease Outbreak	Human and financial resource contribution	Ensure personnel, financial and logistics issues fully reflected in 90 Day plan and Transition Plan	Agriculture and Rural Development minister (ARDM) OPaDC Woreda Animal Health Desk Traditional Healer CAHWs and Vet. post CARE	Agriculture and Rural Development minister (ARDM) OPaDC Woreda administrator and Health Desk Vet. post CARE
Human Disease	Human and financial resource contribution	Ensure personnel, financial and logistics issues fully reflected in 90 Day plan and Transition Plan	Federal Health Minister Regional & Zonal Health Bureau/Office WHO Health Post HHEWs CARE AFD	Federal Health Minister Regional & Zonal Health Bureau/Office WHO Health Post at PA level CARE AFD

7. Contingency Plan Review

The contingency plan will be reviewed twice a year (at the end of *Bona* and at the end of *Ganna*). The first review will utilize monthly early warning report conduct filed visit and organize Stakeholders and beneficiaries meeting. The second meeting will review the report of the first meeting, Quarter early warning report and external bodies

The review directly whether the response achieved the intended goal, if resources are used efficiently and effectively and if the plan is implemented at the right time. Or through indirectly observing the vulnerable group and Interview the beneficiary community

Reporting

During emergency response reports will be shared on weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Bi-annual and annual basis. The report will have the following structures.

- Planned activities
- Achievements
- Challenges
- Lesson learned
- Future Plan

Financial Management and Review

Account will be opened in the name of the Dhas Woreda Disaster Management Committee. Dhas Woreda Administration will write letter of support to formally assign the signatory offices (Administrator-Chair, FS DPPO– Secretary, and Pastoral Office-member). The Woreda also assigns accountant who assist bookkeeping/financial recording and budget review.

8. Emergency Preparedness Plan

Preparedness planning identifies actions that can be taken before a crisis to facilitate an effective response once the crisis happens. Preparedness planning is expected to identify actions that can be taken before a crisis to facilitate an effective response once the crisis is under way. These actions are laid out in a preparedness plan. This is expected to be effective because, once the plan is implemented; it yields direct and actionable results. A two-tier planning processes were utilized actions are elaborated on annually, and then, once a specific emerging crisis is identified, a more detailed scenario-based contingency planning phase begins.

Procurement (WDMC will establish a purchasing committee constituting; all Procurements will be conducted in line with the financial regulations in the woreda.

Logistics

- Lorry (including water lorry)
- Vehicle/Motorcycle
- Store
- Road
- Camping Equipments
- Stationary and Consumables
- Veterinary drugs
- Human drugs
- Tents
- Hand tools
- Health center

Table 26: Key items required for emergency response

Items required	Market source	Impact on local market
Livestock disease outbreak		
Antibiotics	Addis Ababa /Awassa	- Price, CAHW s
Anthelmintics	Addis Ababa /Awassa	- Price, CAHW s
Antiprotozoals	Addis Ababa / Awassa	
Acaricide	Addis Ababa	
Vaccines	D/Zeit	
Drought		
Food		
- Maize	Shashamane	Price stabilized
- Pulse	Nazret	
- Oil	Modjo	
-CSB	Modjo	
Hand Tools	Awasa	Positive
Livestock Feed		
-Hay feed	Fiche	No impact
-Concentrate/Molasses	Modjo/Metehara	
-Improved forage feed	Awash Melkasa	
Human epidemics		
Antibiotics	Addis Ababa	
Mosquito net	Addis Ababa	
Ant malaria	Addis Ababa/Awassa	
Plumpy Nut	Addis Ababa	

Table 27: Response Plan Updating Matrix

Lead Responsibility and Activities, by Department	Support Function(s) by Area	Timeframe	
		Update Submission to DMC	Update Compiled
Human Resources			
Revise staff lists by location, including relevant skills (emergency-related experience, language, driver's license type, etc.)	Woreda Administration	Quarterly (December, March, July, September)	January, April, July, October
Administration			
Revise vendor lists by location and services provided	DMC	By the end of Calendar Year (December)	January
Revise required vendor lists by location and service(s) provided	DMC	Every 6 months (December & June)	January & July
Update telephone numbers for key partner agencies at Federal, Regional and Zone levels (DPPC, FSCB, NGOs)	DMC	Quarterly (December, March, July, September)	January, April, July, October
Review procurement procedures to ensure that a swift response is possible	DMC	As needs arise	ASAP
Revise list of fuel stations by location and services provided	DMC	Semi-annually	January & July
Update list of vehicles by location, type, capacity and condition	FSDPPO	Semi-annually	January & July
Monitor security incidents in the woreda and update on appropriate responses/reactions	Woreda Administration	Ongoing	Update ASAP
Maintain regular contact with Customs Officials and MFA to ensure up-to-date knowledge of procedures and contact points	FSDPPO	Monthly	Alert DMC as changes occur
Commodity			
Update operational area warehouse list with contact information, prices, and capacities	FSDPPO	Quarterly (December, March, July, September)	January, April, July, October
Update inventories of emergency stocks such as food commodities, tents and spare parts	FSDPPO	Quarterly (December, March, July, September)	January, April, July, October
Monitor road conditions	Woreda Administration	Ongoing, particularly in rainy season	ASAP
Update emergency supplies/stockpiles of partners	FSDPPO	Semi-annually	January/ July
Finance			
Open bank account	DMC	One time	ASAP
Monitor the available budget	DMC	Monthly	
Solicit additional funds	DMC	Ongoing,	

Lead responsibility and Activities	Support Function(s)	Timeframe	
		Update Emergency	to Update compiled
Emergency			
Update the partners on national emergency situations alerts made by DPPC and other agencies	FSDPPO	As needs arise	ASAP
Carry out annual contingency and scenario- building exercises at different levels as an input to EPP/ERP	DMC	December	January
Lead the evaluation of emergency response programs to extract lessons learned, highlights, and/or constraints	DMC	As needs arise	ASAP
Update the list of potential agencies with which to partner in times of disaster	DMC	Semi-annually	January/ July
Keep abreast of changes in government policies and procedures in regards to emergency response and preparation	DMC	Semi- annually	January / July
Program			
Monitor and update “food and livelihoods security” conditions in CARE’s operational areas	WEWC	Ongoing	Monthly
Revise the proposal preparation checklist to ensure timely and quality operational and reporting documents in times of emergency	DMC	End of CY	January

Annex 1: Budget breakdown for Dhas district Contingency Plan

Drought Cycle	Objectives for Hazard	Activities	Unit	Physical	budget
Reduce the vulnerability of the community to drought through early warning, preparedness and appropriate and timely response					
Normal	Building livelihood resiliency	Rangeland resource management (enclosure)	Hectare	600	60,000
		Water resource development	#	4	180,000
		Enhance market accessibility livestock and alternative marketing	#	2	20,000
		Enhance the capacity of community level institutions (coop, WIGG, S&C. EEWC)	Group	4	40,000
		Improvement of water points	#	10	150,000
		Income diversification & banking	Session	8	40,000
		Establishing/strengthening cooperatives & savings & credit group	Group	5	100,000
		Multipurpose tree seed	Ku	3	3,000
		Provide beekeeping materials	Complete	25	125,000
		Road construction	KM	80	360,000
		Provide Hand Tools for pond Maintenance & bush clearing	# of HH	3627	90,675
		Range Land Management (bush clearing)	Hectare	700	350,000
		Arrange settlement for Resource Management	Event	2	100,000
		Prescribed fire management	Hectare	100	25,000
		Promote Hay making	Pile	400	4000
	Refresh Training to Pump attendances	Training	1	5,000	
	Cash for work activities (Road maintenance)	Person	80	200,000	
	Capacitate health extension agents	Training	2	20,000	
	Provide equipment for health services	Event	1	70,000	
	Refresher training for CAHWS	Training	1	15,000	
	Provide equipment for CAHWS	Event	1	20,000	
	Revolving fund for Animal drug at woreda	Event-Birr	1	120,000	
	Strengthen awareness creation in managing risk related to animal health	Session	4	12,000	
	Establish early response in case of livestock disease out break	Event	2	15,000	
	Capacitate peace keeping committee	Training	4	20,000	
	Peace Dialogue	Session	2	20,000	
	Peace Conference	Session	3	120,000	
	Awareness raising to communities on prevention of human epidemic	Session	24	28,000	
	Immunization	Event	12	160,000	
			Normal Stage Sub total		
Alert1,	-Protect Communities asset	Promotion of early off take of fit animals based on EW signals	Session	4	30,000
		Provide loans to support commercial de-stocking	Group	5	500,000

Emergency	-To prevent the effects of violent conflict	Capacity building on efficient utilization of basic resources	Person	100	100,000	
		Livestock treatment/vaccination	TLU	172,900	309,491	
		Supplemental feeding (Salt)	Kun	2,345.54	140,732	
		Promote culling unproductive & weak LS	Head	1500	750,000	
		Enclosure (Kallo) reserve management	Hectare	400	40,000	
		Training of hygiene & sanitation for communities	Training	1	15,000	
		Purchase of medicines for human	Event	1	200,000	
		Purchase of medicines & vaccine for livestock	Event	1	400,000	
		Road maintenance	KM	100	250,000	
		Monitor livestock breeding	TLU	400	716	
		Water point development (like cisterns)	No	15	145,000	
		Training on skin, dry meat and hide processing management	Person	100	100,000	
	-To prevent the possible occurrence of epidemic diseases	Preparing and update contingency plans based on signals	PA	12	12,000	
		Construct/rehabilitate de-stocking centers	#	2	25,000	
		Conduct conflict analysis	Assessment	2	100,000	
		Support Peace dialogue	Session	3	30,000	
		Conduct continuous follow up	#	12	27,300	
		Monitor the level of malnutrition	#of survey	2	24,000	
		Training on human disease indicators at PA level (Establish the linkage)	Person	200	70,000	
		Logistic arrangement, drug, vaccine etc	Event	2	20,000	
		-To reduce risk of livestock disease epidemic	Awareness on the measures to be taken	Event	2	15,000
			Alert Stage Sub total			3,294,239
	-Reduce the effects of drought shocks	Food aid (Only for drought)	MT	1,844.85	10,666,690	
		Emergency animal feed supply	MT	23,342.04	30,085,244	
		Water rationing	M3	73,001.55	9,490,202	
		Promote hygiene and sanitation	Session	2	1200	
		Emergency livestock off take	TLU	600	60,000	
		Timely and early deployment of government security force and Milisha	Event	2	0	
		Injury assistance (Red cross & humanitarian organization)	Event	2	20,000	
		Community traditional peace dialogue /traditional conflict resolution	Session	2	30,000	
		Awareness raising on epidemic prevention	Person	400	80,000	
		Campaign on treatment and vaccination of emergency supplementing food supply monitoring (Follow –up)	Event	1	80,000	
		Post emergency intervention assessment	Assessment	1	20,000	
Close monitoring of farm and grazing land		Event	4	12,000		
Support & strengthen EWS at PA & Woreda level		Event	4	5,000		
Conduct campaign for vaccination		TLU	172,900	345,000		
Conduct campaign monitoring		TLU	172,900	10,000		

		Post intervention monitoring	Event	1	12,000
		Emergency Stage Sub total			50,917,336
Recovery	-Support rapid recovery of the people	Rehabilitation of rangeland and rangeland reservation	Hectare	300	30,000
		Food aid (for conflict)	MT	376.27	2,177,770
		Restocking	HH	500	1,000,000
	-To create access to grazing land and support rapid recovery from the effects of violent conflict	Mass vaccination livestock	TLU	172,900	605,150
		Mass treatment for human	#	18,139	362,720
		Enhance resource sharing among the communities	Session	4	12,000
		Resettlement(Minimum Support)	HH	7,399	2,500,000
		Awareness creation on epidemic prevention	Person	250	83,750
		Disease surveillance	#	12	12,000
	-To strengthen and refine disease EW indicators	Provision of hand tools	HH	400	200,000
		Post emergency intervention assessment	Event	1	10,000
			Recovery Stage Sub total		
		Grand total			63,677,640

Annex 2: Operational Plan formats

List of Fuel Stations

S/N	COMPANY	TOWN	# of Stations	Distance from the Awash 7 Kilo

List of Agencies with Credible Information System

S/N	Name	Information area	Addis Contact phone number	Remarks
1				
2				

List of Personnel in partner organizations involved in emergency response

S/N	Name	Position	Address	Emergency Management Skill/ experience *
1				
2				

Lists of Warehouses in CARE Operational Areas

Field Office	Warehouse			Type	All year access (yes, no)	Distance from Awash 7 Kilo
	Location	Capacity	Ownership			
Total						

NB: 1. Ownership: Name of NGO, Government; Community: Private (with rental possibility)

List of Vehicles Available for Emergency Operation

S/N	Type	Model/Plate number	Total number	Remarks/Conditions of Vehicles

List of Private Transporters

S/N	VENDOR NAME	CONTACT PERSON	TYPE OF TRANSPORT	TELEPHONE NO.	
				Ground line	Mobile
1					
2					

List of Venders for Supplies and Materials

Type of service: _____

S/N	VENDOR NAME	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE NO.	
			Ground line	Mobile
1				
2				

List of NGOs with Emergency Programs

S/N	Name	Country of origin	Addis Contact Information
1			
2			

Table 00:- Human and Livestock Population in Dhas District

Name of PA's	Human Population			Livestock Population				
	Male	Female	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Equine	Camel	Total
Borbor	855	1262	2117	10,000	6300	510	810	17,620
Tesso Qallo	783	1251	2034	11,500	6100	830	920	19,350
Dhas	3068	3820	6888	18500	8400	900	1100	28900
Gayo	674	1076	1750	13400	7200	940	1100	22640
Anole	1289	2057	3346	8900	4790	870	840	15400
Harajarte	1185	1770	2955	11500	5510	890	900	18800
Welensu	1250	1296	2546	9800	6300	620	1100	17820
Garbi	1447	2536	3983	10100	6300	840	940	18180
Mata Arba	1130	1570	2700	14500	4200	950	750	20400
Raro	1694	1777	3471	11300	6100	750	840	18990
Erder	1438	2297	3735	11200	5100	890	900	18090
Gorile	1885	2888	4773	19300	8700	1010	1800	30810
Total	16,698	23,600	40,298	150,000	75,000	10,000	12,000	247,000

Expected Hazards, Consequence Level, and Total Human and Livestock Population Expected to be Affected

Moderate

Name of PA's	Drought		Conflict Human Population	Human Disease	Livestock Disease
	Human Population (25%)	Livestock Population (10%)			
Borbor	529	1762	-	21	1762
Tesso Qallo	509	1935	-	20	1935
Dhas	1722	2890	-	69	2890
Gayo	438	2264	-	18	2264
Anole	837	1540	-	67	1540
Harajarte	739	1880	-	35	1880
Welensu	637	1782	637	26	1782
Garbi	996	1818	996	40	1818
Mata Arba	675	2040	836	34	2040
Raro	868	1899	675	27	1899
Erder	934	1809	934	37	1809
Gorile	1193	3081	-	48	3081
Total	9,895	24,700	4,078	442	24,700

Expected Hazards, Consequence Level, and Total Human and Livestock Population Expected to be Affected

Major

Name of PA's	Drought		Conflict Human Population	Human Disease (5%)	Livestock Disease
	Human Population (45%)	Livestock Population (50%)			
Borbor	953	8810	-	106	8810
Tesso Qallo	915	9675	-	102	9675
Dhas	3100	14450	-	344	14450
Gayo	788	11320	-	88	11320
Anole	1506	7700	-	167	7700
Harajarte	1330	9400	-	148	9400
Welensu	1146	8910	1146	127	8910
Garbi	1792	9090	1792	199	9090
Mata Arba	1215	10200	1215	135	10200
Raro	1565	9495	1565	170	9495
Erder	1681	9646	1681	187	9646
Gorile	2148	15405	-	239	15405
Total	18,139	123,500	7,399	2,016	123,500

Expected Hazards, Consequence Level, and Total Human and Livestock Population Expected to be Affected

Catastrophic

Name of PA's	Drought		Conflict Human Population	Human Disease (40%)	Livestock Disease
	Human Population (65%)	Livestock Population (80%)			
Borbor	1376	14096	-	847	14096
Tesso Qallo	1322	15480	-	814	15480
Dhas	4477	23120	-	2755	23120
Gayo	1138	18112	-	700	18112
Anole	2175	12320	-	1338	12320
Harajarte	1921	15040	-	1182	15040
Welensu	1655	14256	1655	1018	14256
Garbi	2589	14544	2589	1593	14544
Mata Arba	1755	16320	1755	1080	16320
Raro	2256	15192	2175	1388	15192
Erder	2428	14472	2428	1494	14472
Gorile	3102	24648	-	1909	24648
Total	26,194	197,600	10,602	16,118	197,600

