

Problems of Realization of Humanitarian Aid in Borana Zone, Ethiopia

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Abstract

Disaster is a serious of the functioning community or a society. In response to disaster, Humanitarian Aid Agencies operates under challenging environment. Historically, Borana zone is among the area from the southern part of Ethiopia which is highly vulnerable to both natural and manmade disaster. The researcher aim to identify problem Humanitarian aid agencies faced during their operation. The researcher employed descriptive research design and purposive sampling technique. And data was collected from 139 respondents through questionnaire, FGD¹ and interview. The finding revealed that; there are serious communication barriers, fund shortage and allocation problems, lack of physical infrastructure and facilities, lack of control and follow up among Humanitarian Aid Agencies and government bodies, lack of collaboration among humanitarian agencies, lack of coordination among government and None Governmental Organizations officials. And drought, disease and economic crises are the top three disasters that are being major cause for humanitarian aid. In general, based the findings the researcher recommended that HAAs², Government bodies and Pastoral communities should set solution for the issue at hand.

Keywords: Disaster, Humanitarian Aid Agency, Disaster Relief logistics, Humanitarian Aid and Relief Supply.

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1. Introduction

The term disaster is defined by many institutions and scholars e.g. FEMA³ defined disaster as an event that causes 100 deaths or 100 human injuries or damage worth US\$ 1 million. Usually, the term “disaster” refers to a “disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its priorities and goals” (Van Wassenhove, 2006).

The happening of disaster can be in the form of natural and manmade. Whether it is natural or manmade disaster causes destruction, displacement, affects community, death etc., and results in economic loss as well. In 2007 alone, 106 natural disasters killed 17,000 people and affected 201 million more.

However, human vulnerability to disasters is linked to countries level of development and environmental quality Peduzzi et.al, 2009 cited in (Pamela et.al, 2011). Poor and socially disadvantaged group in developing countries are particularly impacted by disaster. As their possibly to adapt to the post disaster situation or recovery from possible damages limited, relief aid is particularly importance. Under relief operation logistics is critical topic in humanitarian aid process.

In response to disaster humanitarian logistics needed as critical element of an effective disaster relief process. Since disaster relief is about 80% of logistics it would follow then that the only way to achieve this is through slick/professional, efficient and effective logistics operations and more precisely, supply chain management. In 2004, earthquake and resulting Tsunami in south Asia claimed approximately 230,000 lives and displaced 1.7 million people. Over 40 countries and 700 NGOs’ provide humanitarian assistance (Van Wassenhove 2006p. 476) and USA⁴ companies alone mobilized more than US\$565 million (cash and in kind). World responded by donating more than \$13billion (Thomas, 2006)

In Horn of Africa where Ethiopia is member USAID⁵ estimated that 12.4 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya require immediate lifesaving humanitarian assistance with the root cause of drought and climate change, population growth, deforestation and land degradation, conflict and political instability, low agricultural productivity and soaring food price (Terefe, 2012). Specifically drought is noticeable occasions in Ethiopia mainly in pastoral community where pastoralist is the livelihood of the majority of people living in the dry lands of Southern Ethiopia mainly living in arid and semi-arid areas where agriculture and other livelihoods are not viable options. They rely highly on livestock for economic and social purposes in “environment with dynamic, non-equilibrium ecologies” (Frank, Justin Gennetti and Travis, 2014).

Therefore, disaster is a serious of the functioning community or a society causing widespread human,

¹ FGD: Focus Group Discussion

² HAA: Humanitarian Aid Agency

³ FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency

⁴ USA: United State of America

⁵ USAID: United States Agency for International Development

material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resource. In response to disaster, victim community needs national and international community interference, which is mainly practiced through HAA¹ aid logistics supply to affected area. But, they face a number of operational challenges while supplying relief aid to the victim community:-

By late 1984 some international relief assistance began to arrive Ethiopia in response to drought that has been occurred in northern Ethiopia, the Ethiopia government did not have the infrastructure/ or logistical capacity to effectively meet the needs of those more directly affected near their homes. Some walked for 50 or 60 miles in order to receive food, and on the way countless numbers died. In 1987, mainly because of armed conflict made it difficult to deliver relief assistance and from out of \$50.50 per metric ton for all donors some truckloads of food intended for civilians' centers were diverted by military officials in order to meet their own soldiers and armed supporters (J.keller, 1992).

Even though Ethiopia as a country and Oromia² (Borana Zone³) as the regional state encounter many disaster related events from year to year for a long period of time but, it gets less attention. For this reason, there are only few papers that have been done which are not directly related with this topic of study and areas under this case study. But, obviously there are operational challenges encountered HAA⁴ while supplying relief logistics as a worldwide. In addition, still there is no critical evidence identifies by study in Ethiopia. But, this challenge is originally beyond the community self-relief/aid ability except some papers mentioned above which have been studied before long period of time and which lacks relevance and also which might not be applied to this topic of study as well. Due to these facts, this study does assessed some problems of realization of humanitarian aid in Borana zone pastoral community. This area is known by numbers of international aid agency extensive operational related to disaster.

In the main aim of this study was assessing and identifying some problems of realization of humanitarian aid in Borana Zone. And specifically, the study aimed to address:

1. To assess operational difficulties encountered HAAs⁵ in disaster relief logistics supply.
2. To determine the threat of external environment on HAAs in disaster logistics operation.

The study was able to identify the result for problems that hinder success of humanitarian agencies to achieve goal of relief logistics supply, it directly related with operations of HAAs, DPPO⁶, Pastoral Community and Pastoral office. I believe that, study could able to fill the research gap in the area, and provides the basis for further research which is rear in this field of study, particularly in Ethiopia.

2. Literature Review

This part of the study incorporates basic theoretical/conceptual and empirical literature used for undertaking this study.

2.1 Introduction to disaster and humanitarian logistics

The definition of disaster is vast in its scope of application. Among the definition the one is a general definition of disasters that is given by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)⁷ (UN, 2004)⁸ i.e. a disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of society, posing a significant, widespread threat to human life, health, property or the environment, whether caused by accident, nature or human activity, and whether developing suddenly or as a result of complex, long-term processes. This is the general definition of disaster without separating natural disaster from the manmade disaster.

Another broad definition is a disaster being “a disruption that physically affects a system as a whole and threatens its priorities and goals” (Van Wassenhove, 2006, p.476). In addition, another definition for disaster is in terms of its impact on human and economic. That is disaster impact is a notion that can be measured through both human and economic losses (Vaillancourt, 2009). Disaster has also economic impact such as losses of farmers in drought or a number of people killed and affected Barnett, 1999 and Stromberg, 2007 cited in (Vaillancourt, 2009). The event becomes a disaster when the community's capacity to cope is overwhelmed and the status quo becomes untenable. The situation is then declared an emergency and assistance is requested (Blaikie., 1994).

Many authors divided disaster into two based on the cause of disaster i.e Natural and Man-made. The word “natural” implies that disasters are caused by nature. The term “natural disaster” is commonly used when describing the impact of natural hazard on the community. While, manmade disaster are disaster created by

¹ HAA: Humanitarian Aid Agency

² Oromia: The largest Regional State from the regional state in Ethiopia

³ Borana Zone: One of the Zonal Administration in Oromia regional state located at southern tip of the regional state.

⁴ HAA: Humanitarian Aid Agency

⁵ HAA: Humanitarian Aid Agency

⁶ DPPO: Disaster prevention and Preparedness

⁷ ISDR: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

⁸ UN: United Nation

human being like civil war, terrorist attacks, coups d'état, industrial accidents, spread of HIV AIDS, political and refugee crises. All of them are categorized under two events of disaster whether it natural or manmade i.e. slow onset occurrence and sudden onset occurrence.

Accordingly to some authors' divides natural disaster into two forms based on the consequence on natural environment i.e. slow-onset disasters such as droughts and famines, and rapid-onset disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions. Natural disasters are common in the developing world (Geetha Nagarajan, 1998).

Dealing disaster is not easy task, since disaster by its nature is something beyond the ability of community that needs internal and external party to engage themselves to help the community that face disaster. So that, disaster needs proper management to save current life and future life of people and economy. That is possible if and only if there disaster management which is often described as a process composed of several stages, even though there is disagreement among authors as to the structure and nomenclature of the stages (Cozzolino et al. 2012). These are; Mitigation, Preparation, Response and Reconstruction (Apte, 2009)

2.2 History of disaster and relief aid in Ethiopia and Borana Zone of Ethiopia

In African developing countries, 70% of the total population live in rural areas, but also, as a result of the poor accessibility of these areas, the effects of hunger and disease are particularly extreme there (Kessler, 2013). In Rwanda, small country mountainous and landlocked state, due to civil war of 1990s, two million refugees had to provide humanitarian logistics, but country have no railways there is only one airport and transporting logistics aid were possible only through using route of other neighborhood country which takes long period of time. This is among the remarkable experience of humanitarian logistics in Africa.

In Ethiopia, even though country is not among the top five countries of which are dependent on food aid (i.e. Eritrea, Somalia, Mauritania, Zimbabwe and Lesotho). But, Ethiopia is among the leading countries which receives the largest quantities of humanitarian aid (approximate one million tons/annum) followed by Sudan (approximate 430,000 tons/annum), Kenya (approximate 230,000 tons/annum) and Uganda, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Eritrea (each over 100,000 tons/annum). Overall states of sub-Saharan Africa in which is the part receives around 60 percent of global food aid (Tschirley, 2010).

As the history, the relief aid comes to existence in Ethiopia by late 1970s' when horn of Africa was hate by the hunger and war. Natural disaster is not new phenomena to the region and recorded at least seven major droughts each century. But, in current era they have been increasing in part due to massive deforestation and the changing pattern of weather. Ethiopia alone lost 30,000 million tons of soil each year due to deforestation, the severity of famine and intensity of civil nowhere more than in Ethiopia (J.Keller, 2002).

According to 2007-2008 Human Development Report of UNDP¹, Ethiopia ranked 169th out of 177 countries signifying the massive challenge facing in achieving the MDGs². A large number of people are vulnerable to natural and man-made crisis. The nature of the economy makes the country exposed and vulnerable to environmental shocks which often translate into disaster. Floods, epidemics, drought and conflict are the most frequent hazards and on average 1.6 million people are affected. Flood affected 428,800 people nationally in 2006 of which 211, 100 were displaced, especially in Gambella region 2-4 months of the flooding every year which result in immediate disease outbreaks. In 2009 in eastern and northern part of the Ethiopia more than 6.4 million people chronically food in secure are being supported through emergency humanitarian assistance.

In Borana Zone of Ethiopia is highly tied with recurrent drought. The history of drought in Borana Zone goes back to early 1969. According to Fassil et.al (2001), the history of slow-onset natural disaster has been divided into five major seasons which is categorized based on the earlier Borana Gada ruler period. 1st, during Gada Goba (1969-1976), drought did not cover the whole Borana, duration of the drought was short and people escaped from drought except few cases death. At the time the Ethiopian government was not aware of the drought. Only Norwegian Church Aid was helping the people during this period. 2nd, during Gada Jilo (1977-1984), for three there was no rainfall, drought was acute and covered the whole Borana. Among remarkable occasions that were happened due to the disappearance of humanitarian agency were many animals died and people were forced to eat died animals. Later on relief aid reached and saved people lives. Children died even after acquiring relief aid. 3rd, during Gada Boru Guyo (1985-1992), even though drought affects some parts Borana, during their movement from one place to the other movement were affected by conflict between Geri Clan and the Borana death were recorded. 4th, during Gada Boru Medha (1993-2000) drought occurred in Yabello and Teltelle areas. Many mobility was hindered by conflict, but people move to Arero area where better grazing. However, no any aid mentioned. 5th, during Gada Liban Jeldessa (2001 on) even though there was good rain, but due to effects of previous drought some household still depend on relief aid.

In relation with the history of relief aid, it has been channeled to Borana pastoralists since 1974 by food aid

¹ UNDP: United Nation Development Program

² MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

³ Gada: Borana Oromoo Ruling Parties

which organized by local mission financing NCA¹ (Fassil Kebebew, 2001). Since 1984, the Dikicha Villages were totally depends on relief aid for 12 months in each year uninterrupted except 1997 and 2001 where the relief assistance was only for 8 months. The main suppliers of the relief aid are Care and Mekane Yesus Church supported by NCA. By year 2000, 90% of population (around 81,000) of Dire district were said to require relief assistance. After two month figure of the some woreda showed 64,000 people required relief assistance. Out of this figure of population care was requested to feed 18,000 populations in the month of August and September 2001. They face problem to select from 64,000 people due to disagreement between local NGO's² on information from DPPC's³ (Geetha Nagarajan, 1998).

Recently in Borana Zone by 2014 only 2.7 million people were required emergency food assistance due to the inter clan conflict and recurrent drought. People were displaced from 14 Districts of Guji and Borana Zone, provision of public social service was disrupted in the affected districts. At the time humanitarian agencies like UNICEF⁴, ERCS⁵, DRMFS⁶, IOM⁷, Mercy Corps, and (OCHA, 2014)⁸.

3. Research Methodology

This section sets out various phases that have been followed in completing the study. It involves a blueprint for the description of the study area, research approach and design, sample design, sampling techniques, data source and collection, data codifying and analysis. This is an overall scheme, the structure conceived to help the study in answering raised research questions. Specifically, the following subsections are include; research methodology and methods, data source and collection instrument, sampling procedure and finally data Analysis/processing.

3.1 Description of study area

The fieldwork of this study focused on Borana Zone of Southern Ethiopia. The elevation varies from 500 to 2500 m. Over 95,000 km² in size, it is home to over 350,000 people with a livestock population fluctuating around a million. The climate is largely semi-arid with relatively cool annual temperatures (19-24°C) and a mean annual rainfall ranging from 300 mm in the lowland up to 1000 mm in highland. It is worth pointing out that the annual precipitation distribution is bimodal, with 60% from April to May and 30% from October to November. Vegetation in Borana is mainly comprised of a mixed savanna, which is dominated by perennial grasses (*Cenchrus*, *Pennisetum*, and *Chrysopogon spp.*) and woody plants (*Acacia* and *Commiphora spp.*). This makes the livelihood of the Borana difficult and mainly based on the aid from the international aid agency in addition to man-made disaster like civil war (CSA, 2007)⁹.

Relief aid has been channeled to this pastoral area since 1970s. Food aid to pastoralists in Ethiopia and indicated that the first food aid to pastoralists, and food aid to Borana pastoralists, organized by local missions with financing from NCA (Norwegian Church Aid). Thereafter, food aid to pastoralists became a regular feature of Ethiopia's and specifically Borana. This study tried has addressed the relief aid situations as perceived by the local communities and other stakeholders in the study areas of Borana Zone. In addition, the Borana area has been politically unstable, characterized by unrest and confrontation between competing pastoralists and other groups.

3.2 Research Design

Concerning research design, since the study aim to identify challenges of supplying disaster relief logistics this would help to identifying the coverage of humanitarian relief logistics, the extent to involvement of humanitarian agency, their success and failures as well and to determine degree to which these challenge may occur. So, descriptive research design is appropriate to be used for this study. It sets out to describe, interpret and necessitate having a clear picture of the phenomena on which researcher collected data as well as used to examine the state of affairs as it exists at present, since the objective of the study was examining challenges of Humanitarian Agencies. In addition descriptive research design advice the study to make enough provision to protect against bias and must maximize reliability.

3.3 Sample design and Sampling Procedures

This study adopted non-probability or purposive sampling a method of collecting information through

¹ NCA: Norwegian Church Aid

² NGO: Non-Government Organization

³ DPPC: Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission

⁴ UNICEF: United Nation children's fund for Children

⁵ ERCS: Ethiopia Red Cross society

⁶ DRMFS: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector

⁷ IOM: International Organization for Migration

⁸ OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁹ CSA: Central Statistics Agency

questionnaire, interview, public opinion survey, FGD¹ and observation to a sample of individuals. The target populations for the study were all humanitarian organizations; public organizations in the sector like DPPO², Pastoral Office and victim community live in ten (10) woreda's from Borana Zone of Oromia regional state. These woreda's have been selected based on their needs for annual humanitarian assistance within past five years since 2011.

Hence research sample in qualitative research are usually purposive, sample size/sampling participants are selected because they are likely to generate useful data for the study. To ensure that this sample is credible, and covers the main groups we are interested according to Tom Beauchamp and Jim Childress (1983).

Since population of the study was involve major humanitarian agencies operating in Borana Zone of Dillo, Moyale, Miyo, Dhas, Arero, Yabello, Teltelle, Dire, Melka Soda, Dugda Dawa woreda's. Melka Soda and Dugda Dawa woreda's were left out of the sample due to their low intensity to humanitarian assistance in comparison with others. So that, data have been collected from 8 woreda's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention offices, Pastoral office, pastoralists' communities and 18 NGOs/HAA's involved in humanitarian aid. It has been collected in the form questionnaire of open and close ended, focus group discussion, interview and personal observation. Here 20 (Twenty) individuals were participated in interview, 85 (eighty five) peoples in focus group discussion, and 34 (thirty four) respondents were participated in questionnaire response. Here due to limitation we were faced during collecting information through questionnaire we have added 45 (forty five) additional participants to what was planned to be collected through focus group discussion in proposal part. We also found this as opportunity to discuss and address the issue more. Totally, data was collected from 139 (one hundred thirty nine) respondents participated in questionnaire, FGD and interview responses.

3.4 Data Sources and Collection Instruments

For purpose of this study, data was obtained both from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected in the form of public opinion survey, focus group discussion, interviews and observations. The secondary data was collected in the form of a reviewing key document on the subject includes humanitarian logistics articles, official documents and organizational reports, newspapers and books. This source of data is mainly used for elaborating information collected through primary source.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

First data reduction, data display, conceptualization, coding, categorizing conclusion drawing and verification were done. Due to the nature of the study, we have used mixed approaches of research design and data is presented in form of numeric and no-numeric. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques (Excel, Percentage and Frequency for analysis).

4. Result and Discussion

This part of the paper presents research discussion and findings.

4.1 Data analysis and interpretations

This part contains information collected in the form of questionnaire from the respondents and this information is supported by FGD, interview and observation from the field during analysis. And it has four sub-parts developed from the objectives of the study in order to address the research question.

4.1.1 Operational difficulties HAAs faced in disaster relief logistics supply operation

Information collected on this part is emphasized on the challenges that humanitarian organizations face during their field and office operations. This is highly supported by FGD and interview made with the humanitarians organizations, pastoralist community, facts observed by researcher during data collections and information collected from Disaster Preparedness and Prevention offices.

The following findings are extracted from information presented in table 4.1 attached as appendixes with this paper.

The obstacle of network to use electronic banking, distorted flow of information from federal to districts level and lack of documentation among government office i.e. lack of proper documentation of beneficiary data are among setback mentioned by both interview and questionnaire respondents. In similar fashion, WFP³ during their humanitarian logistics supply in Zimbabwe "some operations were hampered by lack of information and communication technology (Mbohwa, 2012)". In addition there the lack of proper monitoring and evaluation in relief supply operation among major setback and also supported by interview made with concerned stakeholders (See data source part).

Regarding fund allocation effects on disaster relief logistics operation, the large majority of the responds

¹ FGD: Focus Group Discussion

² DPPO: Disaster prevention and Preparedness

³ WFP: World Food Program

from humanitarian agency agree as allocation of funds is a basic problem to disaster relief logistics operation, but not supported humanitarian organizations. This indicates the majority of humanitarian logistics operations are operating under fund shortage. Proved by interview informants as there is high demand for relief logistics and limited funds to cover it. 'Funding constraints were almost happened everywhere recurrent drought happened'. This result in failure to address target victims, inaccessibility of funds on time, sometimes funds are purely allocated for administrative cost instead using for relief supply to victim community, humanitarian organizations are significantly influenced over where to prioritize and how aid is distributed. While victims' communities are third party with insignificant voice in the manner, and funding for organizational support and infrastructure cases are often neglect under the donors.

Indeed, there are so many indicators regarding lack of facility to achieve proper logistics operations. These are; store or warehouse shortage, particularly at Kebele and Village level; lack of rural road; insufficient transportation; lack of pure drinking water; very weak grass root level cooperation, linkage, support, information and prioritization are basic facility problem observed in addition to physical facility mentioned above. NGO's overcome such store facility and long distance delivery of relief logistics from the main warehouses location. The standard is at least locating distribution center/warehouse 5km away from the victim society location. But, they couldn't fit to this standard. This is basically related with the major facility problem estimated to be fulfilled by the government (e.g road) etc. As a consequence of this, currently many of the HAA are forced to transport relief logistics more than 50km in order to reach the victims community location. In average, this will take 2 days and more for delivering the aid logistics.

Regarding government intervention during relief operation (See table 4.1). shown that there is excessive government intervention with no improvement at end. This finding also supported with interview infromats.

In addition, to the above result problem encountered the Ethiopian government is evaluated as contingency planning and funding, coordination with national policy and strategy, relief oriented program and knowledge base for disaster risk is weak (Ethiopia government and United Nation development report, 2010).

Among facility operations, acquisition and distribution is another points of challenge that Humanitarian Aid Agencies were evaluated against. It is one of the intensive and extensive operations in relief logistics. The success and failure in this relief logistics operation (acquisition and distribution) will aggravate the disaster victims. So that, the information collected from HAAs', society and DPPO is helped to know the level of operations and its impact on the success of humanitarian logistics operations.

Besides, the response from the questionnaire respondents' source had shown that large majority of the respondent from HAAs office said that there is no distribution and acquisition problem. But still, some of the HAAs' indicate that, there is challenge in acquisition and distribution of relief logistics operation. On the other hand, information collected through interview and FGD from HAAs' higher official, DPPO and community shown that as there is basic acquisition and distribution problem. These are; incorrect beneficiary data, "obviously kebele leaders neglect the poorer family". Example; one elder in Dillo kebele was not receiving the aid for two year due to negligence and wrong data recorded by kebele. The mismatch between field workers assigned to the given case with the scale of disaster happened and numbers of beneficiaries have been mentioned as one of the problem of the distribution and acquisition.

According information from FGD held with Dillo district residents, "over a long period of time due to the shortage of rain fall we failed under daily support". Due to this, we are weekly taking Wheat and Oil in the form of Old Seftenet program". But, in 2014/15 G.C the support was interrupted for six month". As they voiced, in Dillo district, those immigrants comes from the neighborhoods countries (Borana Kenya meaning Borana of Oromo clan from Kenya) are basic reasons for continuous support for the past one year. The researcher heard also, the case in which full store/warehouse prepared for supporting society was stolen by unknown body.

As many scholars agreed up on the aid distribution challenges (Spens, 2009, Andrew K-Y Choi, Anthony K. C. Beresford , Stephen J. Pettit and Fahd Bayusuf, 2010, Balcik, B. and Beamon, B.M., 2008, Martin Christopher, p. undated and Mbohwa, 2012), gravel roads and their condition, lack of bridges, storage and distribution facilities, lack of information and communication technology, lack of formal training for humanitarian logistics workers, lack of coordination among agencies, geographical barrier with donor countries, cultural norms, and unpredictable transit schedules are major. The researcher could witness that, these factors are among major factors which hinders aid distribution success in developing nation like Ethiopia and specifically in Borana Zone.

There is also lack of control and follow up of beneficiaries. "After distributing, most of the relief aid is taken to the market". In Yabello, Moyale, Dire and Dillo the researcher witnessed that; the relief aids particularly food items are at the hand of small shop holders' e.g. oil and wheat branded USA. As per response from HAAs, there is ways to control the use of relief aids through making meal market survey, evaluation and report, but it is not effective to control relief aid transaction.

Regarding quantity and quality of relief aid, these concerns of relief support, as indicated by interview informants, the quantity and quality of relief aid is affected with other factors i.e. the late deliveries and road

problems despite long distance delivery to the instable areas like Moyale and Miyo Districts’.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results from research findings the researcher concludes that; Communication barrier, coordination and consistency in keeping sustainability, fund allocation due to insufficient budget/budget shortage is observed to address needy victims due restrict requirement from source of fund/donors. The victims’ data mismatch among the demand and response in quantity of logistics to address woreda’s and kebele of Borana Zone pastoral community is also another problem HAAs encountered. In addition, lack facilities and or infrastructure, the intervention of government body in HAAs operation crucial. HAAs which are supplying food item couldn’t keep food items in proper storage due to road access and other facility troubles. But, acquisition and distribution relief are observed as problem only in few HAAs operations. Indeed, lacks of control and follow on aid beneficiary at post operations are observed among HAAs and government bodies in some woredas’ under study. There is no problem found in aid distribution quantity and quality but late delivery exist in some districts’ like Moyale and Miyo.

Donors, victims and government are among external challenges that exert pressure on HAAs operation are; unable to responding on time to fund needs and by being not interested with the case of relief aids, lack of interest on some aid commodity, segregation of appropriate victims/families from the needy data, pastoralist mobilizations, misplacement of communication, and victims community exchange of food support with an none-equivalent items and by being less responsive to collaborative works and late response are major respectively.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

I will assure you that, there is no any interested parties on this paper other than the researcher. And, this paper is my original work that I submitted for publication for the first time. No sources are directly used without appropriate acknowledgment for the source through citation.

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TABLES

Table 4.1. Questions designed to collect response on the challenges of humanitarian agencies in disaster relief logistics operation and respondents feedback.

S.No	Item	Response	Response frequency	Percentage
1	Is the communication barriers is challenge for your organization during humanitarian aid services?	Yes	20	58.82%
		No	14	41.17%
2	Is there appropriate monitoring and evaluation for relief supply operation?	Yes	34	100%
		No	0	0
3	Do you think that allocation of funds is a problem to disaster relief logistics operation?	Yes	32	94.12%
		No	2	5.88%
4	Do you think necessary facility fulfilled by government?	Yes	2	5.88%
		No	32	94.12%
5	Is there any government intervention in relation to aid, especially after the aid planned to be funded?	Yes	24	70.59%
		No	10	29.41%
6	Is there any facility problem concerning store for relief aid logistics aid?	Yes	21	61.76%
		No	13	38.23%
7	Is there any problem on acquisition and distribution of relief aid supply?	Yes	10	29.41%
		No	24	70.59%
8	Is the material supposed to support victims reach at the hand victim society in quantity and quality?	Yes	31	91.17%
		No	3	8.82%

Source: Field survey August 2016

Table 4.2. The threat of external environment on HAAs in disaster logistics operation

S.no	Item	Response	frequency	Percentage
1	Is there any challenge from donor?	Yes	22	64.70%
		No	12	35.29%
2	Is there any challenge from government?	Yes	20	58.82%
		No	14	41.17%
3	Is there any challenge from victim community?	Yes	18	52.94%
		No	16	47.05%

Source: Own survey August 2016