

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Ethiopia: Food Insecurity

Emergency appeal n° MDRET005

GLIDE n° DR-2008-000043-ETH

Operations update n° 4

5 December 2008

**Period covered by this Operations Update:** 12 June to 13 November 2008;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 8,157,607 (USD 7,920,006 or EUR 5,035,560);

[<click here to view the attached Interim Financial Report>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** This will be communicated at a later date when the donor response table is updated.

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 14 May 2008 for CHF 1,847,444 (USD 1,776,388 or EUR 1,143,928) for 4 months to assist 40,000 beneficiaries.
- A Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 300,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society response to the situation.
- The revised appeal seeking CHF 8,157,607 was launched on 19 August 2008 to assist 76,075 beneficiaries for 6 months.
- [Operations update No. 1](#) focussing on the start up of relief activities and first round of food distributions was issued on 7 July 2008.
- [Operations update No. 2](#) focussing on agriculture early recovery activities and second round of food distributions was issued on 1 September 2008.
- [Operations update No. 3](#) focussing on the third round of food distributions and expansion of activities to Damot Galle woreda was issued on 5 November 2008.
- This Operations update extends the timeframe of the operation by 3 months, to 14 February 2009. The appeal extension is to allow time for the completion of the food distributions and particularly to allow for early-recovery activities around livestock, as well as water and sanitation hardware activities to be implemented fully.
- The final report will be issued 3 months after the end of the operation.



Ethiopian Red Cross Society volunteer carrying out food distributions in Wolaita.  
Photo: Jose Cendon

**Summary:** The International Federation, on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), launched a preliminary emergency appeal on 14 May 2008 to assist 40,000 beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa District,

Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region for a period of 4 months. After requests from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA), the local government and the ERCS branch, the ERCS began the relief operation with the collaboration of the International Federation, using items available on the local market. Following the findings of the emergency need assessments conducted by the National Society, ERCS was obliged to revise the initial appeal to reach a larger population affected by the food insecurity. The total number of beneficiaries in the revised appeal was 76,075 people living in both Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts of SNNP region. In order to produce longer term benefits for the local community, the food distribution is accompanied by recovery activities such as seed distribution for the farmers who have enough land to cultivate and provision of livestock for families with poor or no access to agricultural land. Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training and water point rehabilitation will be carried out to mitigate the health impacts of the food shortages.

To date, four rounds of food distribution have been carried out in Damot Pulasa. Beneficiaries in Damot Galle district received their second distribution in October, at the same time as the fourth distribution in Damot Pulasa. Numerical data on nutrition status in the districts is not available, with a nutritional survey of the affected population in the districts to be carried out at the start of 2009, but the rate of admissions to Therapeutic Feeding Programmes in the two districts has slowed markedly since the start of activities in June 2008. The rate of admissions to Therapeutic feeding programmes in SNNP region has also dropped. There have been no major disease outbreaks to this point.

The main rainy season has largely provided adequate rainfall in the area. Bean seeds and sweet potato cuttings distributed to replace livelihoods assets lost in earlier adverse weather are growing well. In late October and early November 2008, there was heavier rain than normal, which, should it continued, may have a negative impact on crop production. This emphasises the vulnerability of the population and the need for increased support to early-recovery activities to help the beneficiaries minimize the impact of future shocks.

EUR 2,700,000 (CHF 4,239,000 ) was pledged bilaterally by ECHO through the Austrian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross, with an additional EUR 200,000 (CHF 314,000) pledged bilaterally by the Austrian Development Agency towards the Emergency Appeal. Ethiopaid contributed GBP 200,000 (approx. CHF 394,000) towards the Emergency Appeal.

In addition, an Emergency Appeal to respond to the food security crises in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia will soon be launched. This Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the affected National Societies, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors; provision of food, nutritional surveillance and intervention, emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, livelihoods and risk reduction.

## The situation

The failure of the Belg rains at the beginning of the year coupled with a soaring inflation rate and a global rise in food prices has caused a severe food shortage affecting large parts of Ethiopia. The worst hit regions are Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP region, Somali and Tigray. The precarious situation led the Government of Ethiopia to issue a Humanitarian Requirement Plan on 10 April 2008 to assist 2.2 million people. In July 2008, the numbers of people requiring emergency food assistance were revised to 4.6 million, and were officially revised upwards again to 6.4 million in October 2008. The failure of the Belg rains came on top of flooding which destroyed crops during the middle of 2007, and absence of the light rains in the last quarter of 2007, leading to the failure of three harvests in a row.

The food insecurity situation has in many areas led to increased child mortality rates, students leaving school in order to support their families, and households selling off assets and resorting to eating the seeds intended to be planted during the next planting period, thus reducing their resilience for future emergencies.

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit states that admissions to Therapeutic feeding programmes in SNNP region are decreasing, though this is from very high levels<sup>1</sup>. 2,297 were admitted in the week to the 19 October 2008, the most recent week for which data disaggregated by region are available.

The total number of people targeted for food assistance within Ethiopia is 9.6 million, including relief beneficiaries, approximately 3.6 million supported through the Government of Ethiopia and/or Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) (designed to cope with the structural food shortage in the country and servicing the chronically food

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA Situation Report: Drought/Food Crisis in Ethiopia, 04 Nov 2008

insecure), and those in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes<sup>2</sup>. However, there has been a severe rupture in the pipeline for food assistance in the country, which has forced World Food Programme (WFP) and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) to reduce the general food distribution by 1/3 in July 2008, and limit the food ration for August 2008 (for both relief and PSNP caseload) to 10kg of cereal per person (no other food item). There is still insufficient availability of food, and WFP will likely be providing reduced rations in November and December 2008. WFP's total shortfall for relief food for October to December 2008 is 86,169 MT<sup>3</sup>.

In response to a request from the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, the International Federation launched a preliminary Emergency Appeal on the 14 May 2008, seeking to assist 40,000 people over a period of four months in Damot Pulasa woreda, Wolaita Zone, SNNP region. As the situation continued to deteriorate a revised Emergency Appeal was launched on the 19 August seeking to assist 76, 075 beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa and neighboring Damot Galle district over a period of six months. Wolayita Zone is one of the most densely populated areas in the country with a total of 1,699,085 people living in the Zone. The density ranges from 370 to 600 people per square kilometre.

Food prices have spiked dramatically this year, partly as a result of the failures of successive harvests, but also as a result of the dramatic increases in global food prices. WFP reported that nationally prices are stabilizing. In Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle<sup>4</sup> districts, the current price of maize is 143 percent of its January 2008 level, a large drop compared to the previous month (nearly halving) as the current years production has come on to the market. However, teff (the Ethiopian staple grain) prices are still very high at almost 1,200 Ethiopian Birr for 100kg, nearly three times the January level of 433 Birr/100kg. Overall, forecast inflation remains high in the country with a prediction of +41 percent nationally for the Consumer Price Index<sup>5</sup> in 2008.

The main rains (Meher rains) have been normal and the estimates are that harvest production will be normal. However, this needs to be seen in the context of the overall severe food shortages, including reserve stocks, in the country. A single normal harvest will not remove the need for food oriented interventions before the end of 2008, and populations will remain insecure for some time after that. In Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts, discussions with beneficiaries indicate that some school drop-outs are returning to study, and that in general people are more positive about the situation they are in.

As mentioned in the summary above it is not clear what effect recent heavy rains in the highlands will have on the harvest, with anecdotal evidence from ERCS field staff and branches indicating that damage to the crops has so far not been widespread. However, should such rains continue, there is expected to be a negative impact on the crop production. It is thought that these rains will temporarily alleviate the water stress experienced (particularly by pastoralists) in western areas of the country.

Food distribution activities have been prioritized both in terms of operational activities and financially. As a result (and also as a consequence of the small delays in food distributions as described below) additional time will be required in order to complete the other activities as planned. An initial action during this time will be to review the planned activities in light of the shortfall in appeal funds and prioritize the activities on the basis of need.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society intervened through the provision of food to avert the humanitarian crisis with the support of the Federation country office and bilateral partners.

In June 2008 a taskforce was set up to coordinate the Movement response to the food shortages in SNNP region. Regular coordination meetings continue to be held at the ERCS National Headquarters to oversee the implementation of the programme and give the necessary direction to the operational units.

Funds were transferred in August 2008 from ECHO and the Austrian Development Agency through the Finnish and Austrian Red Cross Societies based on the Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) signed with the National Societies. ECHO's Regional Food Coordinator conducted a monitoring mission, visiting the programme sites in late October 2008, and agreed that the implementation was "satisfactory" from an operational perspective.

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<sup>2</sup> OCHA Situation Report: Drought/Food Crisis in Ethiopia, 01 Oct 2008

<sup>3</sup> OCHA Situation Report: Drought/Food Crisis in Ethiopia, 04 Nov 2008

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Damot Galle/Pulasa Office, and ERCS field staff

<sup>5</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit, Ethiopia Monthly Report, October 2008

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

During the reporting period, the principle activity remained food distributions, though training of trainers in PHAST methodology was also a significant component.

In total 75,175 beneficiaries were reached in the fourth round of food distributions, and almost 1,375 MT of food distributed.

In Damot Pulasa district, two warehouses were obtained free of charge from the local government until the completion of the operation. Each warehouse has a capacity of 300 MT. The fourth round distribution in Damot Pulasa began on 21 October 2008 and was completed on 3 November 2008. A total of 39,450 beneficiaries received relief items at the distribution centres in Damot Pulasa.

Damot Galle's second round distribution was carried out from 16 to 27 October 2008. Two distribution centres for Damot Galle with warehouses with capacities of 500MT and 300MT were secured at Boditti and Buge. The total number of beneficiaries who received food items was 35,725.

The total number of vulnerable people requiring supplementary feeding is less than anticipated in both districts at 30 percent and 27 percent respectively of the total beneficiary group. Whilst improved targeting has improved the performance compared to the first distributions, this trend has not continued. Partly this is a result of integrating former beneficiaries from WFP's programme into the operation at the request of the Ethiopian Government.

With respect to early recovery activities, in previous rounds of distributions 100 MT of beans and 18 million sweet potato cuttings were distributed to 8,500 selected farmers from both Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle. The Ethiopian Government agricultural offices at both districts are providing technical support. The selection criteria for seed provision were women headed households, farmers with available agricultural land and farmers who are the poorest group of the society. Farmers who totally lost seed stocks and have no other coping mechanism were also prioritized. Sweet potato cuttings have grown well, and the beneficiaries who received them have been able to propagate the sweet potatoes (taking new cuttings from the plants which grew from the original cuttings) and plant out a greater area. Provided that funds are available, provision of livestock is planned for beneficiaries with poor or no access to farm land.

Water and sanitation activities have begun, with PHAST training that started on 16 October 2008, training 234 people, 119 in Damot Pulasa and 115 in Damot Galle.

## Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective 1: To improve the household food security status of vulnerable household	
Expected result 1.1	Activities planned
Household access to food increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchasing and distribution of 5,760MT of maize, 528 MT of beans and 192,000 litres of cooking oil.</li> <li>Procuring and distributing 548.5 MT of supplementary food (Famix /CSB).</li> </ul>

### Progress

Four rounds of food items distribution have been completed for beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa and a second round for Damot Galle beneficiaries. In the first round 39.216MT, in the second 39.382MT of food was distributed, while in the third 75,209 and in the fourth round 75,175 selected beneficiaries have been reached. In August 2008 allocation (3rd round) beneficiary numbers almost doubled because Damot Galle district's beneficiaries were included in the relief operation. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of maize, 1.5 kg of pulses, 0.5 litres of cooking oil. Children under the age of 5 years, lactating and pregnant women or elders received 4.5 kg of supplementary food (Famix/CSB).

The actual distribution took place in the compounds of the warehouses. In both Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle, distribution was made to heads of households, with the amounts per household pre-calculated on the basis of beneficiary lists in order to facilitate distributions. Necessary arrangements for distribution were made before the arrival of the beneficiaries and on arrival they are informed about the type and amount of food items to be received, based on family size. Beneficiaries were also advised on how to use the supplementary food

appropriately for the children. Participation of representatives of the community in the targeting and distribution planning process created confidence in the transparency of the process. Beneficiaries took the food items to their villages collectively and then divided between themselves.

The Ethiopian National Food and Nutrition Institute has been contracted to undertake a Nutritional Survey in the area and the agreement to conduct the survey is underway.

**Table 1 – Food Distribution**

District	Maize (MT)	Beans (MT)	CSB (MT)	Oil (lts)	Total
Damot Pulasa	594.015	59.4015	53.4645	18.21646	725.09746
Damot Galle	535.95	53.595	43.8435	16.43782	649.82632
Total (4 <sup>th</sup> round)	1,129.965	112.9965	97.308	34.65428	1,374.92378
<b>Total to date</b>	<b>3,428.645</b>	<b>276.6205</b>	<b>229.07</b>	<b>97.56628</b>	<b>4,031.90178</b>
Total (target)	5,760	528	548.5	192	7,028.5
% of target	59.5%	52.4%	41.8%	50.8%	57.4%

**Table 2 – Population coverage (4th round)**

District	No. of villages	HH	Beneficiary	Vulnerable
Damot Pulasa	23	8,827	39,450	11,881
Damot Galle	31	9,212	35,725	9,743
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18,039</b>	<b>75,175</b>	<b>21,624</b>
% of target			98.8%	82.2%

An estimated 35% of the total beneficiary population fall into one of the vulnerable groups. From the total of 75,175 beneficiaries, this would represent 26,311. Therefore the achieved result of 21,624 represents 82% of the target

**Table 3 – Damot Galle stock level**

Type of food items	Quantity In (MT)	Ending balance Oct. (4 <sup>th</sup> round) dist. (MT)
Maize	544.625	8.675
Pulses	55.275	1.68
CSB	133.2735	43.8435
Oil	18.132	1.694

**Table 4 - Damot Pulasa stock level**

Type of food items	Quantity In (MT)	Ending balance October (4 <sup>th</sup> round) distribution (MT)
Maize	684.72	90.705
Pulses	62.236	2.8345
CSB	59.34	53.4645
Oil	37.914	19.697

#### Achievement

Data from GOAL's therapeutic feeding programmes in the two woredas show a significant decline in admissions since the operation began in June 2008 (see table 5 below).

**Table 5: Total admissions between June and September 2008**

Month	June	July	August	September
Total admissions	1682	832	579	343

Total admissions includes admissions to both in-patient and out-patient therapeutic feeding programmes in Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts. Source: GOAL Ethiopia, Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle.

Whilst this pattern exists most clearly in the figures for total admissions, a similar pattern is repeated for both in-patient and out-patient programmes, and for both Damot Galle and Damot Pulasa districts. October data will be available shortly and will be included in the next Operations update.

Results from the formal post-distribution monitoring are not yet available as discussed below.

### Challenges

One challenge that has been addressed is that in earlier distributions the percentage of beneficiaries belonging to vulnerable groups was much lower than the target of 35 percent. An improved selection process involving local authorities, members of local communities, representatives from women, young people and the elderly has helped to better identify the households with vulnerable members.

However, the improving trend has not continued in this round of distribution, dropping from 85.5 percent achievement of the target to 82.2 percent. Partly, this results from taking over beneficiaries from WFP in Damot Pulasa at the request of the Ethiopian Government. This took place after the second round of distributions and there were significantly fewer beneficiaries from vulnerable groups than anticipated. Confirmation on these figures has been sought from the Government of Ethiopia but the response is yet to be received. Effort will be put into recruiting members of vulnerable groups who have not received the additional food that they are entitled to. An additional factor which caused this shortfall is that some beneficiaries did not return to claim their allocation of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) after collecting other food items. To counteract this problem, it will be necessary to make sure that all those entitled to receive CSB are clearly briefed on their entitlement and the purpose of this food as well as its use.

With distributions now taking place in two districts, it can be seen that the achievement of the food distribution targets has improved significantly compared to previous reporting periods, and will continue to improve. Target population coverage remains good.

As can be seen there is a lag between distribution times and the original plan for distribution of several weeks. Key constraints have been procurement (with little availability and high prices on the national market) and transport (heavy rains during the first months of the operation making road access difficult and sometimes impossible – leading to a change of distribution site in one instance). This has caused knock-on delays in the other sectoral interventions. This is one of the factors to prompt the extension of the appeal.

The impact of the heavy rains in the region in the second half of October 2008 and beginning of November 2008 is still unclear. If they continue, they are likely to cause significant damage to a wide range of crops currently maturing, including teff, red haricot beans, wheat and potatoes, with only sweet potatoes really benefiting from the rainfall. The rain also has a positive impact on the available pasture and is good for livestock. A continuation of these rains would therefore have a negative impact on production and on people's food security.

A further impact of these unseasonal heavy rains is that they have significantly reduced the mobility of the Red Cross team, and this has meant that it has not been possible to reach the various villages to conduct the post-distribution monitoring effectively. If the bad weather continues, additional transport and human resources will need to be allocated in order to carry this out.

<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Objective 2: To improve access to safe drinking water and to promote personal hygiene in Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle.</b>	
<b>Expected result 2.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Personal hygiene improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 250 youth volunteers on hygiene and sanitation promotion.</li> <li>• Procuring and distributing 18,830 bars of soap.</li> <li>• Procuring and distributing 9,415 hand jugs.</li> </ul>
<b>Expected result 2.2</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Household access to safe water improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of 22 shallow wells.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 5 boreholes.</li> <li>• Procuring and distributing 94,150 sachets of water maker.</li> </ul>

### Progress

PHAST training took place in both districts on 16 October 2008. To date, 119 volunteers have been trained in Damot Pulasa and 115 in Damot Galle, a total of 234. This is 94 percent of the target of 250 youth volunteers. Volunteers are drawn from every kebele (village) in the two districts and it is felt that this represents "good

enough” coverage of the population. It is planned that volunteers will deliver hygiene promotion trainings to their communities alongside the next round of food distribution. Should an opportunity for further PHAST training present then it will be implemented in order to reach the target of 250.

Survey of water points, including both boreholes and shallow wells has experienced delays whilst food oriented interventions are prioritized. Survey is expected to start on 10 December 2008 and be completed by around 17 December 2008. The results of this will be finalized by the end of December 2008. Based on these results it will be possible to arrive at an accurate picture of the work required, which can then be planned out, in turn allowing the likely timescale for completion to be seen more clearly.

### Challenges

The heavy rains have had a significant positive impact on the availability of water. Water is available in all the local springs and surface water can be seen on the ground in some locations. However, a large majority of the population continue to use untreated water posing a great risk to their lives. This further underlines the continuing need for the planned water and sanitation interventions, as well as the timeliness of the PHAST training.

Livelihoods	
<b>Objective 3: To protect further erosion of livelihood asset bases.</b>	
<b>Expected result 3.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Disrupted food crop production activities restarted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchasing and distributing assorted seeds (100 MT haricot bean seeds and 18 million sweet potato cuttings).</li> </ul>
<b>Expected result 3.2</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Livelihood assets base restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing 10,000 sheep to selected households.</li> <li>Provision of assorted agricultural hand tools.</li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4: To enhance sustainable livelihoods and/or food security situation of the targeted population through long-term approach</b>	
<b>Expected result 4.1</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Relief-recovery activities linked to long-term development intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct baseline food security and/or livelihood assessment.</li> <li>Developing long-term food security proposal.</li> </ul>

### Progress

A total of 100MT of beans and 18 million sweet potato cuttings (100 percent of the target) were distributed to the selected farmers, as described in Operations update No.2. These are growing well as the meher (main rainy season) rainfall was sufficient. Crop performance monitoring of sweet potato and harvest analysis of the haricot beans will begin on 14 November 2008. Post-harvest analysis for the sweet potato crops will take place in the second half of February 2009. As described above, reports from ERCS field staff indicate that the sweet potato crop is growing well, to the extent that farmers have been able to take further cuttings from the plants that had grown from the cuttings distributed by the Red Cross. This propagation has allowed them to plant out a greater area which should give significantly greater yields.

Providing livestock for beneficiaries with little or no agricultural land has been delayed pending final decisions on how the available appeal funds will be allocated.

### Challenges

The possibility of attack by pests seems to have receded during the October to November rains have arrived. Regular monitoring of the level of pests will take place, and if a serious infestation is observed, then the procurement of pesticides will be considered. Planning of procurement (collecting of bids) will be carried out in order to speed up purchasing, should it be required later.

Capacity building	
<b>Objective 5: Capacity building for ERCS both at Wolaita branch and National level</b>	
<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>

Enhanced capacity of the National Society and the branch office to better respond to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of information technology and communication equipment to branch office.</li> <li>• Training to ERCS headquarters, branch personnel and volunteers on disaster management, logistics, finance and administration.</li> </ul>
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### Progress

Office items, information technology and communication materials will improve the branch capacity, and procurement of the same is being planned. The materials allocated to the operation so far are two land cruiser vehicles and two generators for the two warehouses. On the job training has been provided to branch office staff in logistics, and further training is to follow, planned for the final two months of the programme. The component of water and sanitation activities of training volunteers as PHAST trainers will greatly enhance the branch's capacity in hygiene promotion and allow them to respond to future emergencies as well as engaging in ongoing hygiene promotion activities. It is intended to integrate as many elements as possible from the capacity building assessment previously conducted for Wolaita branch into this part of the programming.

## National Society Capacity Building

Staff deployed for the relief operation at field level are wolaita zone branch secretary, accountant, operation coordinator, two distribution coordinators, two store keepers, two Clerks and six guards. The Branch Secretary is assisted by Disaster Response team leader from the Headquarter and by the Oromiya Regional Branch Programme Coordinator.

The intervention has given the branch the opportunity to gain experience for future similar situations. The number of youth volunteers is expected to increase throughout the intervention period as many are required to facilitate the food distribution process. Involvement in the operation itself has benefited the existing volunteers in gaining knowledge on emergency food distribution, beneficiary targeting, monitoring works and dissemination of Red Cross principles. In addition, under objective 2, volunteers have been trained as PHAST trainers, increasing the pool of hygiene promoters that the ERCS can draw on across the country for regular health and hygiene programming.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A news release on the emergency operation was issued from the ERCS communication and information service. It is updated on every food distribution programme. Both local and International media gave coverage of the intervention, including a journalist from France 24 TV news in mid October. A documentary film on the programme implementation is being prepared. For more information and photos of this operation, please refer to the links below:

#### Drought in Ethiopia:

<http://www.ifrc.org/index.asp>

#### Ethiopia:

Battling the green drought (article and links to photo gallery, including Food Security):

<http://www.ifrc.org/news/index.asp>

#### Ethiopia:

The true meaning of grass root volunteer service (article):

<http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/News/08/08062702/index.asp>

#### Ethiopia:

Food security, June 2008 (photo gallery):

<http://www.ifrc.org/photo/ethiopia0608/index.asp>

## How we work

**All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.**

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

**Global Agenda Goals:**

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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*[<Interim financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET005 - Ethiopia Food Insecurity

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MDRET005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal (Earmarked/Non Earmarked)**

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>8,157,607</b>					<b>8,157,607</b>
<i>Earmarked</i>						
<i>Non Earmarked</i>	8,157,607					8,157,607
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<i>Earmarked</i>	0					0
<i>Non Earmarked</i>						

**Earmarked Income**

Cash contributions

0.00	<i>American Red Cross</i>	101,396				101,396
	<i>British Red Cross</i>	553,160				553,160
	<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	154,338				154,338
	<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	71,790				71,790
0.00	<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>880,684</b>				<b>880,684</b>

**Non Earmarked Income**

Cash contributions

0.00	<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	101,000				101,000
	<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	195,552				195,552
	<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	16,350				16,350
	<i>On Line donations</i>	4,533				4,533
	<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	410,280				410,280
	<i>Unidentified donor</i>	50,000				50,000
0.00	<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>777,715</b>				<b>777,715</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>1,658,399</b>					<b>1,658,399</b>
<i>Earmarked</i>	880,684					880,684
<i>Non Earmarked</i>	777,715					777,715
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	<b>1,658,399</b>					<b>1,658,399</b>
<i>Earmarked</i>	880,684					880,684
<i>Non Earmarked</i>	777,715					777,715

**II. Balance of Funds (Earmarked/Non Earmarked)**

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
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**Earmarked**

B. Opening Balance	0							0
C. Income	880,684							880,684
E. Expenditure	-492,032							-492,032
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	388,652							388,652

**Non-Earmarked**

B. Opening Balance								
C. Income	777,715							777,715
E. Expenditure	-621,994							-621,994
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	155,721							155,721

**All types of funding**

B. Opening Balance	0							0
C. Income	1,658,399							1,658,399
E. Expenditure	-1,114,026							-1,114,026
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	544,373							544,373

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure (Earmarked/Non Earmarked)**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A					B	A - B	

**Earmarked**

BUDGET (C)							
<b>Supplies</b>							
Food		11,600				11,600	-11,600
Seeds,Plants		22,466				22,466	-22,466
<b>Total Supplies</b>		<b>34,066</b>				<b>34,066</b>	<b>-34,066</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>							
Storage		1,280				1,280	-1,280
Transport & Vehicle Costs		135				135	-135
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>1,415</b>				<b>1,415</b>	<b>-1,415</b>
<b>Personnel</b>							
International Staff		7				7	-7
National Staff		107				107	-107
<b>Total Personnel</b>		<b>113</b>				<b>113</b>	<b>-113</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>							
Cash Transfers National Societies		419,535				419,535	-419,535
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>419,535</b>				<b>419,535</b>	<b>-419,535</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>							
Program Support		36,902				36,902	-36,902

<b>Total Programme Support</b>		<b>36,902</b>				<b>36,902</b>	<b>-36,902</b>
<b>Earmarked Expenditure (D)</b>		<b>492,032</b>				<b>492,032</b>	<b>-492,032</b>
<b>Earmarked Variance (C - D)</b>		<b>-492,032</b>				<b>-492,032</b>	

## Non-Earmarked

<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>8,157,607</b>				<b>8,157,607</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>							
Food	4,265,565	35,392				<b>35,392</b>	<b>4,230,173</b>
Seeds, Plants	565,180	-69,150				<b>-69,150</b>	<b>634,330</b>
Water & Sanitation	629,772						<b>629,772</b>
Other Supplies & Services	200,000						<b>200,000</b>
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>5,660,517</b>	<b>-33,758</b>				<b>-33,758</b>	<b>5,694,275</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>							
Computers & Telecom	4,400	2,689				<b>2,689</b>	<b>1,711</b>
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2,689</b>				<b>2,689</b>	<b>1,711</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>							
Storage	40,183	3,448				<b>3,448</b>	<b>36,735</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	5,280						<b>5,280</b>
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,347,723	8,122				<b>8,122</b>	<b>1,339,601</b>
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,393,186</b>	<b>11,570</b>				<b>11,570</b>	<b>1,381,616</b>
<b>Personnel</b>							
International Staff	267,308	34,690				<b>34,690</b>	<b>232,619</b>
National Staff		57,950				<b>57,950</b>	<b>-57,950</b>
National Society Staff	60,340	783				<b>783</b>	<b>59,557</b>
Consultants		6,903				<b>6,903</b>	<b>-6,903</b>
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>327,648</b>	<b>100,326</b>				<b>100,326</b>	<b>227,322</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>							
Workshops & Training	37,830	5,179				<b>5,179</b>	<b>32,651</b>
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>37,830</b>	<b>5,179</b>				<b>5,179</b>	<b>32,651</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>							
Travel	24,960	13,422				<b>13,422</b>	<b>11,538</b>
Information & Public Relation	27,556	86				<b>86</b>	<b>27,470</b>
Office Costs	24,582	99				<b>99</b>	<b>24,484</b>
Communications	9,630	1,718				<b>1,718</b>	<b>7,912</b>
Professional Fees	5,702						<b>5,702</b>
Financial Charges	4,860	82				<b>82</b>	<b>4,778</b>
Other General Expenses	106,491	4,901				<b>4,901</b>	<b>101,590</b>
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>203,781</b>	<b>20,307</b>				<b>20,307</b>	<b>183,474</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>							
Cash Transfers National Societies		480,465				<b>480,465</b>	<b>-480,465</b>
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>480,465</b>				<b>480,465</b>	<b>-480,465</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>							
Program Support	530,244	35,216				<b>35,216</b>	<b>495,028</b>
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>530,244</b>	<b>35,216</b>				<b>35,216</b>	<b>495,028</b>
<b>Non-Earmarked Expenditure (D)</b>	<b>8,157,607</b>	<b>621,994</b>				<b>621,994</b>	<b>7,535,613</b>
<b>Non-Earmarked Variance (C - D)</b>		<b>7,535,613</b>				<b>7,535,613</b>	

## All types of funding

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination			
A		B						A - B	
<b>TOTAL BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>8,157,607</b>						<b>8,157,607</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,157,607</b>	<b>1,114,026</b>						<b>1,114,026</b>	<b>7,043,581</b>
<b>TOTAL VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>7,043,581</b>						<b>7,043,581</b>	