

# FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## ETHIOPIA: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY

11 May 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

### In Brief

**Appeal No. 28/2002; Final Report; Period covered: November 2002 to February 2004;**  
**Final appeal coverage: 77.9%. ([Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report](#)).**

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 8 November 2002 for CHF 16,163,000 (USD 10,802,700 or EUR 11,010,218) for 14 months to assist 120,500 beneficiaries.
- Operations Update no. 3 dated 10 July 2003<sup>1</sup> revised the Appeal budget to CHF 13,460,853 (with an operational budget of CHF 10,145,205).
- Operations Update no. 5 dated 1 December 2003<sup>2</sup> extended the operation two months until the end of February 2004, and revised its objectives to assist 136,500 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 80,000 (reimbursed).

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:** Ethiopia Annual Appeal no. 01.04/2004<sup>3</sup>

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct<sup>4</sup> and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response<sup>5</sup> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

#### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Ethiopia: Ato Getachew Ta'a, Secretary General, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Addis Ababa; Email [ercs.sg@telecom.net.et](mailto:ercs.sg@telecom.net.et); Phone 251.1.51.91.44; Fax 251.1.51.26.43
- In Ethiopia: Cecilia Brunnström, Federation Representative, Addis Ababa; Email [ifrcet04@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcet04@ifrc.org); Phone 251.1.51.45.71; Fax 251.1.51.28.88
- In Geneva: Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, Africa Dept.; Email [josse.gillijns@ifrc.org](mailto:josse.gillijns@ifrc.org); Phone 41.22.730.42.24; Fax 41.22.733.03.95

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.

<sup>1</sup> Operations Update 3 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?02/280203.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/280203.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Operations Update 5 - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?02/280205.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/280205.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Annual Appeal - [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual04/010404.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/010404.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Code of Conduct - <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/>

<sup>5</sup> Humanitarian Charter - <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

## Ethiopia: Improving Food Security; Appeal no. 28/2002; Final Report

### Summary

The food insecurity situation in Ethiopia is enormous, compounded by environmental degradation, high population pressure, decreasing land holding size, civil war and internal strife, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and poverty which all contribute to the fragile nature of food insecurity.

The good rainfall of the Belg and Meher<sup>6</sup> rains in 1999/2000 gave a positive impression of food security for 2000-2001 but the situation in 2002-2003 completely changed due to inadequate long and short rains for the 2001-2002 seasons. As a result, more than 14 million people have been affected by severe drought.

In response to the humanitarian crisis in the country, Ethiopian Red Cross Society<sup>7</sup> launched a Federation Appeal in July 2002. This was followed by two subsequent joint assessment missions by the Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation in August and October 2003 respectively whose results revealed worsening humanitarian conditions. This compelled international donors and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to institute a response of significant magnitude to the crisis.

A preliminary Appeal was launched in October 2002 by the Federation in collaboration with Ethiopia Red Cross followed by an Emergency Appeal No. 28/2002 on 8 November 2002 to assist 50,000 people in West Hararghe (Doba woreda) with gratuitous relief and 45,000 people in South Wollo (Ambassel and Kutaber woredas) through a cash for work programme. However the number of beneficiaries was increased throughout the operation to 87,975 in West Hararghe and 48,530 in South Wollo. It was initially planned to provide supplementary food to 25,000 vulnerable people in West Hararghe which was later reduced to 13,000 based on the results of growth monitoring done by Red Cross volunteers. The operation started in January 2003 using funds from the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) and initial pledges. Initial response to the Appeal was slow in the early months of the operation but improved with time resulting into over 100% coverage at the end of the operation.

A seed component was included as part of the emergency intervention at a later stage. The seeds distribution in Doba in 2003 has enabled the community to secure better production which is comparable to the good years of 2000-2001. 17,000 beneficiaries in the area considered as part of the chronically food insecure population were identified to be in need of support in January to March 2004. An additional distribution of seeds is planned in 2004 in both West Hararghe and South Wollo for 11,166 households as a follow up of the drought intervention and as part of the long term rehabilitation and development efforts that the Ethiopian Red Cross Society is focussing on.

100 volunteers in South Wollo and West Hararghe were trained in the PHAST<sup>8</sup> methodology and an additional 47 volunteers were involved in monitoring the employment generation scheme (EGS) in South Wollo during the emergency intervention. The volunteers were responsible for beneficiary targeting for the supplementary feeding programme and undertook health and sanitation promotion in south Wollo during the expanded programme on immunization (EPI), leading to an increase in coverage by 3-4%. Volunteers were selected from the rural communities that have helped to broaden the national society's volunteer base. They will remain in the community and continue with their sensitization work; presently the volunteers are engaged in health and sanitation promotion, production and distribution of SanPlats<sup>9</sup> and as Red Cross contact points.

The provision of safe water and health education was an essential part of the Appeal. The construction of ten springs, four hand-dug wells and rehabilitation of a pond was completed in South Wollo. The construction of two hand-dug wells and two springs was abandoned for technical reasons but will be finalized through the regular disaster preparedness programme. In West Hararghe the construction of two springs is complete while a borehole that encountered major technical difficulties is expected to be completed before the end of May 2004. The increased water supply in the communities alleviated their suffering during the drought period and will improve the health of the population well after the operation.

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<sup>6</sup> The following terms are used throughout this document: Belg rains – short cycle rains, normally from January to April; Meher rains – long cycle rains, normally from June to September; Woreda – district; and Zoba - region

<sup>7</sup> Ethiopian Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=65>

<sup>8</sup> PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

<sup>9</sup> SanPlat (sanitation platform) is a concrete latrine slab that can be integrated into any existing traditional latrine system.

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The drought intervention which was carried out in close collaboration with the Federation enhanced the national society's capacity and competence in disaster management and significantly strengthened its method of working with the community as a whole. This is in light of a previously weak capacity and lack of preparedness at headquarters and branch level which was a major setback in the operation. The West Hararghe branch in particular required greater involvement and support from headquarter staff. Training provided to the branch volunteers through the operation has helped build their capacity to work within and support their own communities and will ensure Red Cross presence in the future. The operation also provided an opportunity for the establishment and training of branch disaster response teams (BDRT) in South Wollo and West Hararghe in disaster management. This is expected to enhance local capacity in disaster preparedness and response.

The delay in launching the Appeal contributed to the critical situation in the project areas; this is reflected in the results of three nutrition surveys carried out in April 2003. Results of the first survey were used to initiate beneficiary re-targeting in West Hararghe which was conducted in very close collaboration with the community. The important role played by volunteers in the exercise was highly acknowledged. The experience served as a learning process for the national society for future activities. However, monitoring was a major weakness and needs strengthening in future.

With support from the Federation, Ethiopian Red Cross strived to link relief with development. However, apart from the water and health components, this effort materialized only in South Wollo through the cash for work programme. This was mainly due to lack of donor response to support the long term sustainability approach that the Red Cross had chosen for this intervention. Funds for food purchases or donations in kind satisfied the basic emergency needs of the beneficiaries.

Ethiopian Red Cross extended the Appeal to include an intervention in Arsi zone because of the extensive drought in the country. However, no major intervention took place at this zone except for the distribution of 130,300 pieces of 100 g bars of soap to drought affected people in Dodota Sire woreda due to delayed response and no support for the Arsi component. An allocation was made to ten peasant associations and soap distributed to 7,055 households (32,575 beneficiaries).

At the end of the emergency operation, the Federation organized a disaster management training workshop in February 2004. All staff and volunteers from headquarters and South Wollo and West Hararghe branches who participated in the relief operation to capitalized on the lessons learnt during the operation. They were guided through an exercise of an emergency operation scenario to promote collaboration, communication and coordination between the different relief sectors. The workshop addressed key issues that had been identified during the drought operation, such as volunteering, monitoring, reporting and gender.

There were surplus funds at the end of the operation because of support from partner national societies (PNS) and the efficient and effective running of the intervention. With consent from the donors these funds will be channelled into long-term disaster preparedness and food security activities in the operational areas, within the context of the 2004 Annual Appeal.

An external evaluation of the operation by one international and two national consultants is ongoing at the time of writing this report (May 2004). The resulting final report will be available upon request.

### **Coordination**

Emergency relief programmes in Ethiopia are co-coordinated through the disaster prevention and preparedness commission (DPPC) which was established in the late eighties. Bulk food contributions to the country's emergency relief needs from international organizations, bilateral donors and NGO are channelled through the DPPC with the funding organization playing a monitoring role.

The DPPC has established a technical information management exchange (TIME) forum that provides information in relation to the food security and health situation to all stakeholders every two weeks. Crisis management teams at national and regional levels closely monitor and coordinate emergency response activities. Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation attend the regular inter-agency coordination meetings both at headquarters and branch level.

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Alongside the DPPC, the Ethiopian Red Cross is the only other organization in the country mandated to conduct relief interventions. Good co-operation exists between the two organizations as demonstrated through programmes undertaken by the Ethiopian Red Cross in 2000 and 2001.

The UN emergency unit in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian government closely monitor the drought situation in the country and keep donors and other agencies informed. The Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation attended regular inter-agency co-ordination meetings at headquarter and at branch level and regular WFP meetings.

The overall coordination focal point for the Ethiopia Red Cross relief operation was at the national society headquarters while branch secretaries were the focal points at field level assisted by relief teams led by relief coordinators, including water and sanitation (WatSan) staff, water engineers and volunteers from each branch.

### Objectives, achievements, impact

#### Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

**Objective 1: To provide general food rations for 87,975 persons in Doba woreda, West Hararghe zone to ensure their livelihood until the next harvest. To provide supplementary food for 13,000 people from the most vulnerable segments of the population in Doba woreda, West Hararghe.**

#### Achievements

Food items consisting of 13,934.00 MT of maize, 1,069.10MT of lentils, 677.28 MT of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) and 434,270 litres of oil were procured or donated in-kind through the Federation or bilaterally since December 2002. Twelve rounds of food distributions comprising 15 kg grain, 1.5 kg lentils (or CSB) and 0.5 litres oil have been completed.

The distribution of general food rations was completed in January 2004. The beneficiary figure increased in the course of the operation from 50,000 to 64,400, and again to 87,979 beneficiaries due to increasing needs throughout the year. The increase required one major re-targeting exercise in May 2003 and further re-targeting on a monthly basis.

Nine rounds of supplementary food distribution consisting of 4.5 kg of CSB per beneficiary to particularly vulnerable beneficiaries were undertaken. The number of beneficiaries was reduced to approximately 13,000 in May 2003 after a decision was made to focus the assistance on Doba woreda only. [See Annex 1 for detailed information on the distributions.](#)

Post food distribution monitoring was given particular attention as part of the training of volunteers for collection of early warning and food security data on a regular basis.

#### Balance of stocks at end of 12 rounds of distribution

Food Items	Measurement	Hirna Store	Doba Store	Debesso Store	Chefe B. store	Grand Total
Maize	Bag-50kg each	56	-	-	-	56
Lentils	Bag-50kg each	-	-	-	-	0
CSB	Bag-25kg each	-	-	-	-	0
Cooking oil	Litres	4,818	-	-	-	4,818
Soap	Pieces -150g each	43	-	16	-	59

A total of 35,935 litres out of 40,800 litres of oil was distributed to 71,871 beneficiaries leaving a balance of 4,865 litres because of delays in transporting oil from abroad. The remaining stock is in the warehouse and will be distributed as a supplement to the ongoing Ethiopia Red Cross and American Red Cross three month rehabilitation programme which started in Doba woreda in May 2004.

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### Impact

The distributions met the food needs and significantly improved the coping capacities of the beneficiaries. In general, most of the communities reported improved food security compared to the situation at the beginning of the operation. The last three distributions from October-December 2003 helped in preventing the population from using grain at the green pre-harvest stage and left the harvest to be used after the completion of food distributions at the end of January 2004. According to monitoring information obtained from community representatives, beneficiaries did not borrow money and /or grain from the local lenders and did not have to sell their assets. The distributions also improved the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and significant changes were noted in the woreda population from the baseline survey in February 2003. The availability of pasture and water for livestock continued to improve from last season leading to improved physical conditions of the animals. No livestock disease outbreaks of epidemic proportion were reported.

Overall improving trends in nutritional status and mortality in the woreda are a clear testament that the population benefited from the Red Cross emergency interventions.

### Results of nutrition surveys

The last nutrition survey conducted in September 2003 revealed an improved situation in the nutritional status and the morbidity pattern of the beneficiaries.

#### Nutritional status by Z-score of weight for height (WHZ) September 2003

Nutritional Indicator	Number (n=925)	Percentage	95% Confidence Interval
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)*	61	6.6%	5.1% - 8.4%
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)*	3	0.3%	0.1% - 1.0%

**\*No bilateral oedema was recorded in this survey.**

A sample population of 925 children aged 6-59 months were selected for the survey: 498 male (54%) and 427 female (46%). As presented above, the recorded GAM and SAM levels for this sample population were 6.6% (CI, 5.1% - 8.4%) and 0.3% (CI, 0.1% - 1.0%) respectively. According to the current operational DPPC guidelines, this level of malnutrition in the Woreda is rated as “normal for a chronically malnourished population”.

The morbidity rate recorded in this study was minimal. Though malaria had been a threat for most communities, measures taken resulted in declining cases. As a result, the Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) and under five mortality rates (U5MR) fell below the cut-off for emergency situations.

In general, most of the communities reported the food security condition to be relatively good and improving compared to the situation during the baseline. The re-targeting of beneficiaries in May 2003 helped improve the household food supply and the nutritional conditions.

The continued food distributions have resulted in an improved nutritional status of the beneficiaries. The trend in nutritional status of the woreda population has significantly ( $p < 0.03$ ) improved after the baseline survey.

#### Comparison of the results of the nutrition survey done in April (as base line) and September 2003

	April 2003	September 2003	P-Value	Significance
GAM	9.2%	6.6%	0.03	Significant
SAM	3.3%	0.3%	0.08	Insignificant
CMR (under 5)	1.54/10,000	1.30/10,000	0.63	Insignificant
CMR (total)	0.25/10,000	0.50/10,000	0.03	Significant

The physical conditions of the livestock have shown significant progress from the impact of the prolonged dry spells of the previous seasons. The availability of pasture and water is more than average for the season. No livestock disease out break of epidemic proportion has been reported or observed.

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### Constraints

There was a one month delay in food distribution due to the length of time it took for the preparations including targeting and preparation of the first beneficiary lists. This delay was carried forward until the end of the operation. However, food was distributed regularly on a monthly basis at three distribution points and later four from May 2003 onwards.

The food distributions were provided as gratuitous relief during the twelve month period. The shift to food for work did not materialize partly due to delayed preparations of income generating projects at the woreda level due to a re-shuffling of personnel. As of July 2003 the government regulations also allowed gratuitous relief as opposed to food for work due to the severity of the situation and hence plans for food for work were no longer pursued. However, on the basis of the achieved improvements, Ethiopia Red Cross was able to continue its activities in the woreda as food for work in the beginning of 2004 and as a long-term development project from autumn 2004 onwards.

### Seed component

**Objective 2: To enable 22,507 households in Doba woreda, West Hararghe to reinvest into agricultural production through the distribution of seeds and fertilizer during the belg and meher rainy seasons.**

### Achievements

This seed intervention was a new component not outlined in the initial Appeal and was included after a decision by Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation that support to the woreda should not rely on food distributions only but be complemented with support to the agricultural production to ensure farmers are able to work on their land and harvest for their needs in 2004.

A total of 43.5 MT maize, 99.4 MT sorghum and 38.5 MT wheat seeds were distributed together with 60 MT DAP and 40 MT UREA fertilizers to 22,507 households in Doba woreda, West Hararghe. Farmers have completed harvesting and most of them have got good yield as compared to the previous two to three years of production. Pre- and post-harvest assessments conducted by DPPC and WFP confirm the positive results of the intervention.

### Impact

Pre-harvest and post-harvest assessments indicate improved yield compared to the previous two to three years of production. According to documentation from the woreda agricultural office, out of the total 18,338.5 hectares of land covered with different seeds in the woreda, 11,937 hectares were covered in 2003 with seeds and fertilizers distributed by Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation. A pre-harvest assessment conducted by the woreda administration estimated that of the total production of 222,289.5 quintals of grain expected to be produced during this production season, 137,654 quintals (63%) of the total production will result from the seeds distributed by Ethiopia Red Cross and the Federation. Appropriate extension messages should be conveyed to farming communities on an on-going basis to preserve the harvest of improved seeds distributed for their future use.

Table 2: Overview of crop production in Doba Woreda from 1999-2002

No	Production Year	Total Cultivated land, in hectares	Total Production (quintals*)	Total Households	Yield: Production/ Household (quintals)
1	1999	14,430	53,423	18,550	3.0
2	2000	14,929	137,931	19,656	7.0
3	2001	15,004	132,122	20,854	6.0
4	2002	7,276	14,619	27,902	1.0
5	2003	11,937	137,654	28,300	4.9

\* 1 quintal = 100 kgs

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### Cash-for-work component

**Objective 3: To provide cash for 35,000 people in Ambassel and 13,520 people in Kutaber woredas of South Wollo zone based on Employment Generation Schemes (EGS), with the aim of securing the livelihood of the farmers and their families and to stimulate their purchasing power through the injection of cash on the local market.**

### Achievements

This component was completed in October 2003 after eight rounds of cash distributions. A separate evaluation of this component was carried out in December 2003, which will be included in the final evaluation of the whole operation. The table below outline the activities and the cash distributions.

### Cash distributions in Kutaber and Ambassel woredas, South Wollo

No	Month (2003)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of cash distributed (Ethiopian Birr)*
1	January	45,303	1,721,514
2	February	48,359	1,837,642
3	March	48,458	1,841,404
4	April	48,426	1,840,188
5	May	48,489	1,842,582
6	June	48,494	1,842,772
7	July	48,504	1,843,152
8	August	48,507	1,843,266
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>14,612,520</b>

\* 1.00 USD = 8.60 Ethiopian Birr

### Impact

The cash for work intervention has positively impacted on the communities and assisted them to rehabilitate their environment, reduce dependency, build their asset base, link relief to development and promote innovative ideas for replication in other areas. In a number of interviews, beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the support given to improve their environment and earn a salary at the same time and showed a favour for the cash-for-work model of assistance as opposed to food distributions. Other major advantages cited included the possibility to build their assets by purchasing goats, sheep chicken and heifer in some cases, and acquiring farm tools. There was no need for transport as with relief food when they would have to travel long distances carrying the bulk or hire a donkey. The cash distribution also gives freedom to choose the type of grain they prefer to buy and often at a lower cost often from the nearest local market.

The cash for work operation was cheaper and easier to manage for the Ethiopian Red Cross compared to the cumbersome procurement and transportation of bulky food. More details will be made available once a separate evaluation report is completed.

### Health

**Objective 1: To strengthen the provision of health services through support to the outreach programs of the Ministry of Health to reach the most inaccessible areas, and assist the local Ministry of Health institutions to open five additional outreach sites in the remotest areas**

### Achievements

Two workshops were conducted for Ministry of Health (MoH) staff and Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers in South Wollo (November 2002) and West Harerghe (January 2003); these promoted a link to the public health system and increased the capacity of the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers in conducting health and sanitation education at kebele level. There was collaboration between the MoH in South Wollo and West Harerghe and the Ethiopian

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Red Cross volunteers for the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) in ten outreach sites from September 2003.

### **Impact**

The interaction between the volunteers and the health professionals has ensured better service delivery to the community and knowledge transfer from the health professionals to the volunteers and vice versa. The training and the experience gained by the volunteers will be an asset in the communities for continued social mobilization after the operation. The vaccination coverage in South Wollo has been increased in the last quarter of 2003 by 7% for BCG, 4.1% for DPT and 3% for measles due to the intervention of the Red Cross volunteers.

### **Constraints**

The implementation of this objective was delayed due to difficulties in agreeing on the modalities of cooperation between the Ethiopian Red Cross and the MoH. This was finally resolved in July through an agreement in which the woreda health office supported the health workers with per diem payments during their outreach work. Increased coverage during the EPI as a result of involvement of Red Cross volunteers further served to dispel any reluctance by MoH staff over the capacity of the national society in the outreach activities.

## **Objective 2: Volunteer training and mobilization**

### **Achievements**

One hundred (!00) volunteers were trained in community based first aid (CBFA), PHAST and nutrition: 34 in South Wollo and 66 in West Harerghe. Those in West Harerghe were also trained in the demonstration and preparation of supplementary food in the communities; 24 of these (six volunteers per site) were assigned at the four distribution points during the distributions in West Harerghe to assist in identifying beneficiaries of the supplementary food distribution as well as to carry out the demonstrations until October 2003 when the exercise was completed. Two volunteers were deployed to each kebele to support the Red Cross intervention in both project areas in South Wollo and West Harerghe. Fifty of the trained volunteers took part in the nutrition surveys: 16 in West Harerghe and 34 in South Wollo. Gender balance was emphasized in volunteer selection.

Refresher courses on coaching techniques were organized during the second half of 2003 to increase the effectiveness of the volunteers. Volunteers were actively involved in advocacy, dissemination of the fundamental principles and values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and in collection of information for the early warning system of the Ethiopia Red Cross.

### **Impact**

The refresher courses for volunteers significantly contributed to the efficient implementation of the health programme in the targeted sites and increased the visibility of the Ethiopian Red Cross in the area. The training also increased the capacity of the volunteers to ensure sustainability of the health and WatSan education through effective follow-up and support to the communities after the project.

Both surveys conducted in West Hararghe and South Wollo in September and October respectively stressed the importance of the involvement of the volunteers as development agents for the communities. The national society plans to capitalize on this broad and efficient base of trained volunteers throughout the country. Lessons learnt from this operation are already being used to implement community based programmes such as measles campaigns in other parts of the country.

### **Constraints**

The types of incentives to be provided to the volunteers involved in the operation are a challenge. This is especially for volunteers involved in distributions who worked all day for up to ten days and requested for incentives. This problem did not occur for the volunteers working in the communities. It has also been a challenge to retain the volunteers after the end of the operation. However, the national society plans to retain the trained volunteers through regular follow up and networking with the key stakeholders as well as branch disaster response team members coaching them. This remains a serious challenge for headquarters and branches as it requires frequent follow up and support.

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**Objective 3: Provide an integrated package of basic health, nutrition and sanitation education: assisted by health professionals and volunteer coaches, Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers will be expected to deliver a health and sanitation education package to the communities. The PHAST technique will be used as a tool to facilitate this process.**

### **Achievements**

The volunteers effectively applied the knowledge and skills acquired during their training in PHAST and provided regular health education to communities on the major health problems in the communities which include diarrhoea, vaccine preventable diseases, malaria and other communicable diseases. They continue to actively assist communities in applying the step-by-step guide to improve their environment and manage their WatSan facilities to prevent diarrhoeal diseases.

Each volunteer was assigned three teams of 30 households each for which they discussed 12 topics in environmental education. A total of 460 PHAST groups reached 13,800 households: 156 groups and 4,680 households in South Wollo, and 304 groups and 9,120 households in West Harerght. All beneficiaries of general food rations during the ninth, tenth and eleventh rounds of distributions each received one bar of soap (150 gm/person/month).

### **Impact**

The PHAST technique proved to be a very effective educational tool in the communities. Woreda authorities and respective kebele communities recognize the good work being done by the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers. There is an opportunity of replication of methodologies in neighbouring areas.

Focus group discussions led by the Health Officer from the headquarters noted improved hygiene practice being implemented by the community including cleaning the environment, construction of individual pit latrines, hand washing before and after eating, etc. Improved utilization of oral re-hydration solution (ORS) and understanding of malaria transmission has increased. However there may be a need to conduct a thorough impact analysis to document the full impact.

The impact of the volunteers' activities is expected to increase with a stronger focus on improving the volunteers' skills with regard to adult learning techniques and communication methods. It has been recommended that the training of volunteers should be emphasized more strongly and close monitoring and follow-up of volunteers activities be done at all times. Appropriate motivation mechanisms are needed to ensure consistent high level of performance.

### **Water and Sanitation**

**Objective 1: To reduce water stress by provision of safe water supply, through community based approaches by carrying out and promoting the following hygiene and sanitation tasks through volunteers using the PHAST methodology: training of volunteers; development of PHAST tool kits; health and sanitation education in the community (same as health).**

### **Achievements**

The 34 volunteers in South Wollo and 66 volunteers in West Harerghe trained in the PHAST technique reached a total of 4,680 households in South Wollo and 9,120 households in West Harerghe respectively. Water committees were also formed at the kebele level.

### **Impact**

The health and sanitation education provided by volunteers has increased community understanding of the importance of safe water and proper sanitation facilities. The water committees are playing a crucial role as moderators to ensure sustainability after the end of the project. The step-by-step guide used by volunteers is being used by the communities to improve their environments and manage their WatSan facilities, particularly for prevention of diarrhoeal diseases. It is however still too early to assess the immediate impact and monitoring will need to be ensured.

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**Objective 2: Improving the sanitation behaviour of the population through the following activities: generating the need for latrines in the community through the health and sanitation education; production of sanplats for household latrines; distribution of slabs (700 in South Wollo and 500 in West Hararghe) and monitoring the use of pit latrines by the community.**

### **Achievements**

The same volunteers in South Wollo and West Hararghe also received training in SanPlats preparation in their respective kebeles and facilitated their production in the communities. Training was done in September 2003 to enable the communities to prepare SanPlats on their own with facilitation by the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers. This will ensure sustainability and local replication of SanPlats construction.

### **Impact**

Effective social mobilization activities of volunteers on the need for latrines, and the training on the construction of SanPlats led to an increase in latrines in the woreda; over 340 households constructed their own latrines thereby increasing the latrine coverage by more than 2% which is a good result in such a short time. As a result of the dissemination of health and hygiene information in the communities, a number of families have expressed interest in constructing their own latrine which will continue to be supported by the volunteers.

**Objective 3: Improve the access to potable water through the development of water points and improving the quality of existing water sources by: the development of springs (10 in South Wollo and 2 in West Hararghe); the development of 6 shallow wells in South Wollo; the construction of a bore hole in West Hararghe, if feasible after a geological survey.**

### **Achievements**

Eleven springs including one with a reservoir for irrigation purposes and five hand-dug wells were constructed in South Wollo. Construction of two springs was completed in West Hararghe with full participation of the community who assisted in transporting the material when the roads became impassable for the trucks. The committees at each project site organized labour for excavation, collection of water, unloading of construction materials, managing and safeguarding the resources, and monitoring the progress of the project.

Activities for the development of water sources intensified after the end of the meher rains. A geophysical assessment carried out in Bedassa kebele of Doba woreda in West Hararghe yielded water at about a depth of 150 metres. A drilling firm was contracted through an open tender; the work is scheduled to be completed at the end of May 2004.

### **Impact**

The positive community participation in the activities will increase ownership and capacity to manage community level water and other development activities in future. A large section of the population is changing its attitude and looking for clean drinking water. A lot of people from neighbouring kebeles come to seek clean water from the newly constructed water sources leading to a higher pressure on the distribution points than initially expected. Further construction of water points may be necessary to comply with the increased demands.

**Objective 4: Carry out water quality monitoring to assess effectiveness of hygiene and sanitation education by the provision of chlorine for water quality improvement; monitoring to assess effectiveness of hygiene and sanitation education.**

### **Achievements**

Due to the emergency nature of the programme and delay in implementation, water quality monitoring will be intensified through a long term presence in the communities once the remaining wells are protected and the borehole is finalized. Sanitation education will require more attention in the last four months of the programme (November 2003 to February 2004). There is need to strengthen the monitoring of programme effectiveness.

## **Ethiopia: Improving Food Security; Appeal no. 28/2002; Final Report**

### **Impact**

The positive community participation in the activities has increased ownership and capacity to manage community level water and other development activities in future. Access to safe water supply will have a long term positive impact on the health status of the community. Significant change has been noted in the hygiene behavior of the community but a thorough monitoring system is not in place yet.

**Objective 5: Environmental protection by employment-generating schemes including terracing and roads improvement; collecting primary data from high-risk areas via the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA).**

### **Achievements**

Activities undertaken in Ambassel and Kutaber include stone and soil bund construction, check-dam maintenance and construction, seedling production, road construction and maintenance, and hillside terrace construction and maintenance.

A VCA was conducted in Dodota Sire woreda in Arsi zone in November 2003 as part of a food security workshop of the national society in preparation for a possible intervention. As part of preparations for a long-term project proposal for West Harerghe and in collaboration with the American Red Cross and CARE, another VCA was conducted for Doba woreda in December 2003 whose findings revealed enormous problems affecting the community which require both relief and various development interventions. This VCA report was distributed to all stakeholders. The future intervention approach of the national society will be linking relief to development through food for work.

[See Annex 2 at the end of this report for details on implementation of the employment-generation scheme.](#)

### **Impact**

The employment generation activities have significantly contributed to soil and water conservation. The support to the nursery through labour and rehabilitation of water supply to the site has enabled the production and distribution of more than one million seedlings thereby contributing towards environmental rehabilitation in both woredas. Land degradation is being checked through terracing. The active involvement of the population has improved the relationship between the national society and the local communities.

## **National Society Capacity Building**

**Objective 1: To strengthen the Ethiopian Red Cross branches in high-risk areas (South Wollo, West Hararghe and other areas) as part of disaster preparedness.**

### **Achievements**

Within the framework of the operation and as part of the strategy of the national society, 100 volunteers were trained in PHAST, health education and procedures for cash and food distribution while 15 other volunteers were trained in nutrition survey techniques and participated in surveys in South Wollo and West Hararghe. These same 15 volunteers had the opportunity to refresh their knowledge through participation in repeat nutrition surveys conducted in both areas in September and October 2003. The volunteers now form part of the resource base of the national society.

The national society carried out two VCA in South Wollo and West Hararghe as part of the disaster strategy to improve the knowledge of the communities and prepare plans for rehabilitation and disaster preparedness activities. Through participation in the VCA Ethiopia Red Cross staff from both headquarters and the two branches improved their capacities in conducting assessments and data collection and development of plans and funding proposals. As part of branch capacity building, staff and volunteers from the two branches involved in the drought operation have had numerous exposures through on the job training in all aspects of the relief operation including food and cash distributions and community sensitization. Further, the capacity of the West Hararghe branch was strengthened through the supply of one computer and a four wheel drive vehicle. Computer training was provided for key staff of the branch.

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As part of the evaluation of the operation, a workshop was held in February 2004 involving all headquarter and branch staff and volunteers involved in the implementation of the relief programme. A simulation exercise focusing on coordination, communication and collaboration was conducted to enhance learning. A number of areas for improvement such as an integrated planning process, gender mainstreaming, communication and information skills, program integration, monitoring, targeting and volunteering were identified. These aspects will be highlighted throughout future planning and implementation of programmes by the national society.

In line with the Ethiopian Red Cross national strategy of building local capacities in disaster preparedness, the first national disaster response team (NDRT) was established and trained in October 2003 while branch disaster response training for the two branches involved in the drought operation was held in February 2004

### **Impact**

Through the operation, the disaster preparedness and response skills of the national society have significantly improved both at headquarters levels but particularly in the two branches involved in the operation. Systems and structures have been developed and communication and coordination skills enhanced. Volunteers in the branches show commitment and have proven capable of performing in their areas of competence (health education, nutrition assessment, cash and food distribution, etc). As a result, the implementation of the relief programme was very successful and the level of awareness in the communities has increased.

The importance of the volunteers as community based agents for behavioural change and development has been frequently stressed by governmental and non-governmental partner agencies of the Ethiopian Red Cross. Branch capacities continue to grow stronger through the practical implementation of the programme. The participation of the national society's staff in repeated VCA has improved their capacities to collect primary data. Increased networking with other agencies, including sharing of reports resulted in better understanding of different approaches to relief and development and disaster preparedness.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

The Ethiopian Red Cross with support from the Federation regional information unit disseminated the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and promoted its activities throughout the operation. Four field visits were carried out to cover activities such as food distribution, health and nutrition and to report on the general situation of the beneficiaries in West Hararghe. Four articles were written reflecting the severity of the drought with a focus on women and children who were the most affected. The articles were published in the Federation News and posted on the Federation website calling for international assistance. The practical humanitarian support by the national society in West Hararghe strongly enhanced awareness and knowledge of the Red Cross in the area, resulting in appreciation by the population of the Ethiopia Red Cross and the registration of 30,000 new members from almost none. The participation of volunteers in the area was also highlighted in feature stories published in both local and international media which encouraged and motivated them to continue their work in the communities.

Red Cross intervention in the drought emergency was generally referred to in the local media. The intervention of the national society in helping drought affected people in South Wollo through the cash for work programme received good media coverage. Its benefit to women and the elderly who were unable to work through gratuitous relief were well covered through news releases that were produced and distributed to national and international media including Federation News. Four successive programs that reflected the national society's role in emergency and development activities such as 'cash for work' were broadcast on national television; these contributed to enhance the understanding of the integration of relief with sustainable development through the active participation of the community.

The awareness of the national society of the need to address gender issues in their programming was encouraged throughout the operation and emphasis placed in promoting the involvement of women in all aspects of the work e.g. ensuring their participation in targeting, and inclusion among volunteer groups involved in implementation of activities. It is hoped that this approach will further encourage the national society to enhance gender mainstreaming in programming and the recruitment of staff and volunteers.

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Although addressing HIV/AIDS through linking of food security with specific support to HIV/AIDS victims was not one of the main objectives of the Appeal, persons living with HIV/AIDS were attended within the framework of the relief operation particularly through the supplementary food programme. The health education and sensitization activities of the volunteers also helped enhance understanding of the disease in the communities.

The health and WatSan component of the operation were designed within the ARCHI 2010<sup>10</sup> framework to reach the most vulnerable and focus on the areas where Red Cross can make a difference. Building on existing local capacity, networking and ensuring community involvement were components that were considered during the planning and implementation of the programme. The national society was thus able to enhance its networking skills and community involvement in an emergency environment.

### **Assessment and lessons learnt**

This emergency operation was an opportunity for the national society to examine capacities within its own structure and the ability of working with a large number of stakeholders. As one of the main players in assisting the most vulnerable in an emergency operation, the national society has further strengthened its networking with government bodies and other organizations. The operation was set up within a short period of time and although a number of obstacles such as organizational set-up, staffing, planning and reporting skills, communication and collaboration within the national society and within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement had to be addressed throughout the operation, the main aim was to reach the most vulnerable population in the two areas of operation and was achieved in a timely, efficient and effective manner. The ongoing external evaluation of the intervention will further highlight strengths and weaknesses and areas for improvements.

One of the major lessons from the operation is the importance of building a resource base of trained volunteers from within the local communities. Skilled volunteers recruited from the communities themselves before a disaster strikes can greatly enhance the implementation of an emergency operation. This area will be addressed as a continuous part of disaster preparedness programme of the national society in the coming years.

An active involvement of the community and ensuring the adherence to the Red Cross principles in the targeting process is an important lesson to be underscored. Only in the second attempt to identify beneficiaries was the methodology satisfactory in ensuring that the programme reached the most vulnerable in the selected areas.

The national society needs to develop its capacity in carrying out nutrition surveys. The first nutrition survey which was conducted with the assistance of an external consultant encountered some difficulties with regard to monitoring the work of the volunteers who were responsible for the screening of the children. With the second attempt however, a satisfactory result was achieved which could then serve as a baseline for future surveys. With the follow-up surveys the same volunteer teams were employed, further enhancing their skills and will allow the national society to carry out nutrition surveys with minimal support from external consultants in the future. However, data analysis still needs improvement and although national society staff was trained in this field, support will still have to be sought from the outside for some time to come.

Monitoring has been identified as a weak point throughout the operation. Several attempts were made to reinforce capacities in this field although a systematic follow up of the activities was not carried out. However, through ad hoc discussions with key stakeholders, consecutive training of the volunteers, and strengthening of linkages with health institutions and line ministries has shown that the interventions in both South Wollo and West Hararghe have had a major impact in stalling the emergency in the targeted communities and to a certain extent allowing the beneficiaries to retain their assets and even build some capacities for the future. The ongoing external evaluation of the operation will further reinforce this impression.

At the beginning of the drought operation a task force was set up at headquarters with the involvement of all departments engaged in the intervention and the Federation support staff which to a certain extent encouraged coordination and support to the operation. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement. Coordination through involvement of the various departments in the planning phase will enhance understanding and performance of the different actors. Areas such as budgeting and financial reporting have benefited from continuous learning

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<sup>10</sup> ARCHI 2010 - <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/>

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throughout the operation. Federation support in procurement and logistics, financial management and reporting has proven necessary to ensure timely and correct handling of these issues. Further capacity building of staff and improvement of structures and procedures, access to computerized handling of documentation etc is a necessity to enable the national society be better prepared for future challenges.

The involvement of the branches in planning of the operation was insufficient. Weak human resources and capacities particularly in one of the branches necessitated the deployment of headquarter staff to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in implementation. As a result capacities at headquarters were weakened which in turn had an effect on the general programme activities and support functions of the national society. Nevertheless, the involvement of regular staff in the operation will enable the national society to reinforce the institutional memory for future operations.

With the support of the Federation, Ethiopia Red cross has proven its capacity to adapt to changing circumstances such as increasing beneficiary numbers, and additional needs requiring extension into new fields of operation (e.g. seeds intervention). However, the management of a continuously changing operational environment is still a major challenge and will require further support to in future large scale operations.

The generous and timely support from the partners has obviously been a critical element for successful implementation. Most commodities were purchased locally which in turn diminished costs of transportation and handling, it was possible for the budget to be adjusted downwards throughout the intervention although as an average the beneficiary numbers increased with more than 25%.

Gender mainstreaming is still a challenge for the national society. The operation has been a good starting point in highlighting that the involvement of women in community activities is a must to achieve full understanding of the national society and secure sustainability of the programme. Ethiopia Red Cross is committed to encourage a gender sensitive approach in its work and to link it also to the development of a firmer volunteer base in the rural communities.

[<Annex 1, Annex 2 and Final Financial Report below - Click here to return to title page>](#)

## Ethiopia: Improving Food Security; Appeal no. 28/2002; Final Report

### Annex 1: Overview of general food ration (GFR) and supplementary food ration (SFR) distributions in Doba woreda and West Hararghe

Distribution, dates, donors	Beneficiary No.	Amount MT/Litres
Round I: 17-Jan-03 to 7-Feb-03 Donor: German Government	49,182 GFR 11,599 SFR	737.770MT maize 71.120 MT lentils 48.100 MT Corn Soy Blend
Round II: 27-Feb-03 to 16-Mar-03 Donor: German and Finnish Governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government	49,324 GFR 11,133 SFR	739.995 MT maize 73.999 MT lentils 24,662 l. oil 48.9675 MT CSB
Round III: 7-Apr-03 to 22-Apr-03 Donor: German and Finnish Governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government	63,271 GFR 15,369 SFR	949.065 MT maize 94.907 MT lentils 31,642 l. oil 66.15 MT CSB
Round IV: 24-May-03 to 31-May-03 Donor: German and Finnish Governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government	82,974 GFR	1,244.600 MT maize 124.500 MT lentils 15,500 l. oil (distributed to 31,000 beneficiaries only due to insufficient stocks)
Round V: 24-Jun-03 to 1-Jul-03 Donor: Finnish Government Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government	82,925 GFR 8,525 SFR	1,126.815 MT maize (to 75,121 beneficiaries) 118.693 MT lentils (to 79,129 beneficiaries) 63,608 l oil (48,088 beneficiaries - Round IV 79,129 beneficiaries - Round V) 38.500 MT CSB
Round VI: 2-Aug-03 to 16-Aug-03 Donor: Finnish Government and non-earmarked contributions Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government	82,964 GFR 9,004 SFR	1,361.720 MT grain (including double ration for Ifa Den and Bekelcha Biftu) 130.155 MT lentils (double ration Ifa Den) 43,382 l. oil (double ration Ifa Den) 42.8085 MT CSB (double ration Ifa Den)
Round VII: 25-Aug-03 to 5-Sep-03 Donor: Finnish Government and non-earmarked contributions Bilateral contribution: Belgian and US Governments	82,965 GFR 17,128 SFR	1,244.515 MT wheat 124.450 MT CSB 14,231 l. Oil (to Debesso and Hirna DP only due to insufficient stocks) 77 MT CSB
Round VIII: 15-Sep-03 to 30-Sep-03 Donor: Finnish Government and non-earmarked contributions Bilateral contribution: Belgian and US Governments	87,987 GFR 9,044 SFR	1,319.805 MT grain (1,115.595 MT wheat 204.210 MT maize) 131.98 MT lentils 71,251 l. oil (double ration Doba and Chefe Bante DP) 40.700 MT CSB
Round IX: 15-Oct-03 to 1-Nov-03 Donor: Finnish Government and non-earmarked contributions Bilateral contribution: Belgian and US Governments	87,944 GFR 8,993 SFR	1,320.025 MT grain (993.900 MT wheat 326.125 MT maize) 131.9925 MT lentils 44,000 l. oil 40.468 MT CSB
Round X: 9-Nov-03 to 23-Nov-03	87,979 GFR	1,319.685 MT grain (1298.525 MT maize; 21.160 MT wheat) 19.179 MT lentils, 112.789 MT CSB 43,989.5 l oil
Round XI: 8-Dec-03 to 20-Dec-03	87,979 GFR	1,319.689 MT grain (maize) 119.268 MT lentils; 12.700 MT CSB 43,989.5 l oil
Round XII: 27-Dec-03 to 28-Jan-04	87,979 GFR	1,319.685 MT maize 80.555 MT lentils 50.058 MT CSB, 8,054 l. oil

## Ethiopia: Improving Food Security; Appeal no. 28/2002; Final Report

### Annex 2: EGS implementation report for Kutaber and Ambassel woredas South Wollo covering eight months of project activities

No.	Activity	Unit	Norm	Ambassel		Kutaber	
				Units achieved	Person days (PD)	Units achieved	PD
1.	Soil and water conservation						
	Soil bund construction	Km	150 pd / km	749.618	112,043	62.15	9,322.5
	Stone bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	1,156.58	262,207	52.8	13,200
	Stone bund maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	31.39	5,638	6.5	1,625
	Stone faced soil bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	110	24,092		
	Hillside terrace construction	Km	250 pd / km	576.67	141,268.58		
	Hillside terrace maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	104.88	25,054		
	Micro-basin construction	No	1 pd / 5mb	461,968	92,392		
	Check dam construction	m 3	pd / 0.5 m3	54,185.5	108,041	15,042.5	23,041.5
	Check dam maintenance	m 3	pd / m3	286	286	1,212.50	1,203
	Cut off drain construction	m 3	pd / 0.75 m3	195	279	2,462.4	1,847
	Cut off drain maintenance	m 3		536	268		
	Stone collection and transport	m 3	1 pd / 0.5 m3	4,576	8,002	3,575	7,150
2.	Water harvesting structures						
	Spring clearing	No		70	7,000	6	300
	Water way construction	Km/m3	1pd/0.7m3	7,392.2	7,654	3.2	2640
	Water way maintenance			1,081	1,081		
	Irrigation canal construction	km	1,000pd /km			3	3,000
3.	Road						
	Footpath construction	Km	1,000 pd/km	209.37	42,138	34.485	6,897
	Footpath maintenance			37.782	9357	2.2	220
	Feeder road construction	Km	4,000pd/km	45.174	39,332		
	Road maintenance	Km	500 pd/km	28.175	10,237		
4.	Nursery						
	Seed collection	Kg	20pd/kg	334.15	5,038		
	Compost making	No/m3	10pd/1m3	206.19	966.5	282	569
	Pitting	No	1pd/15pits	1,700,063	113,337	3,700	247
	Seedling production			1,938,000	44,719	18,000	419
	Tree seed collection	kg	20pd/kg	334.05	5,038		
	Tree plantation			1,466,981	33,766	17,435	348
	Transportation of fencing materials and fencing					1,984	1,336
5.	Others				62,781		649
	<b>Total PD</b>				<b>1,162,015</b>		<b>74,014</b>

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	X

**Appeal No & title: 28/2002 Ethiopia**  
**Period: years 2002, 2003, 2004 up to 30/06**  
**Project(s): PET516**  
**Currency: CHF**

**I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	13,460,853				
less					
Cash brought forward					
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>13,460,853</b>				
<b>Contributions from Donors</b>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	193,125				193,125
Belgian Government via Belgian R.C (DGNBE)	28,262				28,262
Belize - Private Donors (DPBZ)	194				194
British Red Cross (DNGB)	423,550				423,550
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01)	219,780				219,780
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	163,919				163,919
Cyprus Red Cross (DNCY)	344				344
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	49,498				49,498
Ethiopian Red Cross Society (DNET)	83				83
Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI)	137,241				137,241
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	43,875				43,875
Finnish Red Cross (M0401045)	19,128				19,128
Finnish Red Cross (M0401145)	503,594				503,594
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	761,831				761,831
Great Britain - Private Donors (DPGB)	3,476				3,476
Hong Kong Red Cross (DNHK)	26,948				26,948
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	234,482				234,482
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	5,872				5,872
Nestle (DPS011)	92				92
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNNL)	211,284				211,284
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	76				76
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	830,310				830,310
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	172,257				172,257
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	5,366				5,366
South Africa Government (DGZA)	16,020				16,020
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	1,133,350				1,133,350
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	335,630				335,630
Turkish Red Crescent (DNTR)	10,000				10,000
M02EA028	58,153				58,153
Libyan RC	outstanding	5,000			5,000
Netherlands RC	outstanding	74,176			74,176
BELGIUM RC/GOVT			438,265		438,265
CARE ETHIOPIA			73,450		73,450
FINLAND - RC/GOVT			1,912,186		1,912,186
GERMANY				59,466	59,466
USAID			1,406,910		1,406,910
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,587,739</b>	<b>79,176</b>	<b>3,830,811</b>	<b>59,466</b>	<b>9,557,192</b>

**II - Balance of funds**

<b>OPENING</b>	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	5,587,739
CASH EXPENDITURE	-4,710,413
<b>CASH BALANCE</b>	<b>877,326</b>

**Appeal No & title: 28/2002 Ethiopia**

Period: years 2002, 2003, 2004 up to 30/06

Project(s): PET516

Currency: CHF

**III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures**

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles		406			406	-406
Food & Seeds	7,337,726	1,393,521	3,830,811		5,224,332	2,113,394
Water & sanitation	228,600					228,600
Medical & First Aid	114,250					114,250
Teaching materials	30,060					30,060
Utensils & Tools	127,200					127,200
Other relief supplies	2,450,508					2,450,508
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,288,344</b>	<b>1,393,927</b>	<b>3,830,811</b>		<b>5,224,738</b>	<b>5,063,606</b>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	128,500	135,218			135,218	-6,718
Computers & Telecom equip.	30,600	10,089			10,089	20,511
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>159,100</b>	<b>145,306</b>			<b>145,306</b>	<b>13,794</b>
<u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution		64,488			64,488	-64,488
Transport & vehicles	1,446,648	50,863			50,863	1,395,785
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,446,648</b>	<b>115,351</b>			<b>115,351</b>	<b>1,331,297</b>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	318,400	235,513		59,466	294,979	23,421
Personnel (regional, national staff)	289,000	28,322			28,322	260,678
Consultants		20,450			20,450	-20,450
Workshops & training		76			76	-76
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>607,400</b>	<b>284,361</b>		<b>59,466</b>	<b>343,827</b>	<b>263,573</b>
<u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	11,000	37,397			37,397	-26,397
Information expenses	41,000	6,109			6,109	34,891
Admin./general expenses	32,361	73,994			73,994	-41,633
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>84,361</b>	<b>117,500</b>			<b>117,500</b>	<b>-33,139</b>
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Operational provisions	875,000	390,861			390,861	484,139
Transfers & contributions		2,263,106			2,263,106	-2,263,106
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>13,460,853</b>	<b>4,710,413</b>	<b>3,830,811</b>	<b>59,466</b>	<b>8,600,690</b>	<b>4,860,163</b>

# Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/02/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13,460,853	TOTAL COVERAGE 77.9%	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR				92	25.03.03	
AMERICAN - RC		150,000	USD	203,925	05.05.03	
BELGIUM - GOVT				28,262	22.11.03	OPERATIONAL FIELD COSTS
BRITISH - RC		90,000	GBP	207,747	16/12/2002	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR		2,500	USD	3,476	02/01/2003	
BRITISH - RC		100,000	GBP	222,400	18.07.03	WORK ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH WOLLO
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC (CIDA/IHA)		247,500	CAD	218,493	14/01/2003	HEALTH
CANADIAN - RC		100,000	CAD	88,800	07.02.03	
CANADIAN - RC		74,058	CAD	72,614	09.10.03	
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC		140,360	HKD	26,742	04/11/2002	
CYPRUS - RC				344	24/01/2003	
DANISH - GOVT		250,000	DKK	49,350	13/11/2002	WORK ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH WOLLO
FINNISH - RC/GOVT		123,840	EUR	181,599	10/12/2002	
FINNISH - GOVT		38,026	EUR	59,320	08.01.04	
FINNISH - RC		22,300	EUR	34,766	27.01.04	RELIEF OPERATION, PROCUREMENT OF SEEDS
FINNISH - GOVT		300,000	EUR	468,022	27.01.04	RELIEF OPERATION, PROCUREMENT OF SEEDS
GERMAN - GOVT		551,998	EUR	809,229	13/11/2002	
JAPANESE - RC		149,800	USD	219,038	04/12/2002	
JAPANESE - RC		16,500	USD	24,687	15/10/2002	
KUWAIT RC		1,283,816	ETB	199,890	15/02/2003	BILATERAL
LIBYAN - RC				5,000	30/01/2003	
MONACO - RC		4,000	EUR	5,872	15/10/2002	
NESTLE		3,095,159	ETB	481,916	15/03/2003	BILATERAL
NETHERLAND - GOT		192,513	EUR	280,203	23/01/2003	DISTRIBUTION, MONITORING, DIRECT ADM. COSTS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		4,294,880	NOK	803,143	23.04.03	FOOD, HEALTH, WAT/SAN, WORK PROG.
NORWEGIAN - RC		400,000	NOK	80,188	20/12/2002	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		482,886	NOK	91,507	18.12.03	RDRT TRAINING
PRIVATE DONORS				5,713	09/01/2003	
SHELL		691,004	ETB	107,589	15/02/2003	BILATERAL
SOUTH AFRICAN - GOVT				16,020	02.04.03	
SWEDISH - GOVT		600,000	SEK	95,400	17/10/2002	
SWEDISH - GOVT		6,500,000	SEK	1,049,100	19/12/2002	
SWEDISH - RC		1,000,000	SEK	160,000	12.05.03	SOUTH WOLLO
SWEDISH - RC		1,070,000	SEK	170,130	16/01/2003	SEEDS AND FERTILIZER
TURKISH - RC				10,000	14/10/2002	
USAID				102,760	15/06/2003	BILATERAL
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH</b>				<b>6,583,337</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>48.9%</b>

# Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/02/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
BELGIUM RC/GOVT	FOOD			438,265	31/12/2002	BILATERAL
CARE ETHIOPIA				73,450	20.12.03	BILATERAL: 113 MT CORN-SOY-BLEND,
FINLAND - RC/GOVT		1,304,000	EUR	1,912,186	10/12/2002	FOOD SECURITY
FINNISH - RC		11,513	EUR	17,961	08.01.04	
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			59,466		
USAID	FOOD			1,406,910	15/06/2003	BILATERAL
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				3,908,238	CHF	29.0%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	