

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

22 July 2003

Appeal No. 28/02; Operations Update no. 3

Appeal launched on 8 November 2002 for CHF 16,163,000 for 14 months. Budget revised in July 2003 to CHF 13,460,853 (USD 9,951,000/EUR 8,765,288)

Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 80,000 (reimbursed to DREF)

Period covered: April to June, 2003

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 180 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal coverage: 49.7 %; See the attached Contributions List; or the Federation's website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/1-2-3%20-%20ap2802.pdf

Outstanding needs: CHF 6,774,910

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: 2003 Annual Appeal for Ethiopia (Appeal no. 01.05/2003)

Operational Summary: The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and the Federation, co-ordinating closely with the governmental Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), the UN and other humanitarian actors and agencies, launched an appeal in November 2002 to set up an assistance program in South Wollo and West Hareghe zones in response to the drought. In order to respond to increased needs in 2003, as well as adjust to changing conditions on the ground, the appeal and the budget have been revised. Adjustments in programming from the initial appeal include changes to, the Food Component, the Food and Cash for Work Components, and the Seeds Component.

As a result of a needs assessment conducted in May 2003, the ERCS and Federation plan to distribute general food rations to 44,700 most vulnerable beneficiaries in Merti woreda, Arsi zone for a period of four months from August to November 2003 based on Employment Generation Schemes.

No changes occurred regarding the health, water and sanitation components of the appeal. The ERCS/Federation operation includes a comprehensive approach, combining relief assistance with a water intervention to increase access to safe water in the targeted areas and health and sanitation education. Where this is not possible for the time being, the relief assistance will be used as basis for the preparation for longer-term involvement. In general, efforts are made to link the activities of the drought operation with the overall long-term food security programmes of the ERCS.

This update mainly focuses on the revision of the objectives. A more detailed update on the programmes' progress and impact is scheduled for early September.

Operational developments

Ethiopia is in the midst of widespread food insecurity as a result of the shortened and below-average 2002 *belg* and *meher* rains. Approximately 85% of the Ethiopian population is dependent on an agriculture-based economy that is highly affected by the rains. The frequency and duration of these rains has decreased during the last decade resulting in a greater degree of impoverishment and resource degradation, and a decrease in the ability of households to cope with and recover from these economic shocks.

The FAO/WFP 2002 food and crop assessment indicates that the harvest is down by 21% compared to the average of the last five years making it the lowest per capita harvest for more than a decade. USAID's Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that overall crop production will be 8 to 15% below average with estimates of significantly higher crop losses in isolated areas. A 20% reduction in the use of seed and fertilizer, compared to last year, is expected to additionally reduce yields. Lack of off-farm income opportunities is further aggravating the situation, and the low level of economic development, which curtails people's ability to cope with drought.

According to the joint Government of Ethiopia and UN Appeal from December 2002, at least 1.46 million MT of food was required for Ethiopia to help feed 11.3 million people during 2003. An Addendum to this Appeal in April 2003 stressed the updated needs estimates for all sectors related to the drought emergency. It highlighted the collaborative efforts by the Government and the aid community though the sector task forces established to deal with the emergency. In addition to this a multi-agency re-assessment of needs was conducted in April 2003 and the results presented in a special Early Warning system report.¹ The re-assessment had been conducted in response to the deteriorating nutritional requests for additional food aid from woreda administrations in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP and Tigray regions. It concluded that due to post harvest crop loss, overestimate of pre-harvest production, deterioration of income from off farm activities and dilution of relief food at household level, the food security situation had deteriorated in many parts of the country. As a result an additional number of 1.2 million people were identified as needing food assistance, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 12.5 million individuals requiring 944,280 MT of food aid from May to December 2003.

The response to the different appeals by donors has been positive, with (confirmed and un-confirmed) food aid pledges of 1.35 million MT, 89% out of a total requirement of 1.54 million tonnes for 2003. These are encouraging signs but further donor support is crucial to ensure adequate support to the targeted populations until the next main harvest in late 2003.

West Harerghe

The *West Hararghe* Zone of the *Oromiya* Region was particularly hard hit by the current rainfall shortage with roughly 1.1 million of the 1.7 million people in the zone in need of food relief in 2002. This number is now some 1.3 million following the re-assessment.

Several nutrition assessments in 2003 in the lowland and midland areas of *West Hararghe* have shown decreasing Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition rates since September 2002. These can be attributed to the continuous food assistance since last year. However, a nutrition survey implemented in Doba woreda, West Hararghe still showed a GAM of 9.8 % in the lowlands and 9.2 % in the highlands of the area. The SAM rates were 1.3 % and 1% respectively. According to the DPPC Emergency nutrition guidelines, these rates are classified as poor and/or serious with aggravating factors such as poor household food availability (due to a poor harvest, high market prices or insecurity), entire dependence on food aid, low levels of measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation coverage and inadequate water supplies.

Arsi

The situation in Arsi zone of Oromiya Region appears similar to that of West Hararghe, but has received far less attention from aid agencies. A recent EUE report² concluded that due to three years of insufficient and unsatisfactory rain conditions, an increasing number of households are forced to rely on relief for their survival.

¹ Government of Ethiopia, Ethiopia: Special EWS Report – update on current food situation and additional food requirement, Reliefweb, 24.04.2003

² Francois Piguet, UN-EUE Assessment field trip to Arsi zone, report published 12.05.2003

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Arsi used to be a surplus area but is facing decreasing crop production, particularly for maize and sorghum in the lowlands. Livestock are lacking adequate conditions for grazing and watering for most parts of the year.

Arsi zone has a total population of 3,000,000, of which 89% are rural and 11% are urban. The zone has 22 woredas. The agro climatic zones are divided into highland 39.7%, mid highland 27.3%, lowland 29.1% and frost 3.9%. Major crop types grown are wheat, barley, teff, beans, maize, and sorghum. Linseeds, haricots beans and onions are the main cash crops.

During the production year 2002 a total of 707,659 ha of land was cultivated. The expected production was estimated at 10,724,359 quintals (100kgs). Due to the shortage of rainfall, its erratic nature and early cessation the lowlands sustained a 100% loss of maize production, and the highlands sustained a 50% loss. As a result, only an estimated 6,592,685 quintals of maize were produced.

Due to a shortage of grazing a total of 34,488 cattle were reported to have died in Dodota Sire and Merti Woreda. Because of the food shortage people have migrated from Amigna Woreda to Bale Zone. In addition, it was reported that a malaria outbreak is affecting large numbers of people.

In May 2003, in response to the drought situation in Arsi zone, and reports from the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) sub-branch office located in the Merti woreda capital Abomsa, the ERCS in cooperation with the Federation conducted an assessment regarding food needs.

Merti woreda has an area of 132,317 ha. The woreda altitude varies from 900m-2850 m above sea level. Its agro-ecology is divided into highland 22%, mid high land 24%, lowland 54%. The woreda has 33 Peasant Associations, of which 28 are rural and 5 are urban. Based on the woreda information, the current population figure is 120,000 (15,958 households). Out of these 93% are farmers, 2% merchants and 5% are engaged in animal husbandry.

Agriculture in Merti woreda (Arsi)

The information obtained from the woreda administration and agriculture office indicates that the total area of the woreda constitutes 50,000 ha cultivable, 16,688 ha bush and shrubs, 8,310 ha forest, 14,297 ha grassland and the area covered under construction is 5,810 ha. The agriculture is based on crop production 88% followed by pulses 9% and oil crops 2%. The five year average yield by type of main crops is as follows: teff 4.2 QT/ha, wheat 10QTs/ha, barley 9QTs/ha, sorghum 10QTs /ha, maize 12QTs / ha. In 2002, the livestock in the woreda consisted of 99,500 cattle, 48,732 goat and sheep, 5,087 horses, 6,702 donkeys, 1,395 mules and 9,370 camels.

Health in Merti woreda (Arsi)

The woreda has one health centre, four clinics and one health post. In total there are 7 senior and 7 junior Nurses, 2 Health Officers, 3 Lab –Technicians, one Malaria Lab-Technician, one Druggist and 2 Sanitarians. Adama hospital is the nearest referral hospital, which is 152 km from the woreda capital Abomsa.

Malaria is the main disease affecting the community. The prevalent type of malaria is reported as Plasmodium Falciparum. 250-300 malaria victims are visiting the health centre and the clinics daily. Apart from malaria, pneumonia, upper respiratory tract infection, malnutrition and diarrhoea are also affecting the people. Lack of budget, drugs and adequate medical personnel are major problems in the woreda.

Water in Merti woreda (Arsi)

Especially in the lowlands the water problem is reported to be severe. There are two rivers passing through the woreda and Awash River is dividing the woreda with E.Shoa. While people living along the Awash River are relatively better off, there are places where it was reported impossible to get water even at a level of 250 m deep. As a result, the people from kebeles such as Wotero Dino and Dembeka Iftu, travel from 6 to 8 hours round trip to fetch water from rivers. Especially the Abomisa River, which is full of snails, has resulted in affecting the people by Bilharzia and other water related diseases.

Due to the late start of both Belg and Meher rains and their erratic nature and early cessation in the year 2002, agricultural production decreased significantly. As a result it is reported that 57,948 people are affected by food shortage in 15 kebeles, situated mainly in the lowlands. The UN EUE report issued in April 2003 confirms that

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eight of these kebeles are the most affected. These are Wtero Dino, Woticha Dole, Hela Akiya, Gudula, Jursa, Gado Bicho, Dembeka Iftu, Homba Gergele and Ashe Abasa Gorowe.

In response to the drought situation people have migrated to their relatives in the highlands for support and to search for labour in the agro-industry. Most of the people are engaged in the selling of charcoal and firewood. As reported by the communities visited, after distribution by DPPC started some of the people have returned back to their places of origin. One result of the drought is that the school dropout has increased. In one kebele called Denbeka Iftu, the people explained to the team that only 5% of the children are attending school.

A large number of animal deaths are reported and few animals are seen in the area. The few cattle observed are skinny and very weak. Food availability is scarce in the houses, except the relief food which will be used up within 15 days. In addition to the cases of malnutrition, children are in poor health and sanitary condition.

According to the DPPC's Early Warning Report, the drought-affected people in the woreda require continuous food assistance until the next harvest in November/December 2003. Though the present situation is not exclusively linked to drought conditions but rather also to important structural deficits that hamper rural livelihoods, the current needs for emergency relief have to be addressed.

South Wollo

South Wollo and Kutaber are among the SouthWollo woredas affected by the drought situation in 2003. Both of them are located on high altitude and the people are dependent on Belg season rainfall. Due to the failure of Belg rains in the past three four years, a large segment of the population was affected by food shortage. 15 months after the cessation of a similar 2001 programme in the same *kebeles*, a cash-based EGS for relief was recommenced in January 2003 to benefit 45,000 farmers, victims of the 2002 *belg* rain failure.

The programme addresses short term food needs by providing cash for food purchase as well as allowing households to restore assets lost such as livestock. The work element of the programme consists of community based projects such as terracing to prevent soil erosion as well as spring water protection and harnessing. Five rounds of cash distribution have been completed in relation to this program.

The revised needs

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) and the Federation, co-ordinating closely with the governmental Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) and the UN and other humanitarian actors and agencies, launched an appeal in November 2002 to set up an assistance program in South Wollo and West Hareghe zones in response to the drought. In order to respond to increased needs in 2003 as well as adjust activities to meet the changed conditions on the ground, the current revised appeal includes the following changes to the initial appeal:

Arsi

As a result of the needs assessment conducted in May 2003, the ERCS and Federation plan to distribute general food rations to 44,700 most vulnerable beneficiaries in Merti woreda, Arsi zone for a period of four months from August to November 2003 based on Employment Generation Schemes.

South Wollo

The number of beneficiaries of the cash for work component was increased to 48,520 in February 2003 in order to cover the total Belg dependent population of Kutaber woreda requiring assistance; 35,000 beneficiaries in Ambassel and 13,520 beneficiaries in Kutaber woreda are now profiting from the cash for work scheme.

West Harerghe

In line with the results of the multi-agency re-assessment, the number of beneficiaries of general food rations was increased from 50,000 to 82,975. New beneficiary lists were drawn up during a re-targeting of beneficiaries in May 2003. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries targeted for supplementary food rations was reduced to 13,000.

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In addition to the activities outlined in the initial appeal, the operation has been expanded to include distribution of seeds and fertilizer in Doba woreda, West Harerghe to 22,507 households. 43.5 MT Maize and 99.4 MT Sorghum seeds as well as 60 MT DAP and 40 MT UREA fertilizers have been distributed during the belg rainy season to farmers in Doba woreda. The fifth round distribution in Doba includes 38.5 MT wheat seeds for the meher planting season.

Other

No changes occurred regarding the health, water and sanitation components of the appeal. The ERCS/Federation operation includes a comprehensive approach, combining relief assistance with a water intervention to increase access to safe water in the targeted areas and health and sanitation education. Where this is not possible for the time being, the relief assistance will be used as the basis for longer-term involvement. In general, efforts are made to link the activities of the drought operation with the overall long-term food security programmes of the ERCS.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action – revised objectives, progress, impact

This update is mainly focusing on the revision of the objectives. A more detailed update on progress and impact is scheduled for early September.

Food component (revised)

Objective 1: To provide general food rations for 82,975 persons in Doba woreda, West Harerghe zone to ensure their livelihood until the next harvest (November/December 2003). To provide supplementary food for 13,000 people of the most vulnerable segments of the population in Doba woreda, West Harerghe.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Since December 2002, 7,401 MT of maize, 737 MT of lentils, 355 MT of corn Soy Blend (CSB) and 201,270 litres of oil were procured. CARE Ethiopia donated 63 MT of CSB as a bilateral contribution to the operation. ERCS and the Federation logistics delegate coordinated the purchase and transport of the items in country. The goods are stored in the ERCS main warehouse at Hirna, West Hareghe and transported every month to the distribution sites.

- A nutritional survey was carried out successfully in South Wollo and West Hareghe.
- Re-targeting of beneficiaries in West Harerghe was completed in May 2003, identifying 82,975 beneficiaries.
- An additional distribution centre has been opened at Hirna.
- Distribution of supplementary food is based on close growth monitoring shifting the supplementary food distribution from “blanket” to “targeted” distribution.

Impact

The food distribution addresses the food needs of the beneficiaries and it has improved their coping capacities. The food distribution contributes to asset protection. It has prevented population movements as a result of search of food.

Constraints

There is shortage of warehousing capacity at distribution sites. Delay in delivery of maize resulted in two kebeles not receiving their fifth round ration. This distribution will take place as an intermediary. The difficult topography, lack of trucking capacity (7 MT trucks) and manpower, results in inability to do direct distribution in the kebeles and does not allow ERCS to open more distribution sites nearer to beneficiaries who have to travel long distances to pick up their rations.

Food for Work Component (new objective)

Objective 2: To enhance the food security of 44,700 in Merti woreda, Arsi zone, Oromiya region through their participation in Employment Generating Schemes (EGS) that will protect the natural resources of the area.

The main activity under this objective is the participation, by 80% of the vulnerable beneficiaries in a variety of community based activities in areas such as soil and water conservation, water development and rehabilitation, and rural road maintenance.

- Activity 1: Planning and implementation of EGS projects considering short- and long-term needs of the communities in the areas of water/sanitation/health.
- Activity 2: Ensure that both men and women have equal opportunities to engage in EGS activities.

In many areas of Ethiopia, a successful contribution has been made to soil and water conservation, rural road rehabilitation, and other efforts that build community assets, while providing employment to disaster-affected people who receive their relief needs as food through EGS.

Communities are responsible for planning EGS activities with the assistance of Development Agents (DAs) who act as representatives of the Woreda Office of Agriculture at the *kebele* level. The DA provides these lists of agreed-upon EGS activities to the *Woreda* Office of Agriculture. In turn, the *Woreda* Office of Agriculture compiles and submits the lists of EGS activities to the ERCS branch. The ERCS branch then coordinates with the ERCS headquarters in Addis to initiate the EGS activities.

The woreda government experts and the ERCS EGS Expert conduct monitoring.

Each EGS activity team has 30 members. Two ERCS EGS youth volunteers and one DA per *kebele* supervise the activities of each team. An EGS foreman supervises six teams on a daily basis with the respective DA and EGS youth volunteers overseeing the activities. Progress Reports are circulated from the DA to the woreda Office of Agriculture to the ERCS to the DPPC. As indicated, *woreda* officials and the ERCS EGS coordinator verify that the activities are conducted as described in the reports.

Beneficiaries satisfy the unskilled labor requirements and foremen (to receive a small remuneration) are selected from each *kebele*. *Woreda* technical staff (design and monitoring) and DAs will receive a small per diem for field visits but their salaries are covered by the *woreda* Administration budget. ERCS Youth Volunteers assisting in food distribution and monitoring will also receive a small incentive.

Seeds Component (new objective)

Objective 3: Enable 22,507 households in Doba woreda, West Harerghe to reinvest into agricultural production through the distribution of seeds and fertilizer during the belg (long-cycle) and meher rainy seasons.

- Activity 1: Targeting of beneficiaries: the ERCS with its volunteers and in collaboration with the woreda administration undertakes screening of beneficiaries, register them and monitor the distribution process.
- Activity 2: Purchase, transportation, warehousing and distribution of 43.5 MT of Maize seeds, 99.4 MT Sorghum seeds and 38.5 MT wheat seeds as well as 60 MT DAP and 40 MT UREA fertilizer
- Activity 3: Monitor the impact of the seeds distribution.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Maize, sorghum and wheat seeds distributed together with fertilizers. Planting completed by farmers. Rainfall seems satisfactory.

Impact

To be evaluated after harvest.

Constraints

Availability of seeds on the local market was irregular. Quality of seeds at local purchase was irregular, although quality control has ensured sufficient germination.

Cash for work component (revised objective)

Objective 4: To provide cash for 35,000 people in Ambassel and 13,520 people in Kutaber woredas of South Wollo, based on EGS's, 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.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Cash for work program is ongoing with full participation of beneficiaries. Monitoring is ongoing and shows satisfactory impact on environmental improvements, participation and generation of funds for marketing.

The fifth round distribution is completed.

Impact

Participants in the program express satisfaction with the possibilities given to improve their environment and earn a salary at the same time. They are much in favour of the cash for work model of receiving assistance compared to direct food distribution. The input of cash has a positive impact on generating market incentives. Allowing households to restore assets like livestock.

Constraints

Delay in cash transfer can occasionally occur.

Health

Objective 1: To strengthen the provision of health services through outreach programs, volunteer training and mobilisation and provision of an integrated health sanitation education.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Two workshops and trainings were conducted with Ministry of Health (MoH) staff and volunteers both in South Wollo and West Hareghe.

Impact

The volunteer's knowledge of health issues has improved. They are now ready to begin activities in the kabeles. Impact on population not yet measurable as programme implementation was delayed.

Constraints

The ERCS and the Federation continue to work with the MoH on determining issues such as per diems, and modalities of collaboration.

Objective 2: To strengthen the outreach programs of the MoH to reach the most inaccessible areas, and assist the local MoH health institutions to open five additional outreach sites in the remotest areas where the following activities will be carried out.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Negotiations with MoH staff are ongoing at woreda level and zonal level.

Impact

The impact is not measurable, as program implementation has not taken place yet.

Constraints

There have been obstacles regarding efforts to coordinate activities between MoH, ERCS and other NGOs working in the area. The vaccination in ERCS intervention areas is, however, expected to start in August 2003.

Objective 3: Volunteer training and mobilisation

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

- Two trainings with 16 volunteers in West Harerghe and 34 in South Wollo on how to conduct a nutrition survey.
- Two trainings with 66 volunteers in West Harerghe on how to demonstrate preparation of supplementary food in the communities.
- One training with 66 volunteers in West Harerghe and 34 in South Wollo on facilitation skills for PHAST.
- One CBFA training with 66 volunteers in West Harerghe and 34 in South Wollo.

The training of the volunteers and their work with the communities has shown to have a social value in that community members better understand the policy and principles of the Movement and are appreciating the support from the ERCS. The gender consideration in the selection and training of volunteers ensures equal balance between men and women in South Wollo. However, in West Hareghe only 5 of the 66 volunteers are women as the general education level in West Hareghe is low.

Impact

Capacity building of volunteers and local communities has improved their understanding of health and sanitation issues.

Constraints

The demands on the volunteers are high and they only receive small incentives for their work.

Objective 4: Provide an integrated package of basic health, nutrition and sanitation education: assisted by the health professionals and volunteer coaches, ERCS volunteers will be expected to deliver a health and sanitation education package. The PHAST technique will be used as a tool to facilitate this process.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

- Briefing of woreda, zonal, regional administration bodies on the ERCS way of working improved their understanding and the collaboration between the different actors.
- Selection and introduction of volunteers for intervention in the kebeles.
- The volunteers have started to apply the PHAST technique, which is considered a good tool when working with illiterate communities.

Impact

There has not been enough time to significantly measure the activity's impact.

Constraints

The activities under this objective are relatively time consuming and require close monitoring. This in turn is puts a great deal of pressure on human resources.

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).

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

- 100 volunteers trained in PHAST. In turn they have started the training of the community in 50 kebeles.

Impact

It is too early to measure impact.

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

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

- Selection of participants from the communities who will produce the sanplats has taken place

Impact

- The discussions with and preparation of the population ensures their active understanding and involvement in the project

Constraints

It has to be a slow process to ensure sustainability, which can be considered both an asset and a constraint.

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 Harerghe); the development of 6 shallow wells in South Wollo; the construction of a bore hole in West Harerghe, if feasible after a geological survey.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

- Project areas have been identified and specific sites are selected for the construction and rehabilitation of 12 springs (2 in West Harerge and 10 in South Wollo), 6 hand dug wells in South Wollo and 1 borehole in West Harerghe.
- In South Wollo the population has cleared the selected sites. The construction of 4 springs and 3 hand dug wells is underway. The remaining will start shortly.
- In West Harerghe material for one spring has been prepared. Contractor selected. The site for the borehole is identified. Consultation with the local Water and Mines office is taking place. Tender has been advertised for the drilling of the borehole.
- Water committees composed of 3 women and 4 men have been established in each site both in West Harerghe and South Wollo. The committee members are selected at large group meetings in the presence of all community members and are selected by the following criteria that were set jointly by the communities and ERCS:
 - Person respected by all groups of the community
 - RC volunteers living and working with the community.
 - Person who permanently lives in the area.
 - Person who is active in organizing the community for development work
 - At least 3 of 7 members should be women

The committee members are monitoring the construction and safeguarding the construction materials. They will also manage the water source in the future.

Impact

The actual impact ton the communities can only be evaluated at a later stage.

Community participation has been positive in that

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- the communities have improved capacity to manage community level water and other development activities.
- the communities are initiated to implement more development by themselves as well as with support of government and non-government agencies.
- after the completion of the construction the projects will be managed and safeguarded by the communities.

Constraints

- Delay in getting skilled persons for the construction of springs and hand dug wells in the area.
- Rough road condition and absence of road from the main road to villages delayed the assessment and implementation of the project.
- The rain has now started in most of the project sites, which might hinder the early completion of the project and may lead to extension of project period.

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.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

Nothing to report so far.

Objective 5: Environmental protection by EGS schemes including terracing and roads improvement; collecting primary data from high risk areas via the Vulnerabilities and Capacities analysis (VCA).

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The activities that are implemented in Ambassel and Kutaber are contributing to the protection of the environment. The type of activities implemented are stone and soil bund construction, check dam maintenance and construction, seedling production, road construction and maintenance, hill side terrace construction and maintenance, etc. Work is ongoing on a daily basis and monitored by the DAs as well as ERCS volunteers.

Impact

Land degradation stalled through terracing etc. Active involvement of the population leads to closer relationship between the ERCS and local communities.

ERCS Capacity Building

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

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

More than 100 volunteers are trained in PHAST, health education and procedures of cash/food distribution. More than 15 volunteers are trained in nutrition survey techniques and have participated in the surveys made in South Wollo and West Hararghe. One PC is purchased and delivered to West Hararghe branch. Computer training for the staff is planned. On the job training has been given to the storekeepers in West Hararghe.

Impact

All of the volunteers are performing very well in their areas of competencies (health education, nutrition assessment, cash/food distribution, etc). Branch capacities are improved.

Constraints

Slow process necessary to ensure sustainability.

For further information please contact:

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All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY

APPEAL No. 28/2002

Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

TYPE	IN CHF		
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
RELIEF NEEDS			
Cereals	3,570,000	4,905,000	1,335,000
Lentils	827,000	997,350	170,350
Oil	604,000	1,011,500	407,500
CSB	1,120,000	315,900	-804,100
Famix	140,000		-140,000
Fertilizer		33,000	33,000
Seeds		74,976	74,976
Water and sanitation	250,000	228,600	-21,400
Medical and first aid	75,000	114,250	39,250
Teaching materials	26,000	30,060	4,060
Utensils and tools	104,000	127,200	23,200
Cash for work	3,112,000	2,450,508	-661,492
Other supplies	90,000		-90,000
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	9,918,000	10,288,344	370,344
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Cars	84,000	128,500	44,500
Computers and telecom. equipment	21,000	30,600	9,600
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme management	1,090,000	875,000	-215,000
Technical support	326,000		-326,000
Professional services	362,000		-362,000
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	3,736,000	1,446,648	-2,289,352
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
Expatriate staff	411,000	318,400	-92,600
National staff	160,000	289,000	129,000
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>			
Travel & related expenses	15,000	11,000	-4,000
Information		41,000	
Administrative & general expenses	40,000	32,361	-7,639
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	6,245,000	3,172,509	-3,113,491
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	16,163,000	13,460,853	-2,743,147
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)		6,685,943	
NET REQUEST		6,774,910	

Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

22.07.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13'460'853	TOTAL COVERAGE 49.7%	
AMERICAN - RC		150'000	USD	203'925	05.05.03	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR				92	25.03.03	
BRITISH - RC		90'000	GBP	207'747	16.12.2002	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR		2'500	USD	3'476	02.01.2003	
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC (CIDA/IHA)		247'500	CAD	218'493	14.01.2003	HEALTH
CANADIAN - RC		100'000	CAD	88'800	07.02.03	
DANISH - GOVT		250'000	DKK	49'350	13.11.2002	WORK ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH WOLLO
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC		140'360	HKD	26'742	04.11.2002	
CYPRUS - RC				344	24.01.2003	
FINLAND - RC/GOVT		123'840	EUR	181'599	10.12.2002	
GERMAN - GOVT		551'998	EUR	809'229	13.11.2002	
JAPANESE - RC		16'500	USD	24'687	15.10.2002	
JAPANESE - RC		149'800	USD	219'038	04.12.2002	
LIBYAN - RC				5'000	30.01.2003	
MONACO - RC		4'000	EUR	5'872	15.10.2002	
NETHERLAND - GOT		192'513	EUR	280'203	23.01.2003	DISTRIBUTION, MONITORING, DIRECT ADM. COSTS
NORWEGIAN - RC		400'000	NOK	80'188	20.12.2002	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		4'294'880	NOK	803'143	23.04.03	FOOD, HEALTH, WAT/SAN, WORK PROG.
PRIVATE DONORS				5'713	09.01.2003	
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		1'070'000	SEK	170'130	16.01.2003	SEEDS AND FERTILIZER
SWEDISH - RC		1'000'000	SEK	160'000	12.05.03	SOUTH WOLLO
TURKISH - RC				10'000	14.10.2002	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				4'714'291	CHF	35.0%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINLAND - RC/GOVT		1'304'000	EUR	1'912'186	10.12.2002	FOOD SECURITY
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			59'466		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				1'971'652	CHF	14.6%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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