

# 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

19 September 2003

**Appeal No. 28/02; Operations Update no. 4**

**Appeal launched on 8 November 2002 for CHF 16,163,000 (USD 10,802,700 or EUR 11.010, 218) for 14 months for 120,500 beneficiaries.**

**Budget was 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)**

**Period covered: July to August 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](http://www.ifrc.org)*

### In Brief

**Appeal coverage:** 51.3%; See the Contributions List on the Federation's website for details.  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?02/1-2-3%20-%20ap2802.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/1-2-3%20-%20ap2802.pdf)

**Outstanding needs:** CHF 6,552,510 (USD 4,634,000 or EUR 4,261,800)

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:** Ethiopia 2003 Annual Appeal no. 01.05/2003

#### Operational Summary:

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society and the Federation, in close collaboration with the governmental Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), the UN and other humanitarian agencies, launched an appeal in November 2002 in response to the drought in South Wollo and West Harerghe zones. A revision of the appeal in July 2003 recommended the inclusion of a food-for-work component in Merti woreda, Arsi zone which was however not implemented since the Federation was later informed that another NGO would cover the identified needs in this woreda. Possible other intervention sites in Arsi are currently under discussion. More information on the food-for-work component in Arsi will be reported on in the next Operations Update.

In addition to the food- and cash-for-work components, the Ethiopian Red Cross/Federation operation includes an integrated approach combining relief assistance with a water intervention to increase access to safe water and health and sanitation education. In general, efforts are being made to link the activities of the drought operation with the overall long-term food security programmes of the Ethiopian Red Cross. This is particularly relevant for South Wollo where the cash-for-work component is coming to an end in September 2003.

### Operational developments

An assessment report on the multi-agency Belg pre-harvest and pastoralist emergency needs published in August 2003 by the DPPC<sup>1</sup> places the total needy population in Ethiopia from August to December 2003 as 13.2 million

<sup>1</sup> Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission: Special Early Warning System Report – Impact of the Belg Harvest and Rains in Pastoral Areas in Food Availability, Addis Ababa, August 2003.

people including 600,000 new beneficiaries. The report also provides insight into the expected overall production for 2003 and possible needs in 2004.

Based on these findings, the emergency needs for the remainder of calendar year 2003 have been revised. The number of beneficiaries for Doba woreda in West Harerghe zone has been increased by 5,000 to stand at 87,948 from August 2003 onwards (precise targeting pending). This was later changed to start in September and a final decision has not been arrived at. There are no changes for South Wollo.

In South Wollo the last cash distribution will take place in September; an exit strategy/inclusion of the programme into the Ethiopian Red Cross long-term food security programme is under discussion. Food distributions in West Harerghe have been delayed by one month; the time needed for preparations was longer than expected (targeting, logistics, and procurement). There has been no recovery of the delay due to an increase in the number of beneficiaries and the re-targeting of beneficiaries in May 2003. In addition, there have been logistical problems during the on-going Meher rainy season. Therefore, this component will be extended by one month; the last distributions are scheduled to take place in January 2004.

The Ethiopian Red Cross/Federation was making preparations for a food-for-work programme in Merti woreda, Arsi zone. However, due to funding constraints, this activity will now be covered by the Oromo Self Help Organization who will provide food to the beneficiaries from August to November 2003. The Ethiopian Red Cross/Federation is however still exploring other possible areas of intervention in the hard hit Arsi zone which will be reported on in the next update.

The core staff from the Ethiopian Red Cross, ICRC and the Federation involved in the different relief programmes held a SWOT<sup>2</sup> analysis of the Movement's disaster response. The lessons learnt have been compiled and will provide input into improved policies and practises of the Ethiopian Red Cross disaster response. The SWOT analysis also contributed to a better understanding of the roles of the different components of the Movement. A similar workshop is planned to take place at the end of the year.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action – objectives, progress, impact**

### **Food component**

**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 from the most vulnerable segments of the population in Doba woreda, West Harerghe.**

### **Progress**

Food items consisting of 11,134 MT of maize, 737 MT of lentils, 810 MT of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) and 393,473 litres of oil have been procured or donated in-kind or bilaterally since December 2002. Six rounds of food distributions comprising 15 kg maize, 1.5 kg lentils and 0.5 litres oil have been completed. The seventh round is ongoing but consisting of a different ration of 15 kg wheat, 1.5 kg of CSB and 0.5 litres of oil. The supplementary food ration is 4.5 kg of Corn Soy Blend per beneficiary. See table below for detailed information on the distributions.

A survey conducted in April 2003 recorded a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) level of 9.8 % in area I (lowlands and dry midlands) and 9.2% in area II (midlands and highlands) rated as poor for area I and as serious (with aggravating factors)<sup>3</sup> for area II. Targeting of beneficiaries was one of the concerns raised during the survey and the initial 50,000 beneficiaries was lower than the needs identified; a re-targeting was subsequently conducted in May 2003 to correct the difficulties in the first three rounds of distributions. However, the number targeted for the 4<sup>th</sup> round of distributions rose to 82,950 since the re-targeting coincided with an increase in beneficiary numbers agreed on with the woreda administration.

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<sup>2</sup> **SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats**

<sup>3</sup> This refers to the DPPC classification of the levels of malnutrition - DPPC Emergency Nutrition Guidelines, June 2002, page 127f. These guidelines were adopted specifically for the Ethiopian context and therefore differ from SPHERE classifications. Aggravating factors for Doba woreda according to the survey report are the poor targeting practises in the woreda and poor Belg performance.

**Table 1: Overview of general and supplementary food ration distributions in Doba woreda, West Harerge**

Distribution, dates, donors	Beneficiary No.	Amount MT/Litres
<b>Round I</b> 17 Jan -7 Feb 2003 <i>Donor: German Government</i>	49,182 general food rations (GFR)  11,599 supplementary food (SF)	737.77 MT maize 71.12 MT lentils  48.10 MT Corn Soy Blend (CSB)
<b>Round II</b> 27 Feb – 16 Mar 2003 <i>Donors: German and Finnish Governments</i> <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government</i>	49,324 GFR  11,133 SF	740.00 MT maize 74.00 MT lentils 24,662 litres oil  48.97 MT CSB
<b>Round III</b> 07 April – 22 April 2003 <i>Donors: German and Finnish Governments</i> <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government)</i>	63,271 GFR  15,369 SF	949.06 MT maize 94.91 MT lentils 31,642 litres oil  66.15 MT CSB
<b>Round IV</b> 24 May – 31 May 2003 <i>Donors: German and Finnish Governments</i> <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government</i>	82,974 GFR	1,244.60 MT maize 124.50 MT lentils 15,500 litres oil (distributed to 31,000 beneficiaries only due to insufficient stocks)
<b>Round V</b> 24 June – 01 July 2003 <i>Donor: Finnish Government</i> <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government</i>	82,925 GFR  8,525 SF <sup>4</sup>	1,126.82 MT maize (to 75,121 beneficiaries)  118.69 MT lentils (to 79,129 beneficiaries)  63,608 litres oil ( 48,088 beneficiaries (Round IV)); ( 79,129 beneficiaries (Round V))  38.50 MT CSB
<b>Round VI</b> 02 August – 16 August 2003 <i>Donors: Finnish Government and un-earmarked contributions</i> <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian Government</i>	82,964 GFR  9,004 SF	1,361.72 MT grain (including double ration for Ifa Den and Bekelcha Biftu)  130.155 MT lentils (double ration Ifa Den)  43,382 litres oil (double ration Ifa Den)  42.8085 MT CSB (double ration Ifa Den)
<b>Round VII</b> On-going since 27 August 2003 <i>Bilateral contribution: Belgian and USA Governments</i>		

<sup>4</sup> Until July 2003, the supplementary food beneficiaries in 12 kebeles received their monthly ration through another NGO in the area, ERSHA. Therefore the number of Corn Soy Blend beneficiaries is lower than the targeted 13,000 supplementary food beneficiaries for the whole woreda. From August distribution onwards, these beneficiaries will be also covered by the Ethiopian Red Cross/IFRC.

### **Impact**

The distributions have addressed the food needs of the beneficiaries and according to the last monitoring information provided by the Ethiopian Red Cross, they have significantly improved the coping capacities of the beneficiaries. Very limited migration was observed from the woreda; sale of assets e.g. animals is not currently taking place.

A repeat nutrition survey planned for September 2003 is expected to confirm the nutritional status of the beneficiaries and verify whether the re-targeting done in May 2003 has reached the most vulnerable.

### **Constraints**

Due to reasons outlined above, food distributions were delayed for one month and have been carried over since the beginning of the operation. In addition, no distribution was effected in July 2003 due to insufficient food stocks. In order to catch up with the delay and as the end of the rainy season approaches, two distributions were made in August while the eighth round will start in September 2003.

Only five members per family are eligible for food allocations; however, there have been complaints of distributions to families with more than seven members. Once the general food rations were exhausted, the Corn Soy Blend (CSB) rations provided to the particularly vulnerable were often used as general rations for all family members. This happens despite the beneficiaries being informed of the correct use of CSB by Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers during distribution.

### **Seed component**

**Objective: To 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.**

### **Progress**

Maize, sorghum and wheat seeds were distributed together with fertilizers; farmers have completed planting and monitoring is ongoing.

### **Impact**

This can only be determined after harvest. Communities have pointed out the late onset and inadequate distribution of the belg rains while some kebeles did not receive rainfall at all. It remains to be seen if the patterns of the belg rains will result in wilted crops. The meher rains were also delayed in some kebeles, but were adequate and evenly distributed.

### **Constraints**

Purchase of sorghum seeds proved difficult because of sale of poor quality seeds on the local market; however, quality control organized by the local agricultural office has ensured sufficient germination. On the other hand, the quality of maize and wheat seeds was ensured by purchasing at national level through the Ethiopian seeds enterprise. The objective of the seeds distribution may not be achieved in some kebeles due to lack of rainfall.

### **Food-for-Work Component (revised)**

**Objective : To enhance the food security of 28,400 persons in Merti woreda, Arsi zone, Oromiya region through food distributions based on food-for-work through the participation in Employment Generating Schemes (EGS) that will protect the natural resources of the area.**

This objective is currently being revised as mentioned above.

### **Cash-for-work component**

**Objective :To provide cash for 35,000 people in Ambassel and 13,520 people in Kutaber woredas of South Wollo zone, based on 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.**

### **Progress**

The programme is ongoing with the full participation of the beneficiaries; six rounds of cash distributions have been completed while the seventh round is currently on-going. The last round of cash distributions is scheduled to take place during the second half of September. The tables below outline five months of activities and cash

distributions. Due to implementation delays, the fifth round of distributions took place in June 2003. Only five activity reports have been compiled so far. The report on round six was delayed due to the absence of core branch staff who were attending regional training and are expected in September.

**Table 2: Cash distributions in Kutaber and Ambassel woredas, South Wollo from January to May 2003**

No	Month	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
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9,083,330</b>

**Table 3: EGS implementation report for Kutaber and Ambassel woredas, South Wollo after five months of project activities<sup>5</sup>**

No.	Activity	Unit	Norm	Ambassel		Kutaber	
				Units achieved	Person-days (PD)	Units achieved	Person-days
1.	<b>Soil and water construction</b>						
	Soil bund construction	Km	150 pd / km	618.90	92,335	97.66	14,649
	Stone bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	1,064.35	239,038	84.36	21,089
	Stone bund maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	27.13	5,280		
	Stone faced soil bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	110.00	24,084		
	Hillside terrace construction	Km	250 pd / km	364.08	91,010		
	Hillside terrace maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	104.88	25,054		
	Micro-basin construction	No	1 pd / 5mb	274,819	54,962		
	Check dam construction	m 3	pd / 0.5 m3	40,659	81,318	8,454.20	16,908
	Check dam maintenance	m 3	pd / m3	286	286	1,242.50	1,242.50
	Cut off drain construction	m 3	pd / 0.75 m3	195	279	200	266
	Stone collection & transport	m 3	1 pd / 0.5 m3			160	320
2.	<b>Water harvesting structures</b>						
	Spring clearing	No		70	7000	59	2,950
3	<b>Road</b>						
	Footpath construction	Km	1,000 pd/km	1,920.06	12,940		
	Footpath maintenance	Km	500 pd/km	16.15	3,250		
	Road maintenance	Km	500 pd/km	13.43	7,798		
	Felder road construction	Km	4,000 pd/km	22.60	11,300		
4	<b>Nursery</b>						
	Seed collection	Kg	20pd/kg	232.25	4,645		
	Compost making	No/m3	10pd/1m3	137.09	1,110	44.60	613
	Seedling production			69,685	16,694		

The reporting achievements are often close to 100% of the norm. As this seems rather unrealistic, it will have to be investigated further, latest during the evaluation in September/October.

**Impact**

Beneficiaries have expressed satisfaction with the support given to them 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 as opposed to gratuitous food distributions. Some of the advantages cited by beneficiaries include the ability to purchase other household items including food items to top up what is distributed, and the ability to invest the money e.g. buying livestock, which can be sold at profit when food is needed. It is also no longer necessary to sell off some of the food to pay for the transport to the households.

An evaluation will be carried out at the end of the cash-for-work programme in September and will include a repeat nutrition survey to determine the stability of the population's nutritional status. The data collected will also form part of the baseline data for the long-term Ethiopian Red Cross/Federation food security involvement in the area.

**Constraints**

As mentioned above, the implementation started one month late. There is uncertainty as to whether a long-term food security programme will start immediately after the end of the cash-for-work component. There is a likelihood of interruption of activities.

Activities of the Employment Generating Schemes (EGS) could not be fully implemented each month as planned due to various logistic reasons e.g. lack of supervision while development agents attended training courses. Some activities proposed by the authorities were rejected e.g. the construction of hemispherical and dome tanks for individuals which were found to provide too little input to the communities as a whole. The overall result seems to be positive: valid environmental protection could be achieved and the project contributed to soil and water conservation, soil fertility and improved market integration in the two woredas.

**Health**

**Objective 1: To strengthen the provision of health services through support to 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**

**Progress**

Two workshops were conducted for Ministry of Health staff and Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers in South Wollo and West Harerghe. 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. The Ministry of Health staff in South Wollo and West Harerghe have proposed ten outreach sites for the extended programme of immunisation in which they will work in collaboration with Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers starting from September 2003 (two in Kutaber, three in Ambassel and five in Doba woreda).

**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 knowledge gained by volunteers will be an asset for continued social mobilization after the operation comes to an end.

**Constraints**

There was initial reluctance by the health professionals to collaborate within the framework of the Ethiopian Red Cross/Federation drought operation; this reluctance has continued to gradually diminish. The issue of per diem payment for health professionals running the activities of the expanded programme on immunization should be solved soon since ministry of health staff per diems are now funded through the expanded immunization programme conducted by WHO.

**Objective 2: Volunteer training and mobilisation****Progress**

Refresher courses on coaching techniques have been organized for volunteers to increase their effectiveness. Six volunteers have been assigned at each of the four distribution sites in West Harerghe to demonstrate the preparation of supplementary food during the distributions. The volunteers were also actively involved in identifying supplementary food beneficiaries conducted in May 2003 in West Harerghe. Training has been provided to 34 volunteers in South Wollo and 66 volunteers in West Harerghe to be involved in Sanplat preparation in their respective kebeles. Gender considerations were taken into account the formation of PHAST<sup>6</sup> groups in both South Wollo and West Harerghe to ensure gender balance in volunteer selection.

**Impact**

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

**Constraints**

Ensuring that all people in the kebeles are reached is a slow and time consuming process. In general, the “hardware” components of the drought operation (food distribution, EGS implementation and construction work) have demanded significant attention and resources. Unfortunately, this has led to less attention being given to the slower developing components where regular follow-up will have to be intensified.

**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.**

**Progress**

Volunteers are applying the knowledge which they acquired during their training in PHAST to provide regular health education to communities on the major problems of the area. They are actively assisting the communities to use the step-by-step guide to improve their environment and manage their water and sanitation facilities, particularly for prevention of diarrhoeal diseases.

**Impact**

The PHAST technique has proven to be the best educational tool when working with illiterate communities. Woreda authorities and respective kebele communities recognize the good work being done by the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers.

**Constraints**

The activities under this objective are relatively time-consuming. Since the meher rains were going on during the reporting period, most villagers spent time on their fields planting; this made it difficult for volunteers to mobilize people for health education.

**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**

Thirty-four volunteers in South Wollo and 66 volunteers in West Harerghe trained in the PHAST technique reached out to a total of 3,060 households in South Wollo and 5,940 households in West Harerghe. Water committees have been formed at the kebele level.

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<sup>6</sup> PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

### **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 can be used as moderators to ensure sustainability even after the termination of the project. The step-by-step guide employed by volunteers is being used by the communities to improve their environments and manage their water and sanitation facilities, particularly for prevention of diarrhoeal diseases.

### **Constraints**

The activities under this objective are relatively time-consuming as it takes long to reach out to all the communities in the kebeles. The “hardware” components (e.g. preparation for drilling of borehole) have required significant resources; the sanitation education will require more attention during the last four months of the programme (September to December 2003).

**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 Harerghe) and monitoring the use of pit latrines by the community.**

### **Progress**

Communities have been selected and will be trained on sanplats preparation in September in each respective kebele to be facilitated by the Ethiopian Red Cross 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 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**

Construction of four springs and two hand-dug wells in South Wollo is nearing completion; while the construction of one spring has started in West Harerghe. The cost of purchasing, loading and transport of construction materials was covered by project funding. Community members are also assisting in unloading and transporting of the material where there is no access for trucks. The committees at each project site are in charge of organizing labour for excavation, collection of water, unloading of construction materials, managing and safeguarding the resources, and monitoring the progress of the project.

### **Impact**

There is positive community participation which will increase ownership and capacity to manage community level water and other development activities at a later stage.

### **Constraints**

The inaccessibility from the main road to villages slows down the transportation of construction materials. However, communities are using their mules and labour to ferry the items. The continued rainfall in most of the project sites has also slowed down construction; drilling of boreholes could also not begin during the rains and will be given priority as soon as the rainy season comes to an end.

**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**

Sanitation education will require more attention during the last four months of the programme i.e. September to December 2003. Likewise, the monitoring of its effectiveness will have to be strengthened. The water quality monitoring will be intensified once the “hardware” components are finalized.

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

### **Progress**

Some activities being undertaken in Ambassel and Kutaber are: stone and soil bund construction; check-dam maintenance and construction; seedling production; road construction and maintenance; and, hillside terrace construction and maintenance. Work is ongoing daily and is being monitored by the development agents and Ethiopia Red Cross volunteers. No VCA has taken place yet.

### **Impact**

The soil conservation activities have contributed to the protection of the environment. 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.

### **Constraints**

Refer to cash-for-work component.

## **Capacity Building - Ethiopian Red Cross**

**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.**

### **Progress**

One hundred volunteers have been trained in PHAST, health education and procedures for cash and food distribution while 15 others have been trained in nutrition survey techniques and have participated in surveys in South Wollo and West Hararghe. One computer has been purchased for the West Hararghe branch and computer training provided for staff. All national society staff and volunteers involved in the food and cash distributions also continue to benefit from on-the-job training.

A SWOT analysis workshop which was attended by all Ethiopian Red Cross, ICRC and Federation staff involved in the operation contributed to a better understanding of disaster response and preparedness among participants.

### **Impact**

All volunteers are performing very well in their areas of competence (health education, nutrition assessment, cash/food distribution, etc). Branch capacities continue to grow stronger everyday through the practical implementation of the programme.

### **Constraints**

Capacity building is a slow process that needs to be sustained as a continuous process.

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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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# Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

23/09/03

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

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	13,460,853		TOTAL COVERAGE 51.3%		
AMERICAN - RC	150,000	USD	203,925	05.05.03	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR			92	25.03.03	
BRITISH - RC	90,000	GBP	207,747	16/12/02	
BRITISH - RC	100,000	GBP	222,400	18.07.03	WORK ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH WOLLO
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR	2,500	USD	3,476	02/01/03	
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC (CIDA/IHA)	247,500	CAD	218,493	14/01/03	HEALTH
CANADIAN - RC	100,000	CAD	88,800	07.02.03	
DANISH - GOVT	250,000	DKK	49,350	13/11/02	WORK ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH WOLLO
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC	140,360	HKD	26,742	04/11/02	
CYPRUS - RC			344	24/01/03	
FINLAND - RC/GOVT	123,840	EUR	181,599	10/12/02	
GERMAN - GOVT	551,998	EUR	809,229	13/11/02	
JAPANESE - RC	16,500	USD	24,687	15/10/02	
JAPANESE - RC	149,800	USD	219,038	04/12/02	
LIBYAN - RC			5,000	30/01/03	
MONACO - RC	4,000	EUR	5,872	15/10/02	
NETHERLAND - GOT	192,513	EUR	280,203	23/01/03	DISTRIBUTION, MONITORING, DIRECT ADM. COSTS
NORWEGIAN - RC	400,000	NOK	80,188	20/12/02	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC	4,294,880	NOK	803,143	23.04.03	FOOD, HEALTH, WAT/SAN, WORK PROG.
PRIVATE DONORS			5,713	09/01/03	
SOUTH AFRICAN - GOVT			16,020	02.04.03	
SWEDISH - GOVT	600,000	SEK	95,400	17/10/02	
SWEDISH - GOVT	6,500,000	SEK	1,049,100	19/12/02	
SWEDISH - RC	1,070,000	SEK	170,130	16/01/03	SEEDS AND FERTILIZER
SWEDISH - RC	1,000,000	SEK	160,000	12.05.03	SOUTH WOLLO
TURKISH - RC			10,000	14/10/02	
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH</b>			<b>4,936,691</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>36.7%</b>

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINLAND - RC/GOVT		1,304,000	EUR	1,912,186	10/12/02	FOOD SECURITY
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			59,466		
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES</b>				<b>1,971,652</b>	<b>CHF</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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