

# 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

15 November 2003

**Appeal No. 28/02; Operations Update no. 05**

**Appeal launched on 8 November 2002 for CHF 16,163,000 (USD 10,802,700 or EUR 11,010,218) to assist 120,500 beneficiaries for 14 months.**

**Budget was revised in July 2003 to CHF 13,460,853 (USD 9,951,000 or EUR 8,765,288).**

**This update revises the operation to assist 136,500 beneficiaries for 16 months .**

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

**Period covered: September - October 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:** 72.4 %; [Click here to go to the attached Contributions List](#), or refer to Federation website..

**Outstanding needs:** None; see special note on page 12.

**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 government of Ethiopia's 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. Positive donor response has seen the appeal fully covered; contributions to the appeal were provided by a number of national societies, in particular the Finnish, Swedish, American, Norwegian and German Red Cross Societies through funding from their respective governments. A considerable reduction of the budget was possible due to the fact that most food commodities were purchased in-country, reducing the unit prices, and international transport and handling costs. The cash for work, health and water and sanitation budgets remained the same.

The operation is approaching its end; efforts to measure impact on beneficiaries have increased. In Ambassel and Kutaber woredas<sup>1</sup> of South Wollo, the cash for work component has been finalized and was evaluated in October 2003; the draft report stresses the advantages of the approach of using cash rather than food for work. Through the intervention of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and the Federation, the food and livelihood security of 48,520 beneficiaries has been secured through regular income for a period of nine months, enabling them to purchase necessary food and other household commodities and to build up assets such as livestock. Nutritional surveys conducted in both programme areas in September and October 2003 indicate that the project goal, to stabilize and improve the nutritional status of the drought affected population in the target areas, has been achieved. In West Harerghe, the distribution of supplementary food was completed as planned after the ninth distribution.

<sup>1</sup> Woreda – District (in Amharic)

## Operational developments

A Joint government of Ethiopia and UN Humanitarian appeal for 2004 is being prepared and will be launched in Addis Ababa on 10 December 2003. The response to the 2003 appeal has been positive with 94% coverage of the food and about 70% of the non-food needs. The overall humanitarian situation in the country is expected to be normal in 2004; this will however have to be re-confirmed after the results of a DPPC-led multi agency assessment to establish the food and non-food emergency needs following the meher<sup>2</sup> harvest are published. From previous assessments and on-going monitoring, a normal harvest is expected save for some lowland areas of Oromiya region, e.g. East and West Harerghe, Guji and Bale. In addition to the emergency assistance, a programme to address chronic food and livelihood insecurity of some 15 million persons over the next three to five years is currently under discussion in the framework of the New Coalition for Food Security.

A revision of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society/Federation appeal in July 2003 recommended the inclusion of a food-for-work component in Merti woreda, Arsi zone. However, due to initial funding constraints, this component could not be implemented and the needs were covered by another organization. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society and Federation assessed the needs in other woredas, but finally decided not to intervene in Arsi zone with an emergency intervention. According to the latest assessment report (which assessed the potential meher harvest after the first half of the rainy season) the next harvest in Arsi is expected to be good and the food aid needs are considerably reduced. However, possibilities for a long-term water and health intervention in Arsi outside of this appeal are currently being explored.

The health and water components have been implemented at a lower pace than the food and cash components. The implementation of the water component in particular has been strengthened after the end of the rainy season in September. However, due to delays in starting the activities, not all objectives can be achieved within the original timeframe. An extension of the drought operation until end of February 2004 is therefore necessary in order to finalize all activities.

The 10<sup>th</sup> round of food distributions is currently on-going in Doba woreda in West Harerghe to be finished in December 2003. As a direct follow-up, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society together with the American Red Cross are planning a long term development intervention in close co-ordination with CARE Ethiopia from 2004 to 2007.

The cash for work component in Ambassel and Kutaber woredas of South Wollo has been finalized and an evaluation conducted in October 2003 stresses the advantages of the cash rather than food for work approach. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has implemented cash for work programmes in South Wollo since 2000 and has developed a proposal for long term food security programmes in the area; the national society and the Federation continue to lobby for funding in order to achieve a link between relief and development.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

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

**Objective 1: To provide general food rations for 87,975 persons in Doba woreda, West Harerghe 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 Harerghe.**

### Progress

Food items consisting of 12,454.00 MT of maize, 1,069.10 MT of lentils, 677.28 MT of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) and 393,470 litres of oil have been procured or donated in-kind or bilaterally since December 2002. Nine rounds of food distributions comprising 15.0 kg grain, 1.5 kg lentils or CSB and 0.5 litres oil have been completed while the tenth round is on-going. The remaining food commodities will be purchased in November 2003. The distribution of supplementary food ration of 4.5 kg of Corn Soy Blend per beneficiary to those particularly vulnerable persons was finished after nine rounds of distribution. See table below for detailed information on the distributions.

---

<sup>2</sup> Meher – Long-cycle (in Amharric), as in ‘meher rains’ (long-cycle rains)

In line with the results of the DPPC led multi-agency belg<sup>3</sup> assessment, the beneficiary figure for general food rations was increased to 87,975 to include an additional 5,000 belg-dependant beneficiaries whose harvest was below average. The distribution of general food rations will continue until December 2003. The post food distribution monitoring has been given particular attention as part of the training of volunteers in the collection of early warning and food security data on a regular basis.

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

<b>Distribution, dates, donors</b>	<b>Beneficiary No.</b>	<b>Amount MT/Litres</b>
<b>Round I</b> 17 January – 7 February 2003 Donor: German government	49,182 general food rations (GFR)  11,599 supplement food (SF)	737.77 MT maize 71.12 MT lentils  48.10 MT Corn Soy Blend
<b>Round II</b> 27 February – 16 March 2003 Donor: German and Finnish governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian government	49,324 GFR  11,133 SF	739.995 MT maize 73.9995 MT lentils 24,662 litres oil  48.9675 MT CSB
<b>Round III</b> 7 April – 22 April 2003 Donor: German and Finnish governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian government	63,271 GFR  15,369 SF	949.065 MT maize 94.907 MT lentils 31,642 ltrs. oil  66.15 MT CSB
<b>Round IV</b> 24 May – 31 May 2003 Donor: German and Finnish governments Bilateral contribution: Belgian government	82,974 GFR	1,244.6 MT maize 124.5 MT lentils 15,500 ltrs. oil (distributed to 31,000 beneficiaries only due to insufficient stocks)
<b>Round V</b> 24 June – 01 July 2003 Donor: Finnish government Bilateral contribution: Belgian government	82,925 GFR  8,525 SF	1,126.815 MT maize (to 75,121 beneficiaries)  118.693 MT lentils (to 79,129 beneficiaries)  63,608 ltrs. oil (48,088 beneficiaries - Round IV 79,129 beneficiaries - Round V)  38.5 MT CSB

<sup>3</sup> Belg – Short-cycle (in Amharric), as in ‘belg rains’ (short-cycle rains)



**Impact**

The distributions have addressed the food needs and significantly improved the coping capacities of the beneficiaries. A nutrition survey conducted in April 2003 had 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). As the results for the two areas were close, the repeat nutrition survey in September 2003 was done for the whole of Doba woreda. It showed the following results:

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

<b>Nutritional Indicator</b>	<b>Number (n=925)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval (CI)</b>
<b>Global Acute Malnutrition*</b>	61	6.6%	5.1% - 8.4%
<b>Severe Acute Malnutrition*</b>	3	0.3%	0.1% - 1.0%

**\*No bilateral oedema has been recorded in this survey.**

A total of 925 children of 659 months of age (or 65-110 cm of length/height) were included in the sample population (53.8% male and 46.2% female) out of which the recorded GAM and SAM levels were 6.6% (CI, 5.1% - 8.4%) and 0.3% (CI, 0.1% - 1.0%) respectively as presented in Table 1. 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 apparently minimal. The crude mortality rates and under five mortality rates fell below the cut-off for emergency situation. Although malaria had been a threat for most communities, measures taken have seen a decline in the reported cases.

In general, most of the communities have reported that the food security condition is relatively good and improving compared to the situation during the baseline. The retargeting of beneficiaries in May 2003 has also helped to improve the household food supply and the nutritional conditions.

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 outbreaks of epidemic proportion has been reported or observed.

The continued food distributions have therefore resulted in an improved nutritional status of the beneficiaries and the trend in nutritional status of the woreda population has significantly improved after the baseline survey (p<0.03). Overall, improving trends are observed in nutritional status and mortality in the woreda. As evident from food security and other livelihood indicators recorded from the current survey, the woreda population has clearly benefited from Red Cross emergency interventions.

**Constraints**

Food distributions were delayed for one month and have been carried over since the beginning of the operation. However not all food items could be distributed at all distribution sites due to insufficient stocks at some distribution points,. However, with almost all commodities now in stock and only few further purchases to be made, the remaining three distributions shall be carried out in full till the end of December 2003.

[\*<Click here to return to title page>\*](#)

## 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

A total of 43.5 MT maize, 99.4 MT sorghum and 38.5 MT wheat seeds together with 60.0 MT DAP and 40.0 Mt UREA fertilizers were distributed to 22,507 households in Doba woreda in West Harerghe. 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 berg rains in which some kebeles did not receive rainfall at all. The meher rains were also delayed in some kebeles but were adequate and evenly distributed. However, some kebeles in the lowlands did not receive enough rainfall and do not expect sufficient harvest. Appropriate extension messages need to be conveyed to farming communities to preserve the harvest of improved seeds distributed by national society for their future use.

### Constraints

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

## 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 was completed in October 2003 with a total of eight rounds of cash distributions outlined in Table 2 below. An evaluation has been conducted and a draft report compiled.

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

Distribution	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
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>

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Table 3: Employment Generating Schemes (EGS) implementation report for Kutaber and Ambassel woredas, South Wollo after eight months of project activities (excerpt)

No.	Activity	Unit	Norm	Ambassel		Kutaber	
				Units achieved	PD <sup>4</sup>	Units achieved	PD
1.	Soil and water construction						
	Soil bund construction	Km	150 pd / km	618.90	92,335.00	97.66	14,649.00
	Stone bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	1,064.35	239,038.00	84.36	21,089.00
	Stone bund maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	27.13	5,280.00		
	Stone faced soil bund construction	Km	250 pd / km	240.72	43,692.00		
	Hillside terrace construction	Km	250 pd / km	576.67	141,260.58		
	Hillside terrace maintenance	Km	150 pd / km	104.88	25,054.00		
	Micro-basin construction	No	1 pd / 5mb	431,271.00	86,252.00		
	Check dam construction	m 3	pd / 0.5 m3	40,659.00	81,318.00	9,030.37	16,908.70
	Check dam maintenance	m 3	pd / m3	286.00	286.00	1,288.50	1,242.50
	Cut off drain construction	m 3	pd / 0.75 m3	195.00	279.00	200.00	266.00
	Stone collection and transport	m 3	1 pd / 0.5 m3			160.00	320.00
2.	Water harvesting structures						
	Spring clearing	No		70.00	7000.00	59.00	2,950.00
3	Road						
	Footpath construction	Km	1,000 pd/km	2,053.53	17,730.51		
	Footpath maintenance	Km	500 pd/km	37.78	8,613.65		
	Road maintenance	Km	500 pd/km	28.80	10,237.00		
	Feeder road construction	Km	4,000 pd/km	22.60	11,300.00		
4	Nursery						
	Seed collection	Kg	20pd/kg	334.15	5,038.00		
	Compost making	No/m3	10pd/1m3	137.09	1,110.00	44.60	613.00
	Seedling production			1,938,000.00	44,719.00		
	Tree plantation			1,466,981.00	33,766.00		

### Impact

Intervention of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and the Federation have positively impacted upon the communities and assisted them in rehabilitating their environments, losing their sense of dependency, building their asset bases, connecting relief to development and promoting new methodologies to replicate elsewhere.

Beneficiaries have expressed satisfaction with the support given to improve their environment and earn a salary at the same time. They are in much favour of the cash-for-work model of assistance as opposed to gratuitous food distributions; this was also confirmed during the evaluation of the cash for work component in which the impact on the nutritional and health status of the target population was also measured. The following results were reported:

Table 2 b. Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months, in Z-scores, Ambassel and Kutaber Woredas, South Wollo, October 2003.

Nutritional Indicators (n=940)	Number	Percentage	95% Confidence Interval (CI)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)*	96	10.2%**	(8.4% - 12.4%)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)*	10	1.1%	(0.5% - 2.0%)

\*One bilateral oedema was recorded in this survey.

\*\*For program operational purposes only 17 belg dependant/highland clusters recorded GAM of 8.5% (95% CI: 6.3% - 11.3%) while 13 meher dependant/lowland clusters<sup>5</sup> registered GAM of 13.1% (95% CI: 10.1% - 16.9%).

<sup>4</sup> PD = Person Days

<sup>5</sup> The Ethiopian Red Cross Society/Federation intervention focussed on the 17 belg dependant kebeles of the two woredas, while the remaining meher dependant kebeles were assisted with food for work by DPPC and ORDA.

The corresponding SAM for Belg and Meher are 0.2% (95% CI: 0.0% - 1.2%) and 2.5% (95% CI: 1.3% - 4.7%) respectively.

A total of 940 children aged 6-59 months or 65-110 cm of length/height were studied. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate expressed in z-scores is 10.2% (95% CI: 8.4%-12.4%) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) 1.1% (95% CI: 0.5%-2.0%). The level of malnutrition recorded in the woredas is rated as 'poor' according to the recent DPPC guidelines. Compared with previous survey results, the current Ethiopian Red Cross Society/Federation intervention contributed to a decrease in the malnutrition rates from 31.3% in 2000, when the first Employment Generating Schemes (EGS) was started in the area.

Crude mortality rate was 0.37/10 000/day and the under 5 mortality rate was 0.24/10 000/day. These rates are much lower than the thresholds that correspond to an alarming situation. Although the morbidity rates recorded in the study were low, there were reported epidemics of malaria and measles associated with diarrhea in the lowland kebeles a few weeks preceding the survey. Fever (acute febrile illness) is still being reported as a major health problem in those localities.

Apart from this quantitative evidence, the livelihood pattern and the asset base of the population have been revived; the farmers and the stakeholders alike appraise the benefits of the cash-based EGS in the recovery of assets including livestock, especially small ruminants. Some of the programme beneficiaries also use the cash to carry out interim petty trade to generate some profits before they purchase the necessary food and other household commodities.

### **Constraints**

Activities of the EGS could not be fully implemented each month as planned due to various logistic reasons such as lack of supervision whenever development agents attended training courses. Some activities proposed by the authorities were also 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 implementation of the EGS in Kutaber woreda was particularly marked by a low level of achievement first due to the participation of beneficiaries in water harvesting activities that were not initially foreseen in the EGS activity plan. Secondly, the early onset of belg rains saw the area earmarked for activities cultivated and covered by crops.

The termination of the cash based EGS without a direct link to a long-term development programme might lead to destitution and trigger stress migration and disposal of household assets. As both woredas are food insecure and chronically poor, only a rigorous, comprehensive programme of environmental rehabilitation and development could achieve long-lasting solutions. In this respect, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society with support from the Federation has developed a comprehensive food security proposal but no funding has been secured so far; the Federation and Ethiopian Red Cross Society continue to lobby for support for a long-term programme in the area.

### **Health**

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

### **Progress**

Two joint workshops conducted for Ministry of Health staff and Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers in South Wollo and West Harerghe 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. Subsequently, collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers for the extended programme of immunization in ten outreach sites was initiated in September 2003.

*[<Click here to return to title page>](#)*

### **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. The vaccination coverage in South Wollo has been increased in the last quarter by 7.0% for BCG, 4.1% for DPT and 3.0% for measles due to the intervention of the Red Cross volunteers.

### **Constraints**

There was initial reluctance by the health professionals to collaborate within the framework of the Ethiopian Red Cross and the Federation drought operation; this has gradually diminished. The successful integration and collaboration between volunteers and MoH staff on the extended programme of immunization has led to recognition of the importance of the community based volunteers among health professionals.

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

#### **Progress**

Refresher courses on coaching techniques have been organized for volunteers to increase their effectiveness. Six volunteers had been assigned at each of the four distribution sites in West Harerghe to demonstrate the preparation of supplementary food during the distributions. This activity as well as the involvement of the volunteers in identifying supplementary food beneficiaries is finished with the end of the supplementary food distributions.

34 volunteers have been trained in South Wollo and 66 volunteers in West Harerghe will be involved in Sanplat preparation in their respective kebeles. Gender was taken into account during the formation of PHAST 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, water and sanitation education through effective follow-up and support to the communities after the project. Both surveys conducted in West Hareghe and South Wollo in September and October respectively stressed the importance of the involvement of the volunteers as development agents for the communities.

#### **Constraints**

Ensuring that all people in the kebeles are reached is a slow and time consuming process. In general, the “hardware<sup>6</sup>” 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 has been intensified after the end of the rainy season.

**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<sup>7</sup> 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. Each volunteer is responsible for educating three teams of 30 households each and to discuss about 12 topics in environmental education. Furthermore, soap is distributed to each beneficiary together with the food since the ninth round of distribution (150 gm/person/month).

---

<sup>6</sup> ‘Hardware’ refers to the structural aspect of a project which involves actual implementation of the needs that have been identified e.g. borehole drilling, latrine construction.

<sup>7</sup> PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

### **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. There is an opportunity of replication of methodologies in neighboring areas.

### **Constraints**

The activities under this objective are relatively time-consuming. However, after the end of the rainy season, volunteers have intensified their efforts to reach the people in the communities and increased the number of education sessions given.

A recommendation made in the recent nutrition survey reports concern the volunteers skills with regard to adult learning techniques and communication methods. It has been recommended that the training of volunteers needs to emphasize both aspects in a stronger way than previously done and that close monitoring and follow-up of the volunteers activities needs to be ensured at all times. Appropriate motivation mechanisms also need to be in place to ensure a constant high level of performance of the volunteers.

## **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**

34 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.

### **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. However, with the completion of some 'hardware' components of the operation, the sanitation education will be given more attention during the last months of the programme (November 2003 to February 2004).

**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 were selected and trained on sanplats preparation in September 2003. The communities now prepare sanplats on their own initiative with facilitation by the Ethiopian Red Cross volunteers. This will ensure sustainability and local replication of sanplat construction. However, impact cannot be measured yet. No major constraints were recorded.

[\*<Click here to return to title page>\*](#)

**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**

In South Wollo, the construction of five springs and one hand-dug well has been completed. Completion of construction of five other springs is expected at the end of November. One additional site has been identified where another spring with a reservoir for irrigation purposes will be developed starting from mid-November. The remaining five hand-dug wells will equally be completed within the next four to six weeks.

In West Harerghe the construction of two springs has started. The cost of purchasing, loading and transportation 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.

After the end of the meher rains, activities for the development of water sources have been intensified. A geophysical assessment will be carried out in Bedassa kebele of Doba woreda in West Harerghe this month in order to begin with the drilling of the borehole within the next weeks.

**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 has slowed down the transportation of construction materials. However, communities were using their mules and labour to ferry the items. The continued rainfall during the rainy season has also slowed down construction; however, the completion of the construction and drilling of the borehole has been given priority since the end of the rainy season.

**Objective 4: Carry out water quality monitoring to assess effectiveness of hygiene and sanitation education**

**Progress**

Sanitation education will require more attention during the last four months of the programme between November 2003 and February 2004. 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 Vulnerability Capacity Assessment.**

**Progress**

Some activities being undertaken in Ambassel and Kutaber were: stone and soil bund construction; check-dam maintenance and construction; seedling production; road construction and maintenance; and, hillside terrace construction and maintenance.

A vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) was conducted in Dodota Sire woreda in Arsi zone in preparation for a possible intervention. This VCA was done as part of a food security workshop conducted by the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. In order to prepare the long-term project proposal for West Harerghe in collaboration with the American Red Cross and CARE, another VCA is planned for Doba woreda for November 2003.

[\*<Click here to return to title page>\*](#)

**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.

Ethiopian Red Cross Society staff have improved their capacities in conducting assessments and data collection through repeated VCA.

**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. These 15 volunteers had the opportunity to refresh their knowledge through participation in the repeat nutrition surveys conducted in both areas in September and October 2003.

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. Ethiopian Red Cross Society national disaster response team training was held in October 2003. Branch disaster response training for the two branches mainly involved in the drought operation is scheduled for November 2003. A workshop for all Ethiopian Red Cross Society and Federation staff involved in the drought operation is scheduled for December 2003 to look into the overall performance of the programme and lessons to be learnt.

**Impact**

All volunteers are performing very well in their areas of competence (health education, nutrition assessment, cash and food distribution, etc). The importance of the volunteers as community based agents for behaviour change and development has frequently been stressed by both governmental and non-governmental partner agencies of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. Branch capacities continue to grow stronger everyday through the practical implementation of the programme. The repeated exercise of conducting VCA will improve the capacities of Ethiopian Red Cross Society staff to collect primary data. Increased networking with other agencies, including sharing of reports, results in better understanding of different approaches to relief and development and disaster preparedness.

**Constraints**

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

**Special Note**

The Federation Delegation in Ethiopia revised their operational budget to approximately CHF 10 million. This reduced budget has yet to be integrated with the official appeal budget. The Contributions Status below reflects the coverage as compared to the appeal budget of CHF 13 million; it does not reflect all bilateral inputs and contributions. When fully tabulated, and in the context of the revised operational budget of CHF 10 million, there are no outstanding funding needs.

***For further information please contact:***

- *Getachew Ta'a, Acting Secretary General, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Addis Ababa; Email [ercs.sg@telecom.net.et](mailto:ercs.sg@telecom.net.et); Phone 251 1 159 074; Fax 251 1 512 6 43*
- *Cecilia Brunnström, Federation Head of Ethiopia Delegation, Addis Ababa; Email [ifrcet01@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcet01@ifrc.org); Phone 251 1 514 5 71; Fax 251 1 512 8 88*
- *Josse Gillijns, Federation Regional Officer, Geneva; Email [josse.gillijns@ifrc.org](mailto:josse.gillijns@ifrc.org); ; Phone 41 22 730 42 24; Fax 41 22 733 03 95*

*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.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*<Contributions List below – [Click here to return to title page](#)>*

# Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

04/12/2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->	13,460,853		TOTAL COVERAGE 72.4%
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONOR		92	25.03.03
AMERICAN - RC	150,000	USD	203,925 05.05.03
BELGIUM - GOVT			28,262 22.11.03
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
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC (CIDA/IHA)	247,500	CAD	218,493 14/01/2003
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
FINLAND - RC/GOVT	123,840	EUR	181,599 10/12/2002
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
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
NETHERLAND - GOT	192,513	EUR	280,203 23/01/2003
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC	4,294,880	NOK	803,143 23.04.03
NORWEGIAN - RC	400,000	NOK	80,188 20/12/2002
PRIVATE DONORS			5,713 09/01/2003
SHELL	691,004	ETB	107,589 15/02/2003
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	1,000,000	SEK	160,000 12.05.03
SWEDISH - RC	1,070,000	SEK	170,130 16/01/2003
TURKISH - RC			10,000 14/10/2002
USAID			102,760 15/06/2003
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH			5,929,722 CHF 44.1%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
BELGIUM RC/GOVT	FOOD			438,265	31/12/2002	BILATERAL
FINLAND - RC/GOVT		1,304,000	EUR	1,912,186	10/12/2002	FOOD SECURITY
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			59,466		

# Ethiopia - improving food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 28/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

04/12/2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
USAID	FOOD			1,406,910	15/06/2003	BILATERAL
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				3,816,827	CHF	28.4%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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