

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Ethiopia: Food Insecurity

Final report

Emergency appeal n° MDRET005

GLIDE n° DR-2008-000043-ETH

14 December 2009

Period covered by this Final Report:

12 June 2008 to 6 June 2009;

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

Final Appeal coverage: 87% - 26%
multilaterally and 61% bilaterally; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 14 May 2008 for CHF 1,847,444 (USD 1,776,388 or EUR 1,143,928) for 4 months to assist 40,000 beneficiaries.
- A Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 300,000 was initially allotted from the Federation's DREF to support the National Society response to the situation.
- The revised appeal seeking CHF 8,157,607 was launched on 19 August 2008 to assist 76,075 beneficiaries for 6 months.
- [Operations Update No.1](#) focussing on the start-up of relief activities and first round of food distributions was issued on 7 July 2008.
- [Operations Update No. 2](#) focussing on agriculture early recovery activities and second round of food distributions was issued on 1 September 2008.
- [Operations Update No. 3](#) focussing on the third round of food distributions and expansion of activities to Damot Galle woreda was issued on 5 November 2008.
- [Operations Update No. 4](#) which extended the timeframe of the appeal by three months, to 14 February 2009, and focussed on the fourth round of food distributions was issued on 5 December 2008.
- A regional emergency appeal for food security in the Horn of Africa ([MDR64003](#) – Horn of Africa: Exceptional Food Security Crisis), including related activities for Ethiopia was launched on 11 December 2008.
- [Operations Update No. 5](#) focussing on the fifth round of food distributions, and extending the appeal timeframe by a further three months to 14 May 2009 was issued on 27 January 2009.
- [Operations Update No. 6](#) which looked at recovery activities and extended the appeal timeframe until 31 May 2009 was issued on 13 May 2009.



Large numbers of sheep have been distributed to the poorest families to help them recover. Photo: IFRC

Summary: The International Federation, on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), launched a preliminary emergency appeal on 14 May 2008 to assist 40,000 beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa district, Wolaita zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region for a period of 4 months. After requests from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA), the local government and the ERCS branch, the ERCS began the relief operation with the collaboration of the International Federation, using items available on the local market. Following the findings of the emergency need assessments conducted by the ERCS, the initial appeal was revised to include the most vulnerable people of neighbouring Damot Galle district as beneficiaries, an additional 36,075 people. The total number of beneficiaries in the revised appeal was **76,075** people, living in both Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts of SNNP region. All food distribution was completed in the two districts in January 2009. A nutritional survey was carried out in January 2009 and showed a clear improvement in the nutritional status of the population of the districts, compared to surveys conducted in the period before the food intervention began. The improvement is associated with good *meher* (main harvest) production in addition to the food and seed intervention carried out by the ERCS.

In order to produce longer term benefits for the local community, the food distribution was accompanied by seed distribution for the farmers who have enough land to cultivate crops, and provision of livestock for families with poor or no access to agricultural land. Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) training was carried out. Whilst water point rehabilitation has begun for hand-dug wells, completion of the more complicated borehole systems will take additional time to complete. The consent of the donors to the water point rehabilitation activities has been obtained for reallocating these activities to the Ethiopian Country Plan for 2009 - 2010. The understanding of the donors to the water and sanitation components of the appeal is greatly appreciated.

With 2008's main rainy season providing adequate rainfall in the area, bean seeds and sweet potato cuttings distributed to replace livelihoods assets lost in earlier adverse weather have grown well. Post-harvest monitoring of the beans indicates that production was above average, due to the high-quality of seeds supplied.

Light rains in December 2008 and January 2009 were below expectations, but the impact on the population in the area of operations has not been particularly large. The minor *belg* rains were limited and did not have a positive impact on production, leading to serious concerns about increasing food security in Ethiopia's northern Amhara and Tigray regions. In Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts, the local agriculture offices, however, state that food insecurity is limited to isolated pockets with sandier soil where crops have not grown well.

It should be remembered that it was inadequate *belg* rainfall that was the final trigger of the disastrous food shortages of 2008. Even with improving indicators for their status, the beneficiary population remains particularly susceptible to even the smallest departures from typical weather patterns. The population is extremely vulnerable, emphasizing the need for early recovery activities to help the beneficiaries minimize the impact of future shocks. The main *meher* rains arrival has been delayed and although indications are that it has now begun, the distribution of rain during the *meher* period will be crucial for the food security of the population assisted through this appeal and the wider country.

A total of CHF 2,235,506 was pledged multilaterally to the appeal, with support coming from the British, Swedish, Japanese, American, Danish, Irish, Finnish and Monaco Red Crosses. In addition, EUR 2,700,000 (approximately CHF 4,239,000) was pledged bilaterally by ECHO through the Austrian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross, with an additional EUR 200,000 (approximately CHF 314,000) pledged bilaterally by the Austrian Development Agency towards the Emergency Appeal. Ethiopiaid contributed GBP 200,000 (approximately CHF 394,000) towards the Emergency Appeal. The combination of these multilateral and bilateral contributions gives total appeal coverage of 88 percent.

The situation

Rural areas of Ethiopia are almost completely dependant on rain fed agriculture. Lack of seasonal rain or flooding can completely destroy the plants under cultivation. The food insecurity situation in SNNP region was caused by the consecutive flooding and and lack of rain which began in mid 2007. The main rainy season in that year started very early and the rainfall was very heavy (which hampered agricultural activity) and then

stopped abruptly, not gradually as usual. Subsequent rainy seasons failed to provide enough rain for the already poorly performing harvests. The flooding, followed by a severe lack of rain led to the failure of three harvests in a row, and together with a soaring inflation rate and a global rise in food prices this caused a severe food shortage affecting large parts of Ethiopia. SNNP region was one of the worst affected areas. In April 2008, the Government of Ethiopia issued a humanitarian requirements document with the aim of assisting 2.2 million people nationally. In July 2008 the numbers of people requiring emergency food assistance were revised to 4.6 million, and were officially revised upwards again to 6.4 million in October 2008. The current humanitarian requirements document, released in January 2009 has lowered the number in need to 4.9 million – still more than were estimated in either April or July 2008.

The total number of people targeted for food assistance within Ethiopia is over 12 million, including relief beneficiaries, approximately 7 million supported through the Government of Ethiopia and/or World Food Programme Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) designed to cope with the structural food shortage in the country and servicing the chronically food insecure, and those in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes¹. However, there has been a severe rupture in the pipeline for food assistance in the country. As well as a shortfall in funds experienced by WFP, there are also severe delays currently being experienced in Djibouti port. As a result of this shortfall in food, WFP was compelled to cancel the January 2009 ration in many parts of the country².

In response to a request from the ERCS, the International Federation launched a preliminary Emergency Appeal on 14 May 2008, seeking to assist 40,000 people over a period of four months in Damot Pulasa woreda, Wolaita zone, SNNP region. As the situation continued to deteriorate a revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 19 August seeking to assist 76,075 beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa and neighboring Damot Galle district over a period of six months. Wolaita zone is one of the most densely populated areas in the country with a total of 1,699,100 people living in the zone. The density ranges from 370 to 600 people per square kilometre.

Food prices spiked dramatically in 2008, partly as a result of the failures of successive harvests, but also as a result of the dramatic increases in global food prices. Over a year on from the start of that spike, nationally prices have stabilized. In Wolaita zone, WFP reports that in May 2009 prices held steady compared to previous months and were significantly lower than one year previously, when prices were on their rapid ascent. Wheat prices were 3.3 per cent lower compared to April 2009, whilst maize prices were 0.5 per cent higher than the month before. Compared to the same period in 2008, wheat prices were 26.1 per cent lower, whilst maize prices had fallen by 17.4 per cent. It must be kept in mind however, that, as described above, by May 2008 farmers in Wolaita were experiencing yet another harvest failure, and prices were already increasing dramatically.³ Overall, inflation remains high in the country, averaging +44.4 per cent nationally for the Consumer Price Index⁴ in 2008. Importantly for the worst off people in the country, food price inflation is considerably higher than this, standing at +52.6 per cent in May 2009⁵, a slight decrease in the rate of inflation from previous months, but far short of a reversal in the upwards trend of food prices.

The main rains in 2008 were normal and the total production in that season rose to an estimated 17.4 million tonnes in 2008, compared to 15.9 million tonnes in 2007, an increase of approximately 10 per cent⁶. However, this needs to be seen in the context of the overall severe food shortages, including reserve stocks, in the country. A single normal harvest will not remove the need for food oriented interventions immediately, and populations will remain insecure for some time after.

The International Federation's regional food security assessment team concluded that there were ongoing food availability problems among rural populations in Ethiopia, and identified that in many areas support will be urgently necessary in 2009⁷. In Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle districts, discussions with beneficiaries indicate that the children, who had dropped out of school due to food shortages before the operation began, are now back in school. The light *sappia* rains were less prolific than usual, but there were no immediate consequences, apart from a lack of respite regarding water availability. The belg rains arrived several weeks

¹ OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, 16 Feb 2009

² OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, 23 Feb 2009

³ WFP, Ethiopia Market Watch – May 2009, 17 Jun 2009

⁴ Economist Intelligence Unit, Ethiopia Monthly Report, March 2009

⁵ WFP, Ethiopia Market Watch – May 2009, 17 Jun 2009

⁶ FAO/WFP, Special Report: FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission to Ethiopia, 21 Jan 2009

⁷ IFRC, Multi-disciplinary assessment mission, Report on the Horn of Africa Food Crisis, Dec 2008

late in many areas, and were much less prolific than hoped. This is already causing a dramatic worsening of the situation in parts of the country that are heavily dependent on belg harvests, notably in Amhara and Tigray regions. In SNNP region, and specifically Wolaita zone, belg production has been in the band between average and below average, according to discussions with the local agriculture office. However, food security in the zone was held by them to be generally acceptable, with a few isolated pockets where there was cause for concern. This was caused by different soil types (sandy rather than marshy) which didn't hold enough moisture for the crops to grow well with limited rainfall. Whilst the total belg production in the area was not known at the time of these discussions, there was grounds for cautious optimism that the impacts of the low belg rainfall would not be particularly severe within the districts assisted through this appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

All food distributions have been completed, as described in [Operations Update No.6](#). Both districts received six rounds of distributions, with the last distributions to both districts consisting of a limited distribution to members of vulnerable groups of the balance of the food stocks. In total, the food operation distributed **7,028MT** of food to over **75,200** beneficiaries.

A total of 100MT of haricot bean seed and **18 million** sweet potato cuttings were distributed to those in need who had sufficient land for agricultural production. Crop monitoring has been carried out by the ERCS in cooperation with the local agriculture office. The haricot bean seed had grown well and production was above average. The beneficiaries of the seeds and cuttings distribution from both Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle have confirmed that the timely seed distribution has enabled them to have food at the completion of the food distributions. This activity has benefitted approximately **62,000** people

Sheep have been provided to **1,000** female headed households with poor or no access to farm land. This is equivalent to **5,000** beneficiaries in total. All of the beneficiaries for recovery and other activities are assumed to be a subset of those who received relief food aid.

Water and sanitation activities began in October 2008 with the training of 234 people as PHAST facilitators, across both districts. Hand pumps have been purchased for the shallow wells, and rehabilitation work on them is beginning. With tendering ongoing for the more complicated borehole systems, it is expected for these to be completed during the next months. Due to the need for extra time to complete the water and sanitation infrastructure activities, resulting from the high demand for contractors, it has been necessary to agree with the donors to these parts of the appeal in order to transfer them to the Ethiopia Country Plan for 2009-10.

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

Five full rounds of food distribution were completed for beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa and four full rounds and one half round for Damot Galle beneficiaries. In addition, both districts received sixth round distributions consisting of the balance of the food items remaining. These were more strictly targeted at those beneficiaries who were members of a vulnerable group.

In the first round 39,216, in the second 39,382, in the third 75,209, in the fourth 75,175, and in the fifth, 75,214 selected beneficiaries were reached. As discussed previously the near doubling of beneficiaries in the third round was a result of including beneficiaries from Damot Galle. In Damot Galle's fourth round 35,807 beneficiaries were reached, there were 19,000 beneficiaries in the fifth round, and the sixth (balance) rounds reached a combined total for both districts of 7,402 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary received 15 kg of maize, 1.5 kg of pulses, 0.5 litres cooking oil. Children under the age of 5 years, lactating and pregnant women or elders receive 4.5 kg of supplementary food (Famix/CSB). These quantities changed for the final distributions, with beneficiaries receiving a different basket of food items, depending on the quantity of the commodities remaining in stock (see table 1).

Table 1: Food items distributed to the affected families

District	Maize (MT)	Beans (MT)	CSB (MT)	Oil (1000l)	Total (MT)
Damot Pulasa	69.39	6.939	13.730	2.312	92.186
Damot Galle	866.58	86.258	114.998	36.898	1101.786
Total	935.97	93.197	128.727	39.211	1193.973
Total to date	5484.40	481.794	415.921	183.172	6550.653
Total (target)	5760	528	548.5	192	7028.5
<i>% of target</i>	<i>95.2%</i>	<i>91.2%</i>	<i>75.8%</i>	<i>95.4%</i>	<i>93.2%</i>

Please note that the total amount of food commodities distributed is calculated by simple addition, after converting the measurement of oil from 1000l into MT.

Further food distributions were not arranged partly as the operation's financial position did not permit it, but also because, with the arrival of the year's main harvest on both local and national markets, the needs for provision of food relief in the area were significantly reduced. In any case, the operation has achieved over 90 per cent of what was planned for these activities.

It is not possible to give data regarding the percentage of vulnerable people reached in the latest distributions which can be compared to previous distributions. The distributions to remove remaining balances had a large majority of vulnerable people as beneficiaries, as the targeting conditions were changed to make sure that those people who would get the maximum benefit from the food received it. However, these changes are not expected to have changed the overall percentage of vulnerable groups receiving food from the operation, due to the relatively small numbers of people in comparison to other distributions. As such, the coverage of vulnerable groups remains a little lower than planned at approximately **30 per cent** of the total number of beneficiaries. There is no remaining balance of food stocks.

Impact

The results of the nutritional survey carried out in the start of January 2009 show that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the populations of Damot Pulasa and Damot Galle compared to the period immediately before the operation began. In Damot Galle, for example, it was observed that Global Acute Malnutrition rates had dropped from 12.1 per cent in July 2008 to 4.9 per cent in early January 2009, a statistically significant drop. Severe Acute Malnutrition had dropped to 0.1 per cent, well under the one per cent emergency threshold. In Damot Pulasa district the Global Acute Malnutrition rates had dropped from 16.7 per cent in April 2008 to 4.7 per cent in January 2009, whilst Severe Acute Malnutrition had dropped from 2.9 per cent to 0.7 per cent. Both districts then showed rates for these main indicators significantly below emergency thresholds.

Monitoring has been carried out to assess whether the beneficiaries have received an adequate amount of food and to find about how the relief operation benefitted the people. In many respects the results were not encouraging, as 90 per cent of the beneficiaries in Damot Galle said that the amount of food received was not enough for the entire family. The remaining 10 per cent of the beneficiaries felt that the amount of food received was appropriate and sufficient. One important driver of such a response is that the maximum size of a household is held to be five during the targeting of beneficiaries (in line with Ethiopian government standards). However, many households in Wolaita zone have a considerably larger number of family members. There is also a possibility of a bias in the responses resulting from families believing that stating satisfaction with the amounts received may lead to obtaining less relief in the future.

In terms of how long the food distributed lasted for the beneficiary families, the data is summarized in **table 2 below**.

Table 2: Duration of food distribution to the affected families

District	Time			
	<10 days	11-15 days	16-20 days	21-30 days
Damot Pulasa	27%	46%	14%	13%
Damot Galle	23%	60%	7%	10%
Average	25%	53%	11%	12%

It should be noted that the distributions, although monthly were not designed to provide one full month's worth of food, but instead to provide a significant contribution to the food needs of the beneficiary households, as some food was available, either through markets or through their own limited production.

Regarding the targeting system, 75 per cent of the beneficiaries in Damot Galle and 87 per cent of the Damot Pulasa beneficiaries (an average of 81 per cent) stated that the targeting process was done correctly, and that the right people were reached. Complaints regarding the targeting process largely focussed on the problems of the maximum household size, which as described above is set by the government.

Challenges

The specific targeting of the vulnerable groups to receive extra food rations (in the form of balance food distributions) goes some way to addressing the earlier lower proportions than planned of vulnerable people benefitting from food distributions.

A challenge that will need some consideration in the future that emerged from the food-basket monitoring is how to reconcile the fixed maximum family size with the sometimes considerably larger sizes of families encountered in this part of the country.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

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

PHAST training was carried out in both districts on 16 October 2008. A total of 119 volunteers were trained in Damot Pulasa and 115 in Damot Galle, totalling to **234**. This is 94 per cent of the target of 250 youth volunteers. Volunteers are drawn from every kebele (village) in the two districts and it is felt that this represents "good enough" coverage of the population.

Volunteers are now working with village level health extension workers to promote not only good hygiene practices but also give information on prevention of malaria, stopping the spread of contagious diseases and food utilization. This information is given through home visits, information at village gatherings, and also during the food distributions. The branch estimates that on average each trained volunteer reached approximately 20 other people, giving a total of **4,680** people reached by the hygiene promoters. The village coverage is also excellent, reaching, as mentioned above, all kebeles (sub-districts) in the district.

All water points initially identified for rehabilitation were examined by ERCS water engineers, and the work fully costed out. As a result of budget considerations arising from the less than 100 per cent coverage of the appeal, it was necessary to prioritise the water points for rehabilitation, and it was decided to go ahead with the work on the 22 shallow wells, and 3 of the 5 identified borehole systems. To date, new hand pumps have been purchased for the shallow wells and the small-scale structural work on the wells is beginning, the ERCS has committed a total of **CHF 22,290.58** for this particular activity. Tenders are open for the borehole systems, but these will take additional time to implement due to the nature of the work and the high demand for suitable borehole contractors. As such the International Federation has negotiated with the relevant donors to this component of the appeal in order to move these aspects to the ongoing Country Plan for Ethiopia.

There have been no outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) or other severe water-borne diseases reported in the districts in recent months, though diarrhoeal disease remains common. This will hopefully be addressed more generally in the districts when the water infrastructure components of the appeal are finalised.

Challenges

One of the main challenges experienced in the implementation of the water and sanitation activities has been the other pressing demands on the ERCS's water and sanitation unit, running a sizable ongoing water and sanitation programme, as well as responding to emergencies such as an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea in Ethiopia's Moyale district and responding to the serious food insecurity in the same area, as part of the International Federation's Horn of Africa food security operation.

Budget constraints necessitated the prioritisation of activities, which resulted in not distributing soap, hand jugs and water maker as originally planned. It was also not possible to run PHAST cascading trainings sessions, though the volunteers that were trained nevertheless took their role seriously and did actively engage with the community members to spread hygiene information.

A further challenge has been the longer than anticipated times for contracting appropriate borehole specialists and moving forward with the construction. The delays have made it necessary to reconsider the activities as part of the Country Plan, as described above.

The final challenge lies in the difficulty of assessing the impact of the interventions as baseline data collection was not sufficient to allow suitable comparison. This is a learning point that will be taken forward by the ERCS in their future operations.

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

A total of **100MT** of bean seed and **18 million** sweet potato cuttings, representing **100 per cent** of the target, were distributed to the selected farmers in the second half of July 2008. Selected farmers were beneficiaries of the relief food distribution and so represented some of the most food insecure people in the district, but did have sufficient land for crop production. A total of 4,000 farming households in Damot Pulasa and the same number in Damot Galle received 12.5 kg of bean seed. An additional 4,000 in Damot Pulasa received 2,250 sweet potato cuttings and four thousand five hundred households in Damot Galle received 2,000 cuttings (the number being reduced at the request of the communities and local government to provide for more beneficiaries. Whilst this totals to 16,000 beneficiary households, there was some overlap between the groups who received bean seeds and those who received sweet potato cuttings (some households received both). This was largely avoided in order to provide benefits to as large a percentage of the population of the districts as possible, but did occur to some extent. As such we make a conservative estimate that 25 per cent of the beneficiaries would have received both bean seeds and sweet potato cuttings, yielding a final value of 12,375 beneficiary households from this activity. Taking a standard (though low for the area) value of 5 people per household, this equates to nearly **62,000** people assisted through this part of the operation.

Table 3: Beneficiaries of beans and sweet potato cuttings

Type of seed	Unit	Damot Pulasa	Ben. Farmers (Damot Pulasa)	Damot Galle	Ben. Farmers (Damot Galle)
Beans	MT	50	4,000	50	4,000
Sweet potato cutting	piece	9,000,000	4,000	9,000,000	4,500

These grew well as the rainfall during the main rainy season was sufficient. Haricot beans have been harvested, and sweet potatoes were recently harvested.

A total of **3,350** sheep were distributed to **1,000** female headed households, adjudged to represent the poorest of the poor by the selection committees. This equates to **33.5 per cent** achievement of the target, but this scaling back was entirely due to budgetary constraints. Whilst pledges were received to support this component of the appeal, sufficient funds to purchase 10,000 sheep were not available. In the end the market price of sheep was higher than anticipated, so it was not possible to distribute four female and one male sheep to each household, as had been planned.

All beneficiary households received three female sheep, with a lottery to decide which households would receive male sheep. The number of male sheep available was determined for each sub-district on the basis of the number of beneficiaries in that sub-district. This ensured that each sub-district received sufficient rams for viable breeding, whilst taking into account the budget constraints. Discussions between ERCS headquarters staff, local government and the community agreed that in general the people of the area have relatively collective structures of support for one another, and it was not anticipated that there would be a problem in sharing the male sheep for breeding purposes.

As well as providing the animals themselves, the operation also covered the costs of vaccinations against common livestock diseases and for the assessment of each animal's health and weight by professionals from the local government's agriculture office. Beneficiaries also received brief training from the ERCS and local agriculture office on caring for sheep and proper procedure when health problems are identified (reporting to the relevant authorities). These activities are vital to ensure that the intervention has a long-term impact.

Table 4: Number of households that benefited from sheep distribution

District	No of sheep distributed		No of female headed HH	Dates of distribution	Distribution sites
	Female	Male			
Damot Galle	1,500	175	500	26/05/2009-01/06/2009	Boditti, Gasheno, Obejage
Damot Pulasa	1,500	175	500	02/06/2009-05/06/2009	Shanto, Lera.
Total	3,000	350	1,000		

Impact

The post-harvest monitoring of haricot bean production, indicated that the overall yield obtained is much better than in previous years.

From the emergency seed beneficiaries in Damot Pulasa, **87 per cent** said that the seed reached them at the right time. Almost all of the emergency seed beneficiaries agreed on the higher quality of the seeds that were distributed in comparison to what they generally used. General satisfaction with the seed distribution was high.

From the seeds distributed, the average production was 100kg per timad (0.25 hectare), according to the district agricultural bureau. This is equivalent to **400kg per hectare**.

Production of sweet potatoes was also acceptable, although due to the late harvesting period (up until May), it has sadly not been possible to get crop performance data in time for this report. Farmers are able to save cuttings from their plants of this year to plant next year's crop, allowing them to produce more in the next season, if they have land available.

As farmers received sufficient bean seeds for approximately 1 hectare, it can be seen that they will have been able to produce on average, approximately 400 kg of beans – a very significant contribution to their families’ diets and income.

Approximately 5,000 people benefitted from the distribution of sheep, based on the commonly used multiplier of 5 people per household. This is equivalent to around one per cent of the total population of the two districts (approximately 520,000). Whilst this is not a large proportion of the total population, those targeted were selected on the basis that they were the most vulnerable. Not only were the households all female-headed, but they lack access to agricultural land to provide adequately for their families. Beneficiary families were initially identified by the local government, with these selections later being verified and agreed by a committee comprising ERCS representatives, local government and representatives of local women’s and youth groups. This process ensured that those selected did indeed represent the most vulnerable members of the community.

As mentioned above, the sheep are suitable for breeding, and sheep reproduce relatively quickly, up to three times per year in the area of operations. As such the beneficiaries should be able to relatively quickly build up a small herd that will form a substantial asset base for them. This asset base can then be utilized (sold or exchanged) to provide for their families in times when their other options are exhausted or production is not sufficient. Within two to three years the beneficiaries can build up enough sheep to sell or exchange for a cow that will provide milk for their families or for sale. The ERCS plans to further monitor the impact of this intervention over the coming months and years.

Challenges

Providing livestock for beneficiaries with little or no agricultural land suffered delays whilst final decisions on how the available appeal funds were to be allocated were made. Higher prices of livestock also reduced the numbers of sheep it was possible to distribute to each household. A part from this, the recovery activities proceeded without major difficulties, and as shown above have had a significant impact on improving the prospects for the affected people of the area.

Capacity building	
Objective 5: Capacity building for ERCS both at Wolayita branch and National level	
Expected result 5.1	Activities planned
Enhanced capacity of the National Society and the branch office to better respond to future disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information technology and communication equipment to branch office. • Training to ERCS headquarters, branch personnel and volunteers on disaster management, logistics, finance and administration.

On the job training has been provided to branch office staff in logistics. The component within the water and sanitation activities of training volunteers as PHAST trainers will greatly enhance the branch’s capacity in hygiene promotion and allow them to respond to future emergencies as well as engaging in ongoing hygiene promotion activities. Volunteers have been trained on food and livestock distributions which will enable the branch to implement future aid operations more effectively.

Funds have been secured to support more capital intensive capacity building interventions for the branch. However, with the position of the activities unclear for some time, it has not been possible to complete the purchases during the period of the appeal. The Ethiopian Red Cross Society purchased a vehicle to support the branch in monitoring the implementation of the water and sanitation activities and facilitate programmes in more remote locations.

Conclusion

Lessons learned

Problems experienced in completing the water and sanitation activities to the planned schedule suggest that there is a need to ensure that work begins on water and sanitation components of relief operations at as early a stage as possible.

As a whole, however, the operation was successfully implemented. With the largest number of beneficiaries being those receiving food aid, and this representing the largest portion of the costs of the operation, the

successful implementation of this aspect is very significant. The operation delivered over 95 per cent of the planned quantities of maize, the main food commodity, and reached 99 per cent of the targeted number of beneficiaries. As the results of the nutritional survey show, there has been a marked improvement in the levels of malnutrition in the two districts, and whilst there are other factors that influence this, the role of the food distributions in stabilizing the situation is important.

Furthermore recovery interventions have been both successfully implemented and shown to be beneficial for the people reached by this facet of the operation. As the monitoring of the crop performance has demonstrated, farmers were able not just to grow as they had before, but in fact enjoyed better yields than in average years, due to the quality of the seed supplied. Whilst it is not possible yet to assess the impact of the sheep distribution, it was felt to be a suitable response, and well implemented. The ERCS will continue to monitor the impact of this intervention in the coming months and years, with a view to repeating it if the results of this monitoring show the expected impact. In general, this operation has emphasized the critical importance of integrating early recovery activities into relief programmes.

[<Final financial report below and contact details below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

How we work

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

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Ethiopia:** Ethiopian Red Cross Society, (Fasika Kebede, Secretary General), phone: +251 115 159 074; email: ercs.sg@ethionet.et
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET005 - Ethiopia - Food Insecurity

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2009/5
Appeal	MDRET005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	8,157,607					8,157,607
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	220,464					220,464
British Red Cross	582,590					582,590
British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)	108,279					108,279
Canadian Red Cross	101,000					101,000
Danish Red Cross	96,644					96,644
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	154,338					154,338
Finnish Red Cross (from ECHO)	4,986					4,986
Irish Red Cross	71,790					71,790
Japanese Red Cross	228,612					228,612
Monaco Red Cross	16,350					16,350
On Line donations	6,180					6,180
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	410,280					410,280
Unidentified donor	49,695					49,695
C1. Cash contributions	2,051,208					2,051,208
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
British Red Cross	55,800					55,800
C4. Inkind Personnel	55,800					55,800
<u>Other Income</u>						
Miscellaneous Income	253					253
C5. Other Income	253					253
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,107,261					2,107,261
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,107,261					2,107,261
Appeal Coverage	26%					26%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,107,261					2,107,261
E. Expenditure	-2,107,261					-2,107,261
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRET005 - Ethiopia - Food Insecurity

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/11
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2009/5
Appeal	MDRET005
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		8,157,607					8,157,607	
Supplies								
Food	4,265,565	308				308	4,265,257	
Seeds,Plants	565,180						565,180	
Water & Sanitation	557,731						557,731	
Other Supplies & Services	100,000						100,000	
Total Supplies	5,488,476	308				308	5,488,167	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		17,582				17,582	-17,582	
Computers & Telecom	4,400	2,689				2,689	1,711	
Others Machinery & Equipment		1,306				1,306	-1,306	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,400	21,577				21,577	-17,177	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	40,183	5,552				5,552	34,631	
Distribution & Monitoring	5,280	7,068				7,068	-1,788	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,359,353	27,766				27,766	1,331,587	
Total Transport & Storage	1,404,816	40,385				40,385	1,364,431	
Personnel								
International Staff	365,308	278,060				278,060	87,248	
National Staff		16,334				16,334	-16,334	
National Society Staff	70,340	941				941	69,399	
Consultants		9,124				9,124	-9,124	
Total Personnel	435,648	304,458				304,458	131,189	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	37,830	9,139				9,139	28,691	
Total Workshops & Training	37,830	9,139				9,139	28,691	
General Expenditure								
Travel	24,960	24,729				24,729	231	
Information & Public Relation	27,556	246				246	27,310	
Office Costs	41,801	584				584	41,217	
Communications	19,260	1,590				1,590	17,670	
Professional Fees	11,405	5,175				5,175	6,230	
Financial Charges	9,720	2,446				2,446	7,274	
Other General Expenses	121,491	6,600				6,600	114,891	
Total General Expenditure	256,193	41,371				41,371	214,822	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,546,499				1,546,499	-1,546,499	
Total Contributions & Transfers		1,546,499				1,546,499	-1,546,499	
Programme Support								
Program Support	530,244	143,523				143,523	386,721	
Total Programme Support	530,244	143,523				143,523	386,721	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8,157,607	2,107,261				2,107,261	6,050,346	
VARIANCE (C - D)		6,050,346				6,050,346		