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# THE PARTICIPATION OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION IN THE RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA

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JUNE, 1987

# THE PARTICIPATION OF CRDA IN THE RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ETHIOPIA

A SENIOR ESSAY
PRESENTED TO THE
SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

CRDA

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR
OF ARTS DEGREE IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writing of this paper isnnot only the fruit of my own individual effort but involved many people, whom I could not list all, but same of them to express my gratitude.

I gratefully acknowledge my endebtedness to my advisor Dr. Fekadu Gedamu who patiently read through every page of the draft, made all the necessary corrections and gave iinvaluable suggetions.

I extend my endebtedness to Brother Augusthine Okeefe, Sister Zawditu Tadesse, Miss Jerry Scott and Ato Sahle Mariam Moges of CRDA who showed their full cooperation by supplying all the necessary documents and answering questions.

I am gratefull to the following indivduals who have devoted their time to type write the paper. Woz. Negiste Limeneh, Woz. Kidest Negussie, Woz. Aster Abebe and Woz. Asnaketch Abebe.

Finally I seize this opportunity to thank my beloved Husband Major Makonen Gebrewolde who helped me in editing the paper and for his iinvaluable support and cooperation through out my University educational period.

Fekerte Belete

Addis Ababa University

June 1987

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## ABBREVEATIONS

NGO - Non Government Organization
SWH - Standard Weight for Height
CRS - Catholic Relief Service
CRDA - Christian Relief and Development Association
EPI - Expanded Programme of Immunization
VIP - Ventilated Improved Pit Laterine
RRC - Relief and Rehabilitaiton Commission
MCH - Mother and Child Health
UN - United Nations
CAFOD - Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
DCA - Danchurch Aid
FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization
MEDAE - Mennonite Economic Development Associates-Ethiopia
AICF - Action International Contre la Faim
KHCDP - Kale Heywet Church Development Programme
SIM - Society of International Missionaries
EECMY - Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus
EOC - Ethiopian Orthodox Church

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Drought and Famine in Ethiopia

Dumont defines famine as " a chronic state of food deficiency which erodes the physical and metal capacities of its victims, both human beings and animals, ultimately causing premature death."[1] Professor Mesfin W/Mariam defines famine as " a general hunger affecting large number of people in rural areas as a consequence of the non-availability of food for a long time."[2] Thus both definations state that famine is caused by non availability of food.

Even though drought and famine are usually related to each other, the cause of famine is not only drought which is caused by the lack of rainfall thereby causing inadequecy or lack of food.

The history of famine in Ethiopia dates back almost to the beginning of the country's history though early records are scares. The earliest known evidences are to be found in the medieval periods of Ethiopia which recorded the outbreak of Epidemic droughts and famines. One of the worst of these calamities was a cruel famine at the time of Amde Tsion (1314 - 1344) whose exact cause was not identified.

Most famines in Ethiopia's long history would appear to have been due to drought; but others were due to epidemics which killed the country's cattle and oxen, still others were due to the invasion by locusts or caterpillars.

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The great Ethiopian famine of 1882 - 1892 which has been studied by Dr. Richard Pankhurst was perhaps the country's most fully documented natural calamity. As Pankhurst has shown, it began with the out-break of rinderpest which was imported with infected cattle from abroad by the Italians. Within a short time the disease advanced from Massawa to Harar and caused the death of 90% of the cattle in these regions. To make this situation worse the years 1888 - 1890 were also years of drought. Harvest failed and people were dying of starvation along the roads, in the fields and church compounds. This was the last famine of the 19th century.

According to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) of the Ethiopian Government, the 20th century famine in Ethiopia is mainly that of 1972 - 74 draught which claimed about 200,000 human lives[3]. It started in the north, and gradually spread to other areas in the mid 1974 and ultimately engulfed 11 of the 14 administrative regions. The livestock of these regions was severly depleted. The estimated animal losses were around 80% of cattle, 50% of sheep, 30% of camel and goats. However, with the massive support obtained from governments and international donor organizations, it was possible to overcome the over-whelming catastrophe.

It was at this time that the R elief and Rehabilitaiton Commission was established and started humanitarian work in a systematic manner for the first time in Ethiopian history.

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The main objective of RRC at the initial stage of operation was to intensify relief activities in order to save as many lives as possible. Thus the early years of RRC's activities showed concentration more on distribution of basic needs such as food, shelters, water and medicine.

The Ethiopian government was incapable to fulfil the financial and material requirements to meet the relief programme. Hence RRC had to appeal to the World at large through representatives of donor organizations and through all other possible means such as international media, personal contacts etc.

In mid May, 1973, the Ethiopian government organized a forum in which representatives of religious organizations in Ethiopia took parts and the government officials explained about the grave situation in which over 1,800,000 drought affected people were dying. The churches were asked to help overcome the emergency situation. In response to this twenty representatives of churches called a meeting to discuss on the means on how they could assist in a more coordinated way. Thus the Christian Relief and Development Association was founded as a coordinating body in October 1973.

Ten years later another severe drought hit Ethiopia. The drought situation in 1983/84 has been the worst to hit Ethiopia for many years. This followed three successive years of rain failure over many parts of the country affecting nine out of the fifteen administrative regions. The regions considered



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to have marginal rainfall were severly affected and the intensity is seen by the considerable damage it has done to both human beings and livestock mostly in the Northern administrative regions and some awrajas of Shewa, Sidamo and Gamo Gofa. Since these regions were under constant drought, there was obviously recurrent shortfalls in food production, hence hunger and starvation, and millions were forced to migrate and subsquently became destitutes.

In the second half of 1983 the Meher (main) rains were disappointingly low. The effects of shortfall in national food production due to the drought during the main harvest season of 1983/84 were compounded by another rainfailure of the "Bulg" (short cropping) season of 1984. The total failure of the "Bulg" rains, estimated to constitute up to 10% of the total national crop production, thus made an already bad situation worse. Furthermore, the late arrival of the 1984 Meher rains, affecting the harvest from which 90% of the country's total agricultural production under normal conditions was obtained posed a serious threat on human and animal lives.

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) there was a 28% disasterous fall in the 1984 harvest when compaired with the average production attained in 1980-1983. Although there was a more favourable rainfall in many regions, FAO put the 1985 total harvest at 15% below normal.[4]



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The RRC's report of August 1984 noted that the estimated number of people facing food shortages grew from over 5 million to over 6 million. By the end of the year the number had risen to 7.9 million. In April 1985 about 10.8 million people were facing the threat of famine of which over 8 million needed immediate and continious food assistance.[5]

During 1984/85 the initial estimation of food assistance requirements was put at about 1.13 million metric tonnes of grain, 94,000 metric tonnes of supplimental food and about 27,000 metric tonnes of edible oil. For 1985, the total food aid request was 1.3 million tonnes. In 1986 food assistance was requested for 6.5 million people amounting to 1.22 million metric tonnes.[6]

Ethiopia is one of the least developed nations in the world with 80% of its population engaged in agriculture; i.e. the economy is predominantly agrarian. Even the agriculture itself is in its backward stage with the peasants scattered all over places and the farm implements they were being the crude wooden plough drawn mainly with oxen. Habitually the Ethiopian farmer does not keep stock of grains. For one thing what he produces is barely enough to feed him and his family all the year round and reserve some for his sawing, and secondly planning for the future is not a developed way of life in rural Ethiopia. In some parts of the country it is only recently that farming was introduced. The people in these areas were herdsmen. Hence, whatever grain is produced in their regions is shared with those regions where farming is not practiced. There is also the urban population to feed whose number is considerable.

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The traditional form of agricultural practice which demands the use of extensive land area for crop productions ultimately resulted in extensive forest clearing, lack of soil and water conservation, lack of afforestation, deforestation, lack of crop rotation, lack of fodder and stock control etc. encourage and exacerbate the ecological deficiencies which eventuate draught. At the turn of the 20th century 40% of Ethiopias land was covered by forest but to day it constitutes only 3%. The above drawbacks coupled with the drought situation posed a great threat to lives.

In the last few decades the population of Ethiopia has almost tripled. Records in the central statistics office gives that Ethiopia's estimated population in 1940 was about 15.3 million. In 1984 it had grown to 42.2 million. Increased population means increased consumption and hence increased production to meet the increasing demand for food. However, without a corresponding growth in the level of farming technology such a phenomenon often results in draught and famine. This is exactly what happened in 1983, i.e. several millions of people had to face the intevitable disaster of dying from starvation.

Once again the Ethiopian government had to appeal to governments of the world international donor organizations and churches for large amounts of emergency aids such as grain, supplimentary food, edible oil, medicine, clothes, shelter materials as well as transport facilities. As was the case before governments, agencies, churches and individuals all-over the world responded to the appeals in a far more humanetarian manner than earlier and the financial and material aid received have played a major role in assisting the



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draught victims. Without such assistance the magnitude of the desasterous consequences of the drought would have been even worse.

One of these non-government international organizations is CRDA which is engaged in relief, rehabilitaiton and development activities in Ethiopia.

## 1.2 The Roles and Contribution of Non-Government Organizations

Some rich nations have different motives behind giving assistance. They give aid primarily, because it is in their political or economic self interest to do so. Some others do it for moral or humanitarian reasons. So in addition to their own export earnings less developed nations get foreign aid indifferent forms, such as financial, technical or material assistances. The assistances could be for development through some sort of bilateral agreement. It can be some kind of supplementary food material flows and or emergency situations caused by drought, famine, flood, earth quake etc.

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Non-government organizations also have their own motives when allocating their aid. Most, if not all, NGO's are established to promote humanitarian assistance and this is made clear in their organizational objectives. For instance the main objective of CRS (Catholic Relief Service) is to provide Relief assistance to the developing nations in time of famine, earth quake and flood.[7] The objective of the world Vision International is to provide assistance to the needy developing nations through child care and community development, and to respond with emergency aid, providing immediate and appropriate relief in famine, flood, and earth quake.[8]

In addition to this, the contributions made by the organizations can serve as evidences of their motives.

They are active enough to support programmes with humanitarian nature such as Relief, Rehabilitation and Rural Development Programmes etc. In this respect it would be enough to mention Ethiopia's case, in which in support of the RRC's emergency Relief activities over fourty non-government organizations have stepped up their operations that has been going on since last drought in varying degrees in areas of relief, rehabilitaiton and development. Here the following statements by the RRC itself makes it clear.

> "The benevolences of voluntary agencies are invariably motivated by humanitation concern and had it not been for extensive involvement of NGO's the RRC would have found it difficult to mitigate the problems of the affected population in the country with limited resources at its disposal".[9] (See annex 1 for their contribution.)

Furthermore, these organizations have succeeeded in convincing some developed nations to change their negative political attitudes towards Ethiopia and respond to RRC's call on humanitarian ground. In this connection Josh Firedman noted that "when the Regan Administration was unwilling to provide food aid to Ethiopia, CRS beat back the attempt by lobbying in congress".[10]

Therefore all the above mentioned evidence support the humanitarian motives of NGO's. Nevertheless, we can not deny the political interest of some organizations. On top of this NGO's are criticized for their unbalanced nature of assistance. In this connection

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RRC noted that "with only very few exceptions, voluntary agencies restrict their essential services to Relief operation".[11]

Based on the above arguements the writer concludes that regardless of their political interest NGO's undoubtedly render human assistance to the needy, which is clearly seen in the above cited Ethiopian instances.

## 1.3 The Purpose of the Study

The study aims at a discussion of two major issues:

1. To assess how much prepared the Ethiopian Government was to counter the drought situation;
2. To investigate how much aid was received from outside donors in particular from the church organizations.

Based on the foregoing points the writer aims at:

1. Showing what motives the Christian Relief and Development Association had when it responded favourably to RRC's appeal for help,

2. Assessing the services rendered by CRDA in the areas of relief, rehabilitation and development,.

3. Examining if the organization is upto its objectives,

4. Identifying bottlenecks to the operations,

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5. Trying to give suggestions and make recommendations that might be of help in making adjustments and corrections for future operations.

As is well known foreign aid has various forms and aims. It can come under bilateral agreement, ideological tie or humaniterian motives. In this paper the need for foreign aid should be viewed from the recently occured drought situation in Ethiopia in 1983/84.

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## 2. Historical Background of CRDA

### 2.1 Establishment of CRDA

The Christian relief and Development Association is a non profit making organization registered with the Ethiopian Government. It is formed by churches, missions and voluntary agencies operating with in the country.

During the early months of 1973, church offices in Addis Ababa began to receive reports from their missions in the North, that hungry destitute people were arriving in the towns along the main Addis-Asmara Road.

Reports published by the Ministry of agriculture in March confirmed that the main 1972/73 harvest had been poor in these areas and if the rains failed again the food situation would be very precarious.

In mid-May when it became clear that the situation was infact worsening, the government called a meeting to which representatives of religious organizations in Ethiopia were invited. It was admitted that North-Eastern Ethiopia was facing a sever famine, and that about 1,800,000 people were affected. The churches and missions were asked to help meet the emergency situation. The church representatives agreed to get together to discuss the situation and to decide how they could best assist.

On May 19th 1973, twenty representatives of churches and organizations assembled to discuss the situation and how they could assist in a more coordinated way.

It was agreed to meet regularly to review the needs and to disburse funds which would become available and so the Christian Relief Fund, or as it is now known, Christian Relief and Development Association was founded.

In October, 1973 it was agreed that an executive committee should be elected to consider aid requests in detail and make other



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administrative decisions, while the general meetings would continue as a forum for an exchange of information.

By the end of December 1973, it became clear that as the work of CRDA was increasing it would no longer be undertaken by voluntary individual. It was therefore, agreed that the association should have its own office, permanent coordinator and staff.

The executive committee of CRDA consisting of 12 members drew up its first constitution which was ratified as the memorandum of association of September, 1974. In March 1975, the association officially became the Christian Relief and Development Association. Since its foundation CRDA has endeavoured to assist communities in meeting their identified needs. During this period a wide range of Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Programmes have been financed.

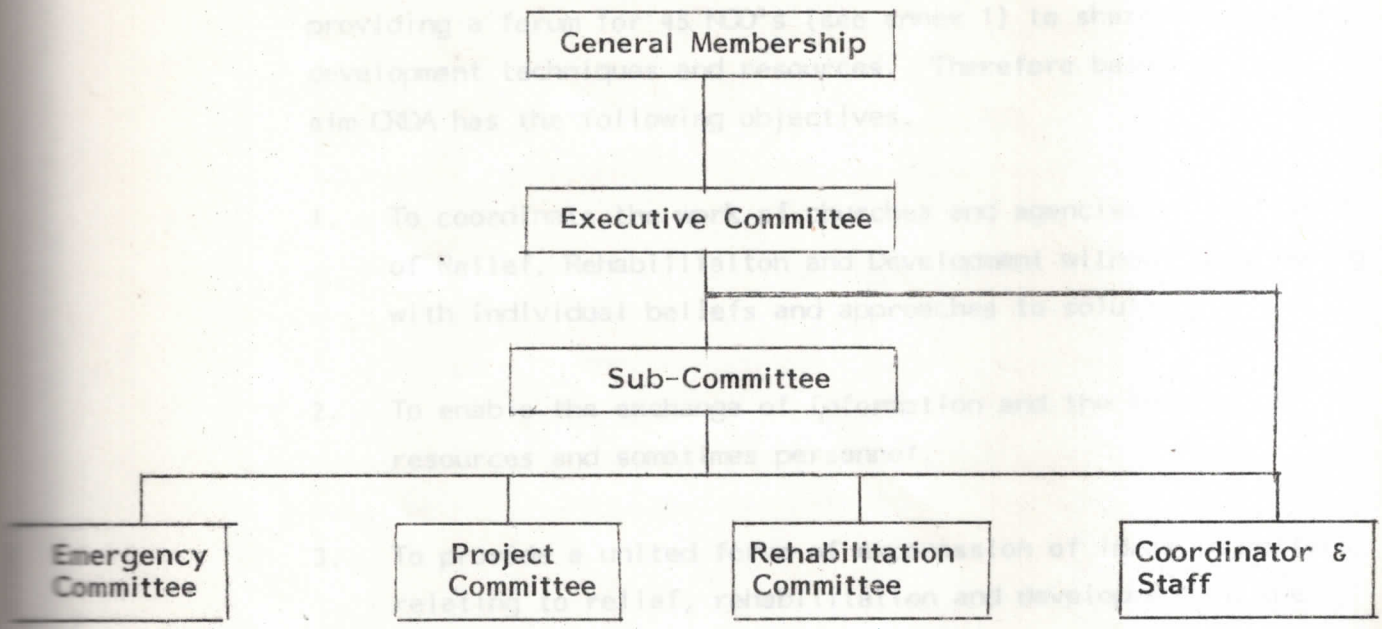
It brings together all non-government agencies which are engaged in the common endevour of Relief, Rehabilitaiton and Development providing a forum to share information, development techniques and resources. This is carried out by means of monthly membership meetings and twice a month meeting of the executive committee. The process of decision making is the responsibility of the executive committee, but all decisions of the executive committee are subject to ratification by the general membership.

The common ground which brought the 45 member agencies to work together is the shared desire to help in the relief and rehabilitation plans and programmes in drought striken Ethiopia. Thus CRDA is motivated by the basic humanitarian christian commitment to serve, without sect difference being a barrier. It responds to requests for assistance primarily through its own members, but also through government agencies such as Relief and Rehabilitaiton Commission and others. The responses are immediate in the case of urgent requests, whilst project requests are usually decided upon within a month of receipt of the requests.



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2.2. Organisational Chart of CRDA




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The general membership consists of the 45 registered members who meet every month to exchange situation reports and to discuss and ratify the decisions of the executive committee.

The tweleve members of the executive committee are elected from among the official member deligates. This body meets twice a month to discuss policy matters, to provide grants to projects which have previously been screened by the project sub-committee, to consider reports from other sub-committees and to deal with correspondences and other matters which affect the day to day running of CRDA activities.

The coordinator, with the help of the CRDA staff, carries out the decisions of the general membership; follows the progress of projects and reports to donor agencies and, is generally repsonsible for the overall supervision of the work of the association.

A meeting attended by the 45 registered members and representatives from the RRC, the UN and Red Cross is held once a month. This meeting focuses on general issues arising and provides an opportunity for the exchange of information and ideas about the work being carried out by the members with the assistance of the attending organisations.

2.2. Aims and Objectives of CRDA

As indicated above CRDA is a non-profit making organisation which

brings together all non-government agencies engaged in the common endevour of relief, rehabilitaiton and development activities providing a forum for 45 NGO's (see annex 1) to share information, development techniques and resources. Therefore based on this aim CRDA has the following objectives.

1. To coordinate the work of churches and agencies in the field of Relief, Rehabilitaiton and Development without interfering with individual beliefs and approaches to solutions.

2. To enable the exchange of information and the sharing of resources and sometimes personnel.

3. To provide a united forum of experession of ideas in matters relating to relief, rehabilitation and development in the country.

4. To assist the government of Ethiopia, when requested, in its relief, rehabilitation and development endevours.

5. To promote greater unity and better understanding among its members, many of whom were formerly working in isolation.

6. To channel funds from international donor agencies and to help them by providing up to date information and shared experience.

7. To provide various training, transport and other services to its members when so required.

From the objectives given above it is obvious that the Organization operates in the area of relief, rehabilitation and development through its member churches/agencies.

## 2.4 CRDA's Relationship with Government Bodies and Non-Government Organizations

CRDA carries out its mission in Ethiopia in cooperation with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, as well as other voluntary groups and International Agencies.



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All its relief programme is executed in coordination with the Relief and Rehabilitaiton Commission. RRC formulates the major plan for relief operation and CRDA, by either expressing its capacity try to fit its relief aid programme into that of RRC's or it will get a request from RRC to handle a certain relief programme in a certain region. This is how routine relief activities are handled. There are also occassions when emergencies are created and CRDA is called upon to help handling the situation by dispatching urgent relief supplies and personnel. Major relief coordination and programmeing is usually handled at the Relief and Rehabilitaiton Commission and provincial RRC offices who coordinates local or minor day to day activities.

The Christian Relief and Development Association also has good working relationship with other voluntary groups and International Organizations such as the UN. This is a collateral kind of communication and coordination.

Moreover CRDA has a smooth working relationship with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and with the Water Supply and Construction Commission. Its relationship with the Ministry of Health is based on its activities in immunization, mother and child health education, nutrition etc. programmes. It is in the field of re-afforestation and the supply of pesticide and insecticide that it cooperates with the Ministry of Agriculture. It helps in the construction and supply of water in accordance with the Water Supply and Construction Commission programme.

CRDA's working relationship also extends to the mass organizations like the peasant and urban dwellers associations. CRDA, while helping in theevaluation of the level of nutrition in a certain drought affected region establishes some kind of communication with the Associations.

To strengthen the foregoing relationships CRDA conducts a monthly meeting with the representatives of the UN Bodies, RRC, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and those of the fourty five registered member churches or agencies. In such monthly meetings achievements of previous months are assessed and plans for the coming month are formulated and made known to concerned individuals and groups.

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## 2.5 Sources of Financial and Material Support

The Christian Relief and Development Association obtains material and financial donations from organizations and individuals both in Ethiopia and abroad. Money for the association is collected from churches and charities overseas. Agencies like the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Danchurch Aid, Church World S Services, Christian Aid, Trocaire, ICCO of Holland, Band Aid etc. handle money collecting operations. Individuals, churches, schools etc. hand their contributions to these agencies who in turn transfer the collection of money and materials to CRDA.

Coordination is a very important aspect of the services CRDA renders in the relief and rehabilitation programmes. In addition to what it gets from various donors in Europe, the United States, Canada and other countries CRDA make specific calls for aid for the fulfilment of its relief, rehabilitation and development assistance programmes.

As fund raising and material collection are essential conditions for the accomplishment of CRDA'S programmes, so also it is equally important to let donor individuals and organizations know how the money and materials received from them have been utilized. Reports of this nature are usually made on the monthly meeting mentioned earlier. For those donors who are not represented in the monthly meetings the periodic reports are sent to them by a convinient means of communication.

Hereunder, material and financial supports obtained during the 1985 and 1986 periods are given in detail.

### 2.5.1 Material Assistance

Following the disclosure by the government, through RRC of the famine that reached its highest level of devastation in 1984, the International Donor Community has unreservedly made available their material and financial resources to CRDA. During 1985 and 1986 CRDA received a lot of material aid whose values are estimated to be interms of millions of Birr. The value of material aid received by CRDA in 1984 was estimated as 4.84 million Birr, whereas those of 1985 and 1986 are estimated to be Birr 42.33 million and Birr 9177

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million respectively. The value of the material aid received in 1986 is lower because the drought situation had somewhat improved at this time.

Out of the whole material aid received in 1985 95% was in the following material forms. 38.4% food grain and supplementary food, 24.2% transport equipment and spare parts 12.3% medical equipment and supplies, 12% clothing and foot wear and 7.8% shelter materials and household utencils. The rest was in agriculture, construction, water supply and others as indicated in the table below.

TABLE # 1 Estimated Value of Material In Catagroy

| CATAGORY | 1985 | | 1986 | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VALUE IN BIRR | % | VALUE IN BIRR | % | |
| 1. Food & Food Supplement | 17530332.00 | 38.40 | 4831028.70 | 32.70 | 22361360.70 |
| 2. Transport and Spare parts | 11026005.30 | 24.20 | 2858026.70 | 19.40 | 13884034.00 |
| 3. Medical Equipment and Supplies | 5598855.40 | 12.30 | 859544.60 | 5.80 | 6458400.00 |
| 4. Clothing and Food Wear | 5482867.50 | 12.00 | 1157616.50 | 7.80 | 6640484.00 |
| 5. Shelter Materials | 3582251.40 | 7.80 | 145856.30 | 1.00 | 3728107.70 |
| 6. Agricultural Implements and Inputs | 1555365.00 | 3.40 | 4197295.00 | 28.40 | 5752660.00 |
| 7. Construction Equipment | 809357.20 | 1.80 | 369835.00 | 2.50 | 1179192.20 |
| 8. Miscellaneous | 67587.70 | 0.10 | 351994.70 | 2.40 | 419582.40 |
| TOTAL..... | 45652621.50 | 100.00 | 14771199.50 | 100.00 | 60423821.00 |

Source:- Functions and activities of CRDA in the 1983/84 drought report.

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## 3. CRDA Programmes

### 3.1 Relief and Medical Activities

Relief activities are those activities which generally aim at feeding, and providing other basic necessities to people made destitute by drought and famine. This include the provision of grain and fortified food, medical supplies and equipment, and construction of relief centers (feeding centers).

CRDA, as a coordinator acts as a central clearing house and supplier of materials aid to distributing member organizations and other agencies. In its role as a coordinator of relief agencies and programmes, CRDA makes an over all assessment of the needs and from its central store dispatches aid mateirals whenever and wherever they are needed. Foodstuff, agricultural implements, medical supplies, shelter materials etc. are purchased or solicited from overseas donors and are stockpiled in readiness to be dispatched.

Member churches and agencies requiring material aid to implement their relief programmes submit their requisitions to CRDA. All requisition papers for material aid from CRDA stores are handled by the secretariat.

In disbursments that varied enormously in size between the smaller village missions administering to the very local needs and the larger agencies engaged in comprehensive relief programmes for extended communities, CRDA distributed grain, supplementary food material, edible oil and other relief supplies, to about 2.5 million people in 1986. The estimated value of aid material distributed through 38 members and 81 non-member organizations was Birr 19 million during the same period.

Concerning medical supplies, both members and other agencies get their quotas according to their approved distribution programmes. Medicines and medical supplies valued at Birr 614,519 were distributed to members of the Christian Relief and Development Association in 1986, while in the same period the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and eleven other non-member organizations received Birr 130,029 worth of medicines.

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Prior to the 1983 drought event CRDA has been known as a coordinating body of different agencies and or churches, and its effort in the relief operation have been confined to the supply and transport of emergency food, medicines to member agencies. But the rapidly accelerating severiety of the famine in many part of Ethiopia in the 1984 led CRDA to become directly operational in the relief activities. Therefore 1985 was a year of intensive activity for CRDA mainly in the relief field.

RRC urged CRDA to involve itself fully in the relief programme by recruiting medical teams (Table No. 4) and openning relief centres. In response to the request CRDA opened a total of seventeen feeding centres in Northern Shoa, Sidamo and Bale Regions between 1984 and early 1986, under the supervision and guidance of the Health and Nutrition Section. For effective management of centres International Donors have offered the services of medical teams and national support were employed through the support of member churches. Member churches were also requested to pay salaries and beer transportation and misellaneious project expenses while CRDA provided food, medicines and material supplies.

The following are Relief Centres opened in different areas with the request of RRC

Table No. 2

| Region | Relief Centres | Responsible Agency |
|---|---|---|
| Showa | | |
| 1. Yifatena-Timuga Awraja | 1. Kara Kelo | Goal |
| | 2. Majete | Goal |
| | 3. Ataye | Memisa |
| | 4. Senbete | DCA |
| | 5. Jewha | CWS |
| | 6. Bette | Kinsmen |
| | 7. Showa Robi | Goal |
| | 8. Debre BErhane | Withuis |
| 2. Merhabete Awraja | 1. Rema | Icelandic Church Aid |
| 3. Chebo and Gurage Awraja | 1. Jatu | Withuis |
| | 2. Gurde | " |
| | 3. Weire | Goal |
| | 4. Tadele Harole | Terre des Hommes |
| Sidamo | | |
| 1. Wolayeta Awraja | 1. Damot Galle | DCA |
| | 2. Shakisjo Shone | " |
| | 3. Lamarada | " |
| | 4. Harto Konate | " |
| | 5. Charake | " |

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As the coordinator of the programmes and activities of the forty members in Ethiopia, CRDA was well placed to appreciate problems encountered in an overall emergency operation being mounted under direction of RRC. Areas identified as severely affected by food shortages were surveyed in more precise terms to determine the nutritional status of the people, mainly children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and elderly people. This was done by weighing and taking height measurement of individuals and then the weight to height percentage. This way the level of malnutrition* can be determined. In collaboration with local authorities and farmer's association leaders, RRC representatives reach a decision as to whether or not a centre has to be established as a result of the survey.

In addition to the medical services provided the Relief Centres established in the three administrative regions started the emergency food programme in two forms. These are intensive feeding under supervision of medical personnel at the centre itself and dry distribution of take-home rations. Next we will look into how the two forms of feeding were used by the centres.

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* Selection of malnurished children for intensive feeding and elderly people to provide them with supplementary food, is done using the standard "weight for height" method. If a child's weight for height percentage is less than 70% the child has to be admitted for intensive feeding. Also if the weight for height percentage of an elderly person is less than 85% the person has to be provided with supplementary food.

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### 3.1.1 The Intensive Feeding Programme

This programme was primarily designed to nutritionally rehabilitate children as quickly as possible by means of frequent feeding on high energy and high protein food. On this basis children under 70% of the standard weight for height percentage (SWH) were admitted to an intensive feeding programme in which they were given eight feeds over a twenty-four hours period. Using the opportunity, mothers who are staying with children who are in the intensive feeding programme, were given basic leassons on hygine, nutrition and sanitation and other children in the family under five years of age were registered and their nutritional status regularly checked. The intensive feeding programme has saved the lives of thousands of children whose nutritional status was severly affected. Reports from feeding centres show that 46,406 childrern were treated in six months period in 1985 in all the seventeen centres.

### 3.1.2 The Dry Ration Programme

This programme is said to be a modified food and nutrition programme, consisting of a monthly family take home ration, which include grians, milkpowder, and edible oil. Its primary objective is to compare the food consumption between the most vulnerable household members and those discharged from the intensive feeding centre. Therefore, children under 80% SWH were supplied with supplementary take home ration on monthly basis and an SWH card issued to be able to check the level of monthly development.

The implementation of dry ration programme made possible the provision of large service to a considerable number of beneficiaries. During the six feeding months of November 1984 to April 1985 about 208,805 families were served in all the feeding centres. Therefore, the dedication of those Ethiopian and International team was instrumental in saving the lives of thousands of people who otherwise would have been at the risk of slow and torturous death.

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Table 3

Beneficiaries Assisted in Intensive and Dry Ration Feeding Programme for 7 months of duration in all Relief Centers

| No. | Relief Centers | Intensive Feeding | Dry Ration | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Senbete | 1,794 | 27,125 | 28,919 |
| 2 | Kara Kelo | 5,569 | 29,162 | 34,731 |
| 3 | Jemha | 4,200 | 19,434 | 23,634 |
| 4 | Majete | 5,294 | 19,152 | 24,446 |
| 5 | Ataye | 2,518 | 13,530 | 16,048 |
| 6 | Damote Gale | 3,600 | 12,941 | 16,541 |
| 7 | Shankiso Shone | 4,570 | 11,500 | 16,070 |
| 8 | Harto Kontole | 1,450 | 10,706 | 12,156 |
| 9 | Jatu | 1,504 | 13,141 | 14,645 |
| 10 | Rema | 2,054 | 19,201 | 21,255 |
| 11 | Rabel Bale | 2,642 | 4,926 | 7,568 |
| 12 | Charake | 1,822 | 3,840 | 5,662 |
| 13 | Debre Berhane | 4,060 | 8,516 | 12,576 |
| 14 | Lonmarada | 2,125 | 5,375 | 7,500 |
| 15 | Shewa Robi | 2,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| 16 | Bette | 500 | 2,056 | 2,556 |
| 17 | Gurde | 700 | 3,000 | 3,700 |
| | TOTAL | 46,402 | 208,605 | 255,007 |

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3.1.3 Medical Services

The medical service has been an essential element of the relief programme. Most feeding centers have treated both impatients and outpatients of both adults and children.

Children who were admitted in the feeding programme were checked for any medical disorder like respiratory tract infection, malnutrition, malaria, trachoma and others. The major ailment which needed emergency medical attention was the acute diarrheal disease that killed patients within 6 hours of their arrival at the feeding centre. For instance at the Enemore (Jatu) feeding centre alone, out of the total of 146 diarrheal cases 21 died. of the total deaths in all the feeding centres 14.5% is learned to be due to the acute diarrheal disease that hit the drought affected areas.

In order to stop the diarrheal disease from spreading precautionary measures such as using chlorinating drinking water and washing hands as often as necessary for both the patients and the staff members were taken.

The other CRDA programmes, aimed less at curing acute diseases at times of emergency but more at the overall well being of the community for the future, were the vaccination and the mother and child health care (MCH). Mother and child health care service has been given in most of the feeding centres for children and pregnant women. Vaccination was given to some 2124 pregnant mothers and basic lessons on personal hygien sanitation and nutrition were given.

Additional vaccination programme was arranged and excuted in the remote area of Northern Shewa, by a group of Irish Nurses sent by the Irish Agnecy called Goal. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health of Ethiopia, the group of nurses, administered a crash immunization programme on DPT, BCG, Polio, and measles vaccinations, supplemented by vitamine A distribution. In their three months of operation they immunized about 5000 children in the village of Rema and Rabel.

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On the other hand Save the Children USA, a member of CRDA, established a net work of primary health care programme throughout the Yifatina Timuga Province. Inorder to ensure, the supply of clean water they installed nighteen mono-pumps, fourteen deep water wells dug, one hundred and twenty latrin built, immunization programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, was carried out. In 1985 children under two years of age were vaccinated against the six child killing diseases and pregnant mothers were given TT vaccination in 168 Kebeles (Peasant Associations) of the Awraja. In 1986, 154 Kebeles of the above mentioned Awraja (province) were served with the immunization programme and it is believed that 70-80% of the Awraja population were covered, by this programme. Along with this Community Health Agent training was given to 83 individuals, one from each Kebeles, of which 12 were trained by cRDA itself.

However, the number of beneficiaries gradually decreased when by early 1986 promising rains and improved environmental conditions, signalled that the worst experience of a gathering drought that had its onset as long ago as 1982 was coming to an end. Therefore, with much of the emergency work now complete it become possible for the Christian Relief and Development Association to withdraw from its operational role and either close the feeding centres or where appropriate hand over their medical facilities to the Ministry of Public Health authority, RRC, or other non-governmental organizations.

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In this respect the following projects and facilities were passed over to the afforementioned institutions.

a. The construction of Jewaha Clinic, in Yifatina Timuga Awraja, was completed and with full medical equipment was handed over to the Ministry of Public Health.

b. All latrin projects, twenty five in number, were completed in the same area and were handed over to the community with proper instructions on how to use them.

c. The water supply project in Kara Kelo (Yifatina Timuga again) which was under construction in collaboration with the Water Supply and Construction Commission was completed and handed over to the community through RRC.

d) The community health education training programme was completed under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health. Twelve community health agents were trained and given sets of medicine so that they serve in their own respective Kebeles.

e) The medical and immunization programme in Rema (Merha Bete) awraja was handed over to the Baptist Mission with full medical supplies and medicines.

f) The Bale Mobile Medical Team which was giving primary health care services such as vaccination, mother and child health care, health education for school children etc.. was handed over to the Ministry of Public Health to make sure that the service is continued.

g) Finally food supplies equipment and store were handed over for the regional RRC offices.

Table 4

Staffs supplied by different Agencies(churches)for Management of Relief Centers

| No. | Number of staffs | | | Agency | Relief Centers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctors | Nurses | Paramedicals | | |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | | Church World Service U.S.A | |
| 2 | | 34 | | Dan Church Aid | Senbete, Shankiso Shone, Lamaroda & Harto Kontola |
| 3 | 2 | 17 | 1 | GOAL/Ireland | Karakelo, Magete, Weire, Showa Robi |
| 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Icebandic Church Aid | Rema |
| 5 | 11 | 43 | 18 | Kensmen/Canada | Bete Camp |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | - | Memisa/Holland | Ataye,Showa Robi |
| 7 | - | 3 | 1 | Terre-des Home | Tadele Warole |
| 8 | 3 | 4 | | Withuis/Belgium | Debre Berhan, Jatu & Gurde |
| | 23 | 122 | 21 | | |

Number of Local Workers

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Employees | 350 |
| Food for work | 60 |
| Total | 410 |

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With the critical situation of the drought being over and CRDA's health and nutrition programmes no more extensively needed, it looked beyoned the emergency services towards the long-term programmes.

So CRDA shifted all its human and material resources in this direction. It started issuing medicines and medical supplies to its members who are assigned to different regions to assist in the establishment of permanent health services. Aside from the issuance of materials it also gives shipment and transportation aid. It makes sure that the programmed health service is carried out accordingly. That is it oversees that health services and educations like mother and child health care, sanitation, preventive health care etc. are carried out effectively and efficiently. It also provides consultancy services to member churches in nutritional surveys.

By 1986 CRDA started giving a less tangible but vital service. It coordinates the activities of member churches with that of the government through the Ministry of Public Health. Through its monthly meeting and by

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means of its medical newsletter it makes the exchange of information and experiences possible. All in all CRDA, help maintain the continuity of health service wherever it is established and creates healthy working conditions.

3.1.4 Transport Operations (1984-1986)

In the early months of the emergency relief operation the most serious constraint encountered by CRDA member agencies and churches was shortabe of suitable means of transport. The fact that 90 per cent of all Ethiopians live more than 10 miles away from the nearest road gives some inication of the difficulties in delivering emergency supplies to the most remote areas and vulnerable rural communities. In 1984, to overcome the problem of transportation in the relief areas, CRDA began approaching international donors for assistance in establishing operational transport fleet specifically for the particular needs of the relief operation. As harvests became more and more severely poor, farmers and their families were forced to live their homeland. They were all forced to walk from their homes to the main relief centers as their means of

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traditional transport horses, donekeys, and oxen have perished under the droght. As the people arrived in large numbers, the job of distribution aid became an operation involving two distinct phases, each with very different logistic imperatives. These are:-

a. Transshiping goods from the port of Assab on the Red Sea Cost to the main storage areas in Addis Ababa, Nazareth and Dessie. This requires long haul vehicles, incorporation truck and trails.

b. Distributing supplies from these stores to the emergency feeding centers and rehabilitation projects in the draught affected areas. This also required short-haul vehicles suited to making frequent shuttle journeys over unpaved roads.

Over the period beginning 1984, 66 trucks were donated to the CRDA fleet by different donor organizations.

In addition a forklift and a 45 metertones capacity mobile crane were donated, rendering valuable service over the month to come in loading and unloading containers and thereby greatly reducing vehicle turn around time.

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CRDA also received 80 small vehicles from various donors. Many of these vehicles have been allocated to members for use in their relief and rehabilitation programms.

The fleet became operational in April 1985, transoorting reléef goods from the ports to the storage centers and then servicing the requests of churches and agencies in distributing those goods to the people in need. In the nine monthes to the end of 1985, the fleet transported a total of more than 23,960 metric tones over a distance of 927,772 kilometers. In 1986, as the fleet gradually expanded, the trucks hauled 53,500 metric tones over a total area of 2.1 million kilometers.

Because of the rigorous road conditions and because of lack of similiarity to the new trucks, local garages were unable to provide the required level of support in terms of technical expertise or supply of spare parts. So it weas necessary for CRDA to establish its own garage.

In July 1985, maintenace work started to be operational in the main CRDA office compound from a group of containers stationed there.

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Despite the insufficient working space, lack of equipments and with only 6 technicians the workshop has been able to provide a valuable service to CRDA transport trucks and small vehicles.

The searcity of spare parts in Ethiopia, particularly for some of CRDA's transport trucks forced CRDA to request donors for spare parts. In this respect, in 1985, the total value of transport equipment and spare parts received from donors by CRDA was 11 million Birr, while in 1986 the value was 2.85 million Birr.

Between January and October 1986 a total of 814 vehicles were maintained and repaired. In addition, the 59 drivers and their assistants were given financial incentive for the up keep of their vehicles.

Without such maintenance and repair service, and spare parts store, the simplest repairs might have been delayed, leading to the loss of valuable transportation capacity.

The good effort of the five transport administration staff has done much to secure the official management of the fleet.

As the emergency situation has ceased, CRDA's

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transport fleet is continuing to be operational in the rehabilitation and development programmes by helping agencies and churches meet the pressing needs of the people of Ethiopia.

### 3.1.5 Major Bottles-Necks in the Relief Operations

The major problems encountered during CRDA's Relief Operations were the following:-

1. Shortage of grain and in adequacy of transportation facilities have been major problems which resulted in interrupted distribution of ration.
2. Minimum cooperation of mothers to offer their children for admission in the intensive care units was an obstacle.
3. Source of clean water was a problem; in most centers there was daily delivery of water by local women which was not enough to meet the demand.
4. The shelters used to get wet during the rain season and worsened the victims conditions.
5. Some relief centers were inaccessible due to lack of roads; specially in the rainy seasons.

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## 3.2 Rehabilitation Programme

Relief assistance operations can not attain their objectives unless they are immediately backed up by rehabilitation programme which is a sure way of controlling the recurrence situation of drought and famine.

While CRDA showed persistent efforts to address the immediate threat to human lives, it became increasingly obvious that the continuing recovery of the agricultural sector is dependent on the provision of rehabilitation assistance of basic agricultural inputs such as seed, farm implement plough oxen, handtools, insecticides and pesticides. Therefore, cognizant of this CRDA operates two types of rehabilitation (recovery) programmes. These are General Rehabilitation Programmes and Individual Rehabilitation programmes. The Rehabilitation Programmes are known familiarly as the Rehabilitation and Development Programme. In both cases, the primary aim is to assist drought victims return on the road to self sufficiency as quickly as possible by providing them with agricultural inputs. However, they differ in the way they are handled.

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a. General Rehabilitation Programmes: Are coordinated by CRDA for implementation by the member churches/agencies. Under this programme members are first requested to submit their annual requirements for various agricultural inputs at the beginning of the year. Depending on the availability of supplies, the feasibility of the programme and availability of funds, CRDA makes the necessary arrangements to purchase and supply the inputs to members for distribution to farmers.

There is also what is called individual rehabilitation programme in which any church or agency submits its individual requests for agricultural inputs to CRDA. Such requests are generally submitted to CRDA at any time of the year.

The General Rehabilitation Programme was started in early 1985 when the CRDA members agreed that the Secretariat arranqe the purchase of seed and tools which they require for free distribution to drought victims. On the basis of requests received from each member church and agency various types of agricultural tools, seed and pesticides

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were purchased locally and from abroad for distribution by members to the drought affected farmers.

Therefore, in 1985, 99,655 pieces of tools (of all types) valued at 716,536 Birr and about 5,980 metric tons of various types of seed valued at about 5.1 million birr were distributed under the two kinds of Rehabilitation Programmes. In addition, 1,959 heads of plough oxen costing 721,800 birr were purchased locally for distribution to farmers of drought affected regions. The funds for the programme amounting to about 5.54 million birr were obtained by CRDA from international donors and member churches and agencies.

As the coordination effort for the 1985 General Rehabilitation Programme was quite successful, the general membership again mandated CRDA to coordinate the purchase of the seed and tools required for the 1986 General Rehabilitation programme.

Accordingly, in 1986, close to 17,500 metric tons of seed, about 490,000 pieces of various tools, 1,502 heads of oxen, 350 cows and 12 camels were purchased out of CRDA funds for

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distribution to drought affected farmers and pastoralists. The total cost of the above purchases excluding transport and other charges,[2] amounts to 18.70 million birr.

Therefore, during the last two years a total of 23,487 metric tons of various types of seed, 589,332 pieces of tools (all types), 3,461 heads of plough oxen, 350 milk cows and 12 heads of camel have been distributed to drought victims.

Out of the 46 members of CRDA, 20 were participating in the rehabilitation programmes in 1985 and 36 in 1986. In addition, 84% of the tools, 95% of the seed and 100% of the oxen were distributed through the CRDA membership. The total amount of fund made available by CRDA for the purchase of the above stated agricultural inputs in both years was 25.24 million birr. The details are presented below:-

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Table 5

| Item | 1985 Value in Birr | 1986 Value in Birr | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tools | 716,566.00 | 3,109,823.40 | 3,826,359.40 |
| Seed | 5,103,973.00 | 14,993,293.10 | 20,097,211.10 |
| Oxen | 721,800.00 | 450,600.00 | 1,172,400.00 |
| Cow | - | 140,000.00 | 140,000.00 |
| Camels | - | 7,560.00 | 7,560.00 |
| Total | 5,542,309.00 | 18,701,221.50 | 25,243,530.50 |

Note:- The total expense does not include transport and handling costs.

Sources: CRDA Rehabilitation and Development Annual Report.

With the distribution of seed in both types of rehabilitation programmes a total of 476,983 hectars of land is estimated to have been covered in both years. A total of about 954,000 people are also believed to have benefitted from CRDA's Rehabilitation Programmes in both years.

This indicates that excessive achievements were gained in the provision of agricultural inputs.

Where members were not able to provide their own transport the CRDA transport fleet was also deployed to transport the seed and tools to various areas in the country.

b. Control of Pests: Agricultural pests are one of the most considerable limiting factors of food productions in Ethiopia. They often reduce both the yield and quality of crop production significantly. Such phenomenan poses a particular threat to farmers exposed to severe drought situations intermittently during the past few years.

Following reports of pest infestation in several parts of the country in 1985, the Ministry of Agriculture submitted an appeal

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to international donor organizations and to CRDA for donations of pesticides and sprayers. Accordingly, CRDA donated US. $320,000 for the purcase and transport of 28,400 liters of pesticides. This constitutes 20% of the total contribution made by international organizations and governments for the pest control programme.

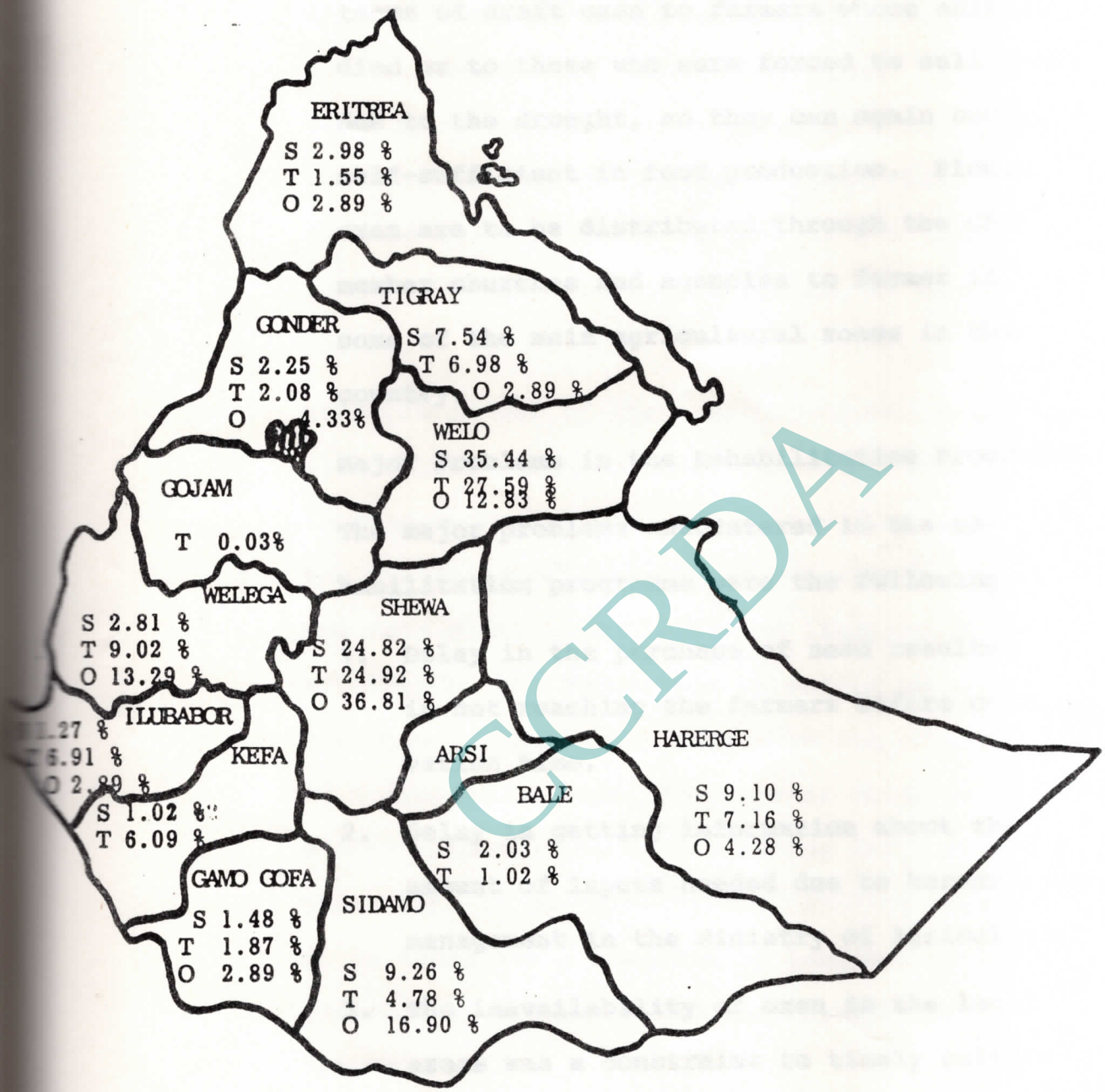
In addition, CRDA has made available 1,000 sprayers, 1,000 goggles, 1,000 protective clothing and 1,000 measuring cylinders. The pesticides and equipment were transported by a chartered plane from Europe and hand over to the Ministry of Agriculture Regional and subregional offices for distribution to farmers in accordance with the distribution plan approved earlier by general membership. CRDA has also imported two 4 x 4 Bedford trucks costing about 50,000 birr to implement the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Agriculture Organization joint survey and locust control programmes in 1985.

c. Oxen Restocking Programmes: As part of its Rehabilitation activities CRDA has also stared an oxen re-stocking programme using funds made available to it from various donors.

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ERCENTAGE SHARE OF TOTAL SEED, TOOLS & OXEN DISTRIBUTION BY REGION

1985 and 1986




KEY

S = SEED
T = TOOLS
O = OXEN

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The objective of the programme is to supply teams of draft oxen to farmers whose animals died or to those who were forced to sell them due to the drought, so they can again become self-sufficient in food production. Plough oxen are to be distributed through the CRDA member churches and agencies to farmer in some of the main agricultural zones in the country.

Major Problems in the Rehabilitation Programme.

The major problems encountered in the rehabilitation programme were the following:-

1. Delay in the purchase of seed resulted in not reaching the farmers before cultivation time.
2. Delay in getting information about the amount of inputs needed due to bureaucratic management in the Ministry of Agriculture.
3. The inavailability of oxen in the local areas was a constraint to timely cultivation.

## 3.3 Development Programme

Rostow defines development as "A high national income accompanied by market economy and specia-

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lized society in which most people work not only to meet their own needs, but also produce to help particular services or group"[12]. Such view gives emphasis to bring about special and cultural change and economic growth which initiates the occurrence of qualitative transformation and quantitative change in the economic sphere.

Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries with a poor communications infrastructure, inadequate health care facilities with most of the available medical services concentrated in the main cities, low levels of literacy, the majority of the population depending on subsistence agriculture. These are the components of a fregile economic development which Ethiopia shares with many other developing nations, and which make it so Vulnerable to natural disaster. It is therefore a question of long-term preparation of organizations and institutions for development.

The UN disasters expert Barbara J. Brown explains what the Ethiopian Government has been seeking to accomplish with its rehabilitation and development programme. She has stated that "Natural disasters are not isolated incidents, but

development problems requiring planned, co-ordinated and long-term responses. While disaster relief is necessary, relief should not remain the only UN strategy for combating disaster. Greater attention should be paid to disaster prevention programmes".[13]

This statement indicates that, participation in relief operations, ie. distribution of food and supply of medication, which non-government organizations favor to do is not enough but they have to participate in the long-term development programme. However, most NGO's, if not all do not participate in large scale development programmes other than small scale ones.

Accordingly, CRDA, as part of its aid objectives is also involved in funding small development projects having a maximum budget of not more than 100,000 birr.

Projects to be submitted for fund under this programme must fulfil the following criteria:

a. The project should strive towards the development of people's basic needs, such as food, shelter, health, etc.

b. The project should benefit the poorest of the poor.

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c. As much as possible, it should originate from local initiatives and the local people should participate in all stages of its development.

d. It should make possible the transfer of skills and knowledge leading to greater community development efforts.

e. The project should make use of locally available human and technical resources and should use appropriate technologies.

f. The programme must be linked with the local government development efforts. CRDA places reservations on funding capital equipment or buildings unless the project holder can demonstrate adequately their essential nature and appropriateness.

Project proposals for funding small development projects are submitted to CRDA and the development sub-committee, which constitute members of the executive committee, meets regularly to approve, differ or reject project proposals. In the last two years CRDA has financed development projects in agriculture, forestry, health/sanitation, education, water supply and infrastructure development. In 1985 and 1986 a total

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of 85 small development project proposals were submitted to CRDA for funding. Out of these 50 projects costing 1,450,683 Birr were approved for funding, 19 projects were deferred and 16 were rejected. 71% of these projects were being operated by CRDA members and 29% be non-members. Details of share of percentages of funds are given below.

The Percentage of Share of the Project

| Category | % of Total Share |
|---|---|
| Agriculture & forestry | 29.14 |
| Training and Skill Development | 31.42 |
| Water Supply | 18.38 |
| Construction | 10.69 |
| Power Supply | 5.77 |
| Health/Sanitation | 4.60 |
| | 100.00 |

After the approval of the committee 50% of the fund is released and final payment is made depending on satisfactory use and reporting on the first installment. This is also true for rehabilitation programmes.

These project were being implemented by 23 different organizations, 12 members and 11

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non-members, in ten of the fourteen administrative regions, namely Shoa, Sidamo, Wollega, Illubabor, Gamo Gofa, Gojjam, Condar, Tigral, Wello, and Keffa.

Each project holder is required to submit a progress report on the utilization of the fund. The CRDA project officers also make field visits to assess the progress of CRDA funded projects and report to the membership and the donors on their findings. All reports should be sent to donors to let them know how their grants are being utilized.

As the drought situation in 1984/85 was serious CRDA and its members gave more emphasis to relief and short-term recovery programmes. Consequently the number of medium term small development projects submitted to CRDA for funding are relatively few in number. Nevertheless, the contributions made by CRDA and its members in development areas are considerable. Here in under are sited the areas of development which demonstrate CRDA's participation.

### 3.3.1 Agriculture and Forestry

As is mentioned earlier the Ethiopian economy is mainly dependent on agriculture in which 80%

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of the population are engaged. Thus, Any development effort made towards agricultural development is appreciated by the Ethiopian Government.

Accordingly, CRDA's development programme considered the agricultural sector and 29.14% of its development fund is assigned for agriculture and forestry. The project programme mainly focused on improvement of irrigation system, afforestation, establishment of bee-keeping projects, introduction of horticultural crop, soil and water conservation. The table below shows different agricultural and forestry projects financed by CRDA.

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Table 6 Types of Agricultural Projects

| Types of Projects and Locations | Responsible Agency | Cost(Birr) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Improvement of an existing irrigation system | MEDAE | 16,158.07 |
| 2. Continuation of Afforestation Programme (Assosa), Harewa. (Wellega) | MEDAE | 30,450.00 |
| 3. For forestry programme in Shewa | KHCOP | 41,671.19 |
| 4. Establishment of bee-keeping demonstration project (Shewa) | MEDAE | 17,525.00 |
| 5. Afforestation project in Mendida (Shewa) | Cistercian Monastery Technical School | 8,000.00 |
| 6. Introduction of Horticultural Crops in Rama, (Irrigation project) Tigray | AICF | 48,163.00 |
| 7. Small Scaie Afforestation Programme (Shewa) | MEDAE | 31,920.00 |
| 8. Soil and Water Conservation Programme (Shewa) | Ethiopia Adventist | 13,562.45 |
| TOTAL | | 207,449.71 |

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### 3.3.2 Training and Skill Development

Scarcity of skilled man power is one of the constraints faced by developing nations in its development. Taking this into consideration CRDA assigned 31.42% of its development fund for training and skill development the next table shows details of training projects being undertake by CRDA.

Table 7 Training and Skill Development.

| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Women's Wood Work Training Project | Shewa | MEDAE | 21,026.80 |
| 2. Purchase of Equipment for Women's Training Center in Nekemte | Cons. Medhanealem School | | 1,400.00 |
| 3. Purchase and Transportation of raw materials for Don BOSOCO Training Center in Dilla | Sidamo | Catholic Church | 35,840.00 |
| 4. Training in modern Bee-Keeping for settlers | Diff. Regions | CRS | 25,737.00 |
| 5. Training of Women in Leather Work | Shewa | MEDAE | 25,866.07 |
| Total | | | 109,889.87 |

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### 3.3.3 Water Supply

The supply of clean water is one of the measures to be taken to fight against diseases. In Ethiopia it is estimated that only 2.8% of the rural population is supplied with clean water. To improve this situation CRDA, in cooperation with Water Supply and Construction Commission has undertaken projects in clean water supply, for different regions in Ethiopia, and has assigned 18.38% of its development fund for water supply projects. Details are presented below:-

Table 8 Water Supply Projects

| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost (Birr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction & devt. of 2 water wells & collecting chamber with 3 spring | Shewa | KHCDP | 29,710.65 |
| Diging of six wells in Mendida | Mendida (Shewa) | Cisterian Monastery technical | 13,470.00 |
| Water Supply project | Zewai (Shewa) | Swidish Philadelphia church mission | 73,000.00 |
| Installation of a hand operated Monolife Pump | Arosa (Sidamo) | Catholic church | 6,801.00 |
| Water Supply project | Shewa | KHCDP | 9,414.38 |
| Water Supply project Indebir town | Indebir (Shewa) | | 30,130.00 |

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| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost (Birr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of water wells in Meki & Zewai | Shewa | Apostolic Prefecture church | 48,000.00 |
| Fresh water Fishery Devt. project in Wonji | Wonji | MEDAE | 35,991.96 |
| Spring Protectin & water distribution system | Sidamo | SIM | 13,341.20 |
| Protectionoof 10 water springs | Sodo Hosana (Shewa) | Apostolic church | 12,000.00 |
| Spring protection | Shewa | L'esperance children's Aid. | 12,586.00 |
| Earthdam Construction | Shewa | MEDAE | 26,437.65 |
| Construction of 2 hand dugwells | Sidamo | 7th day Adventist mission | 10,670.00 |
| Spring devt, and distribution system | Gamo gofa | SIM | 16,916.65 |
| Repair of water supply system | Ashira Clinic Hosaina (Shewa) | Catholic church | 6,500.00 |
| Construction of 2 k.ms pipe line extension | Omo sheleko catholic church (Shewa) | | |
| Total | | | 344,969.49 |

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### 3.3.4 Construction

Construction of housing, small bridges, feeder roads facilities and others are vital for a country's development. The fact that there is a problem of getting clean water supply pushed CRDA to assign 10.69% of its development budget for construction. As of the end of 1984, the following construction projects were approved for funding their work and completed. They are shown below:

Table 9 Construction Projects

| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost (Birr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction of an orphanage & optical workshop | Duram (Taza) | | 17,198.00 |
| Construction of hollow block houses | Illubabar (Shewa) | Medae | 4,657.26 |
| Construction of adobe bricks house | Wonji | Medae | 5,234.83 |
| Experimental Adobe hollow block house project | A.A Shewa | Medae L'Experance | 9,179.83 |
| Construction of toilet and both room for an orphanage | Shewa | children Aid | 12,586.00 |
| Construction of 2 stores for relief | | EECMY | 55,105.00 |
| Construction of 1 store Mekella | Mekelle | CSAC | 100,000.00 |
| Construction of two public laternes | Shewa | Catholic Mission | 17,007.00 |
| Building an Abator | A.Zemen Gondar | Concern | 72,000.00 |
| Lining a turbine Canal with coruqated iron sheet | Dumbi Dollo (Wollega) | Catholic Mission | 11,137.00 |
| Total | | | 305,104.19 |

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### 3.3.5 Power Supply

Power supply of any type either fuel or electric power is a major problem in rural areas. EELPA stated that only 2.06% of the rural areas have electric light. So to improve this sitation CRDA has made some effort and assigned 5.77% of its development budget for power supply in rural areas. Details are presented below:

Table 10 Power Supply Projects

| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost (Birr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Purchase of Generator | Arjo Town (Wollega) | EECMY | 81,000.00 |
| 2. Production of fuel efficient stoves | Addis Ababa | MEDAE | 24,360.00 |
| 3. Production of 2000 full efficient stoves and 384 molds | Shewa | MEDAE | 82,166.00 |
| Total | | | 187,526.00 |

### 3.3.6 Health and Sanitation

In a developing country like Ethiopia health service is poor and inadiquate. As a result the contribution of the people, as a whole to nation building in such countries is

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minimal. Inorder to inprove the annual rate of economic development improving thehhealth services both in town and country ide is a prerequite. In Ethiopia also the same condition prevails, and most NGO's in their development programme give emphasis for health and sanitation. Accordingly, CRDA assigned 4.60% of its development budget for health and sanitation projects. Details are presented in the table below:

Table 11 Health and Sanitation

| Type of Project | Location | Operating Agency | Cost (Birr) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Purchase of medicine equipment & one year salary for Health Assistants | Sidamo | KHCDP | 23,774.70 |
| 2. Purchase of equipment for Tse-Tse fly Research Project | Gibe Valley (Keffa) | DICAD (EOC) | 22,770.00 |
| 3. Building of Public Laterine (two) | Shewa | Catholic Mission | 17,007.00 |
| Total | | | 63,551.70 |

In addition to the above mentioned projects, CRDA, financed different development programmes such as administrative costs, women promotion programmes, puchase of equipments for training

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centers, supply of plastic tubes for water, etc. costing about 141,373 birr all in all.

Although CRDA is engaged in small scale projects the rural poor people have benefitted from the projects undertaken in the needy areas.

### 3.3.7 Major Problems in the Development Pro-ramme

The major problems encountered in the small scale development programme is as follows:-

1. Delivery of construction materials to the sites in time is difficult.
2. As a result of the starting of the villagization programmes already underway construction works of house building have to abondoned.
3. Because some of the member churches of CRDA started their projects without consulting the local government agencies and peasant association leaders, they had to stop the projects to first coordinate the programme with the government agencies and or mass organization. Thus, this has created delays in operation.

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## IV. THE FUTURE PROGRAMMES OF CRDA

In addition to the coordination of member churches CRDA has the following programmes to undertaken the future:-

1. To plan more development projects specially towards emergency prevention and prepardness programmes.

2. To increase the number of small projects like well digging, oxen supply, and other agricultural inputs, construction of wells and houses.

3. The medical and nutrition section is planning to do more of preventive aspect of health ie. to give health education, to do nutritional surveys, training of community health agents giving vaccination, etc. in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health.

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# V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

## 5.1 Assessment of CRDA's Contribution

In the foregoing discussions the writer has made endeavors to assess the assistance rendered by CRDA in relief, rehabilitation and development programmes, and has attempted to identify the problems encountered during its operations as well. In this last Chapter an attempt has been made to evaluate the findings from the point of view of the objectives for which the Christian Relief and Development Association was established.

### A. Positive Aspects

1. An attempt has been made earlier in the discussion to show that CRDA brought together the 45 member agencies who operate on a common ground of humanitarian assistance by sharing both experiences and resources. In this respect, CRDA's contribution to treat member churches equally regardless of their religious beliefs, created unity among them, thereby, resulting in better resource mobilization opportunity.

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On the other hand it has avoided duplication of activities in the same relief or development areas. Therefore, the coordinating responsibility undertaken by the association have resulted in an estimable and historical achievement.

2. It was also discussed that CRDA has opened relief centers in areas hardest hit by the drought of 1983/84 to assist the famine victims with emergency aid and agricultural rehabilitation programme. In this programme, its contribution towards combating the disastrous situation has been encouraging. Hence, in the surrounding areas of the relief centers it was possible to minimize the problem and to put about 262,277 drought victims in a fairgrounds and make them productive.

3. The relief centers have served as an adult education centers where the beneficiaries were taught about basic nutrition and sanitation. Thus, some improvements and changes of ideas about personal hygiene and environmental sanitation have been achieved.

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4. It was sited that the organization has distributed and is still distributing agricultural imputs such as seed, fertilizers, pesticides, oxen, crop protection chemicals etc. thus about 954,000 farmers have learnt about the use and advantages of modern agricultural inputs.

5. Along with its relief and rehabilitation programme, CRDA also financed small development projects which are mainly designed to improve the lives of the poorest of the poor. In this respect, the programme has improved the lives of people specially in the rural areas to some extent, i.e. by constructing houses and pitiaterine, making the supply of clean water possible providing by electric power supply and by introducing better agricultural system to the community etc.

6. The last but not least that need to be mentioned that CRDA has created employment opportunity for many people both in the operation areas and in its head office.

B. Drawback

1. The services rendered by the organization in the relief areas are limited only to the

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beneficiaries who could travel upto the relief centers. Hence the services overlooked the savings of the lives of those families unable to come to the feeding centers from the inaccessible remote areas.

2. Delay in requisition of supplies was one of the major problems stated in the relief areas. This has resulted in the gradual death of large number of people in and around the relief centers.

3. Delay in the purchasing of seed and other agricultural inputs, together with the beaurcratic management in the Ministry of Agriculture stopped production, because they reach the farmers after the cultivation season has passed.

4. Because of the villagization programme houses already built by CRDA in some regions had to be destroyed which resulted in wastage of both building materials and labor.

## 5.2 Conclusion

As has already been mentioned in the introduction neither the 1974 drought nor that of the 1983/84 is the only drought phenomena in Ethiopia.

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Thought, it is somewhat difficult to establish the periods between drought events it has been occurring periodically since a long time ago. The basic cause for drought has been and is the inadequacy or total absence of rainfall in some regions for some year. Because of the poor communication prevailing in the country even upto the present time, news of the drought occurrence reach the unaffected or agriculturally better-off regions after the catastrophe has taken place. Even at this age of science and technology the agricultural practice in the country is backward that the annual grain product is not sufficient enough to feed the people under normal conditions, let alone to enable countering abnormal food shortage situation. As a result the Government of Ethiopia had to every now and again call upon national and international donors (individuals, organization and institutions) to come to its aid in combating the famine situations.

The multi-sided service rendered by CRDA in the last two drought and famine periods is the result to such calls. In both occasions it was Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) that has made worldwide appeals for help and the

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response of the international community to the call for aid on both occasions was immediately and satisfactory. The Christian Relief and Development Association has accomplished its mission of providing relief aids in the form of food, medical supplies, finance transportation, agricultural imputs and other to the drought affected regions successfully. This was going on since its establishment after the 1974 famine and at the moment being through with the relief part of its aid it is concentrating on its development programme.

It is not without overcoming some obstacies during the implementation of its programme association managed to fulfil its mission; there were coordination problem in general transportation shortages inefficiency of the communication network, shortage of warehouses at the centers etc. However, a considerable magnitude of aid was rendered by CRDA in countering both the 1974 and 1986 drought and famine incidents and its ongoing development programme is expected to contribution substantially overall government development programme of modernizing agriculture inorder for the country to be selfsufficient in food supply.

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## 5.3 Recommendations

Even though we have claimed that CRDA has successfully accomplished its mission, this does not necessarily mean that there were no short comings that need connective measures. There may be of minor consequences but if dealt with each result in better achievements both forthe association and the beneficiaries. Below are listed the points worth the attention of the association.

1. Delay in getting the supply of various materials is frequently encountered. This in turn disrupts the implementation programme. Therefore, we recommend that before any operation is launched the availability of the necessary supplies should be made certain by submitting requisition ahead of time.

2. Adequate survey works have to be done to make sure that sufficient data is made available prior to implementation of development projects; specially in the construction field.

3. In the case of rehabilitation seeds and other agricultural inputs should be distributed right in time for the sawing season. Otherwise the late distributed seeds will be used as food

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and the other material damaged;,also the land will lay idle and the people remain dependent.

4. In the areas of relief services we have learned that there were occasions when the required supplies and personnel could not arrive at the site together. All supplies and personnel should reach the affected areas together. On the other hand, CRDA should consider operating in the remote areas also. That, we feel, will make its service complete.

5. As natural disasters are not isolated incidents from the stage of development of a country, CRDA should focus more on disaster preventive development programmes rather than handling emergency situation when they happen.

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# ANNEX 1

## CRDA MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

- Adventis Development and Relief Agency
- AFRICARE
- American Joints Distribution Committee
- Air Serv International
- Action International Contre la Faim
- Baptist Mission in Ethiopia
- Baptist General Conference Mission
- CARE-Ethiopia
- Christoffel Blinden Mission
- Catholic Relief Services
- Church of Christ
- CONCERN
- Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church/DICAD
- Ethiopian Cooperative Union of the Blind
- Ethiopian Evangelical Chruch Mekane Yesus
- Faith Mission
- Feed the Children International Ministries
- Food for the Hungry International
- Finnish Mission
- German Agro Action
- Hope Enterprises
- Japan International Volunteer Centre (JVC)
- Jerusalem Memorial of Ethiopian Believers
- Jesuit Relief Services
- Kale Heywet Church Development Programme
- L'Esperance Children's Aid
- Lutheran World Federation/WS
- Mennonite Economic Development Associates-Ethiopia
- Mennonite Mission in Ethiopia
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Save the Children (REDD BARNA)
- OXFAM
- Philadelphia Church Mission
- Ryder Chesire Foundation for the Relief of Suffering
- Save the Children Federation/U.S.A.
- Save the Children Fund/U.K.
- Secoures Populaire Francais
- Society of International Missionaries
- SOS Children's Village in Ethiopia

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- Sos Enfants sans Frontiers
- St. Matthews Church
- Terre des Hommes Nethrlands
- 24 Hour TV Charity
- World Vision International/Ethiopia

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ANNEX 2
CONTRIBUTION BY YEAR (BIRR)

| NO. | | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Catholic Relief Service | - | - | 159251 | 2682113 | 5100280 | 4117314 | 4784318 | 5208631 | 1097012 | 11299672 | 17187027 |
| 2 | Lutheran World Federation | 198720 | 1866105 | 1185075 | 1147608 | 3086370 | 1397250 | 1718721 | 2004197 | 3009229 | 2542972 | 5397612 |
| 3 | World Vision International Etn | - | - | 599997 | 5674267 | 2246530 | 1972314 | 1499081 | 1942962 | 9775055 | 9950190 | 12126414 |
| 4 | Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus | - | 1644184 | 793834 | 1674493 | 3061367 | 3838561 | 3111650 | 2400236 | 1285053 | 1308761 | 665588 |
| 5 | Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat | - | 845791 | 2048737 | 3170034 | 5859167 | 1987354 | 1082330 | 665330 | 1108931 | 1074149 | 1857030 |
| 6 | Christian Relief & Development Association | 194732 | 804123 | 1101724 | 631582 | 639747 | 1786732 | 960394 | 2576677 | 1634645 | 1875057 | 4880394 |
| 7 | Mennonite Mission | 100139 | 48419 | 48000 | - | - | - | 1306022 | 4185108 | 2866789 | 3265552 | 220757 |
| 8 | Norwegian Church Aid | 87209 | 2932405 | 620600 | 305885 | 373685 | 539114 | 631214 | 2957485 | 1185328 | 1807400 | 321918 |
| 9 | SOS, Kinderdorf International | - | 834197 | 637827 | 524331 | 297122 | 230216 | 915525 | 1478094 | 2055783 | 1705932 | 1794689 |
| 10 | OXFAM | - | - | 401422 | 401422 | 401422 | 741228 | 587586 | 506181 | 1512069 | 674349 | 1018242 |
| 11 | Terecoes Hommes Lausanne (Jari childrens homes) | - | 414000 | 414000 | 434700 | 372600 | 455400 | 455400 | 414000 | 465000 | 372600 | 207000 |
| | Total | 580800 | 9389224 | 7980467 | 16646435 | 22238290 | 12065483 | 17552244 | 24339905 | 35805294 | 35816634 | 45676049 |

Source The Challenges of drought - RRC 1984.

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