

USAID/Ethiopia

FY 1997 Briefing Material

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SECTION ONE

**USAID in Ethiopia: the past, the transition, the present and
the future**



US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Mission in Ethiopia



The Past

From 1984 to 1992, the United States provided over one billion dollars in emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia. This made the United States the largest humanitarian donor to Ethiopia.

This humanitarian assistance did not advance the development of Ethiopia because it was concentrated mainly on emergency food relief. Today, U.S. assistance is focused on development activities that improve the lives of Ethiopia's people.

The Transition

After the fall of the Mengistu Regime in 1991, the United States helped the transitional government of Ethiopia establish a democratic political system and a productive, market oriented economy. From 1992 to 1994, the U.S. provided over 100 million dollars in development assistance as part of a transitional recovery plan. Most of the development assistance was funnelled through a multi-donor Emergency Recovery and Rehabilitation Program. Commodities such as cotton, educational and health supplies, fertilizer, industrial inputs, and trucks were given to help the transitional government of Ethiopia revive its economy and to improve the provision of social services. Additional transitional assistance was provided to democracy and governance activities, AIDS prevention and control, the provision of services to war victims and orphans, and assistance to re-integration of soldiers of the former regime. Humanitarian food aid also was provided primarily through non-governmental organizations.

The Present and the Future

USAID began the first phase of its long term development assistance to Ethiopia in 1995. Total US humanitarian and development assistance to Ethiopia in FY 1997 was nearly \$78 million. USAID's development strategy focuses on helping Ethiopia feed itself, and strengthening health services, basic education, and democracy and governance. USAID continues to be prepared to provide humanitarian assistance in years of poor weather and low crop yields. Whenever possible, USAID provides humanitarian assistance through food-for-work.

SECTION TWO

USAID/Ethiopia Program Overview

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS

The USAID assistance strategy, developed in 1993 in partnership with the government, the private sector and private voluntary organizations focuses on basic critical needs: food, health, family planning, primary education and political institutions. The goal of the program is to make real progress towards peace, prosperity and physical well-being for most Ethiopians over the next ten years. The strategy commits USAID to providing assistance to:

- ▼ increase domestic food production and availability;
- ▼ increase the use of primary and preventive health care services;
- ▼ improve the quality and equity of primary education; and
- ▼ increase access to and participation in a democratic system.

USAID has been the largest humanitarian donor in Ethiopia, spending about \$1 billion over the last decade. In FY 1997 USAID provided \$78 million in humanitarian and long-term development assistance.

MAJOR AREAS OF USAID ASSISTANCE

USAID assistance to Ethiopia focuses on the following areas:

- ▼ Food: USAID will continue to provide food aid when needed but will focus its efforts on increasing production through simple improvements in techniques and inputs. USAID will work with the government of Ethiopia to ensure that policies and markets encourage farmers to grow and earn more.
- ▼ Health, Family Planning and AIDS: USAID's interventions in health care support Ethiopia's national policies, and target rural areas (in the Southern Ethiopian People's Region) for expanded health services. Family planning and AIDS control are supported nationally.
- ▼ Primary Education: Future generations hold the key to Ethiopia's sustained development, and without adequate human resources, political, agricultural and social reforms will fail. USAID assistance focuses on education policy, improving the quality and equity of education, with special attention to the rural areas (in the Southern Ethiopian People's Region and Tigray) and female education.
- ▼ Democracy and Governance: To support Ethiopia's democratic process, USAID is supporting human rights, free and fair elections, a representative parliament, the strengthening of civic oriented NGOs, central and regional courts and civil service reform of the financial sector.

The heart of the strategy is food security. However, until this long term goal is achieved, USAID will provide prompt provision of food and other humanitarian assistance to help people through years of shortage, as was the case in 1994. More importantly, USAID is dedicated to maintaining the momentum of development activities in Ethiopia. The USAID/Ethiopia Concept Paper entitled "*Back to the Future*" outlines the current strategy. The title is drawn from the strategy's sobering objective of restoring many of the country's key economic and social conditions to levels seen 20 years ago!

Strategic Objective 1

Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops

The Problem: Over the past 10 years, Ethiopia's food production has not always met even the most basic food needs of its population. The food gap over this period has averaged 1 million metric tons (MTs) per year. Adverse weather along with inappropriate agricultural policies and a fast growing population have led to the current situation of food insecurity. Commercial imports could theoretically be one solution to meeting the country's food needs, but this would require reliable sources of foreign exchange which Ethiopia does not presently have. As amply demonstrated by the bumper harvests of 1995/96 and 1996/97, Ethiopia does have the potential to greatly increase its food production, but as the current harvest (1997/98) shows, this potential is highly dependent on adequate rainfall. The current government's policy is focused on providing smallholder farmers with technology packages to boost production. While there have been remarkable increases in cereal production due to government's success in introducing the packages (and due to excellent rainfall), there are questions of sustainability of the short term strategy.

USAID Response: USAID efforts complement the government's emphasis on increasing production, working at the policy level as well as on the ground. Under the Development of Competitive Markets project assistance (DCM), USAID supports a Grain Market Research Project which undertakes studies to better understand how agriculture inputs and cereal markets currently work in Ethiopia and identify ways to improve market efficiency. A pilot Market Information System has been initiated to provide weekly prices to producers and traders, as one effort to improve market efficiency. The Central Statistics Authority also receives assistance to strengthen agriculture data collection, analysis and timeliness of reports. Timely and accurate information on agriculture will allow for better policy decisions in the food security sector. The DCM project also supports approved requests from various government agencies and private sector to undertake activities that support the development of sustainable agriculture and those that enhance the role of the private sector. USAID also provides funding to Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) and Winrock International, two NGOs. The former is assisting agriculture retail shop development, and cooperative development; the latter is assisting women in agriculture production and postharvest technology to improve food security at the household level. Through the Title III program, USAID works with the government to change policies to promote private sector in agriculture and increase agricultural input and output market efficiencies. Successful policy reforms have deregulated fertilizer retail pricing, decreased the parastatal role in fertilizer distributions, increased government investment in rural roads, established of a grain price information system and decreased cereal import tariff.

Strategic Objective 2

Increased Use of Primary Preventative Health Care Services

The Problem: Ethiopia is the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa with an estimated population of 55 million people. Its population is growing at a rate of 3 percent per annum and is expected to exceed 100 million people by the year 2020. One-fifth of all Ethiopian children die before the age of five and average life expectancy is 53 years. Responsibility for providing health services rests primarily within Ethiopia's public sector and this system steadily deteriorated over the past decades. It is currently estimated that, at best, health service coverage reaches 40 percent of the population.

HIV/AIDS is a major public health problem in Ethiopia. By 1995, over 19,000 cases of AIDS had been reported but the actual number may exceed 350,000. It is estimated that over 1.7 million Ethiopians between the ages of 15 and 49 are infected with the HIV virus.

USAID Response: USAID has been working with the GFDRE to improve health conditions in Ethiopia through a systems building approach. USAID's health activities are administered under the **Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia (ESHE)** activity. The ESHE Project began in 1995 as a \$56.5 million bilateral effort combining program and project support. This coupled with an additional \$50 million in Unilateral and Field Support Resources brings the USAID contribution to Ethiopia's health sector to well over \$100 million. USAID program goals are to reduce population growth, improve child survival, and reduce STD/HIV/AIDS transmission in Ethiopia.

The ESHE project emphasizes: policy reform (health care financing reform and increased health budget allocation) that are expected to positively benefit all regions; the provision of family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention programs benefit urban and peri-urban areas nationally; and, the delivery of integrated Primary and Preventive Health Care (PPHC) services component is focused in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples' Region (SNNPR).

USAID's support to Population Services International (PSI) has led to one of sub-Sahara Africa's most successful social marketing programs for condoms. Five years ago, condoms were largely unavailable in Ethiopia. Today, nearly 24 million condoms are being socially marketed annually.

Strategic Objective 3

Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System

The Problem: Ethiopia's educational system is not serving Ethiopia's future generations. Less than 30% of Ethiopia's children are enrolled in primary school while lower enrollment rates exist for girls and rural children. Most of those who gain entry to school are denied a quality education. It is estimated that significantly less than half of the adult population can read or write and that the average education of the work force stands at a mere 1.1 years.

USAID Response: USAID's **Basic Education System Overhaul (BESO)** is an 80 million dollar

project aimed at improving the quality of primary education in Ethiopia. It supports national policy reforms directed at strengthening the system's financing and administrative capacity. Support is also targeted at helping to prepare newly recruited primary school teachers for the classroom, assisting principals in managing their schools and improving the quality of educational materials. Special emphasis is put on improving the quality of education for female and rural students.

BESO has helped to advance many educational reforms in Ethiopia. Allocations to primary education are steadily approaching 60% of the total education budget. The autonomy of teacher training institutes in the selection of their trainees is now a reality, and female enrollment at these institutions has been increasing. BESO's School Grants program, that aims to strengthen community and school relationships, is being fully implemented in Tigray and has recently been launched in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR). In order to improve planning and administration, school mapping techniques are also being introduced in a number of regions. Most activities address curriculum development, planning and policy, student assessment, female education, teacher training and community involvement. These ventures attempt to boost sector quality and equity in an environment of rapidly expanding access.

Strategic Objective 4

Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System

The Problem: Ethiopia's political history is one of highly centralized and authoritarian rule. With the fall of Menghistu's Derg regime, a transitional period began in 1991 that reshaped the political system under a Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE). On assuming power, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) committed itself to create a decentralized, popularly elected government based on newly drawn, ethnically based jurisdictions. A broad commitment to democratic principles and processes was outlined in the EPRDF's Transitional National Charter. Progress toward its aims has been made on a number of issues, most notably with the ratification of a new Ethiopian Constitution and a new National Government elected in 1995. Ethiopia's prospects for stability and sustainable development hinge upon liberalizing Ethiopia's historically authoritarian mode of governance.

USAID Response: USAID has provided assistance to the Ethiopia since 1992 in designing and adopting democratic policies and practices. The **Democracy and Governance Support Project** initially targeted activities to: (1) organize and implement open national and regional elections; (2) draft a new constitution; (3) reform the judiciary to protect human rights and institutionalize the rule of law; (4) promote an independent and responsible media. The support of indigenous civic organizations and the development of an increased capacity for regional self-government were added as project activities following a mid-term evaluation in 1994 which also resulted in a project extension and an increase of funding to \$11 million over five years.

The project was initially most active and influential in the electoral, constitutional and judicial/human rights areas. Assistance was provided for regional elections held in 1992, for a Constituent Assembly in 1994, as well as for Ethiopia's first-ever National and regional government elections, held on 7th May 1995. The project, with other donors, provided support for a joint Donor Election Unit (DEU), to monitor both pre-election campaigning and management, as well as election-day observation. Civic education efforts linked to elections were an area of considerable project activity although much more remains to be done in a country where democracy has no roots. The D/G Project was also involved in providing technical and material support to the Constitution Commission during the drafting of the new

Ethiopian Constitution, ratified in 1995. Along with other interested donors, a program including technical and material assistance was developed to help improve the capacity and efficiency of the national and regional justice systems.

A project review in 1997 resulted in a more focused project with three major activities: support to the decentralization process, continued support to the justice system, and support for an improved civil society. To enable USAID to be responsive to areas of primary importance in a newly developing democratic society, the project includes a "target of opportunity" in elections and legislative support. Decentralization support focuses primarily on policy reforms critical to the development of fiscal federalism and strengthening the capacity of emerging units of government at the federal and regional levels. Through macro-level assistance to support the judicial system, and micro-level training of judges USAID is contributing towards building a strong and independent judiciary. USAID's cooperative agreement with Pact, focuses on building civil society through capacity building of civil society organizations, and by encouraging an improved enabling environment. The project has been extended to September 2002, and funding increased to a total of \$20,700.

Special Objective

Enhanced Food Security in Target Areas

The Problem: A combination of natural and man-made problems have rendered Ethiopia heavily dependent on external food assistance-- even in years of normal agricultural production. It will take years for the Ethiopian Government and donors to make Ethiopia food secure.

USAID's Response: USAID/Ethiopia utilizes a combination of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency and Regular Program resources, Disaster Assistance Funds and P.L. 480 Title III to address food security and humanitarian issues in Ethiopia. Development and relief resources are used in a flexible manner to help move Ethiopia from dependence on external food resources to food security.

As a result of the commitment and participation of cooperating NGO partners, five intermediate results packages were developed, with agreed upon performance indicators that will achieve the strategic objective of enhanced household food security. These intermediate results include: increased agricultural crop production, increased household income, improved health status in target areas, natural resource base maintained and emergency response capacity maintained. A highly participatory, jointly funded performance monitoring system has been established. Baseline data is being collected which will allow NGOs to report measurable results by the end of the next harvest season.

The FY 1997 TITLE II Regular Program: The Title II Regular program works in collaboration with seven NGOs which include: CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (EOC), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Save the Children/USA (SCF/US), the Relief Society of Tigray (REST), and World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD). In 1997 the Title II Regular program provided 46,269 MT of commodity assistance valued at \$23.5 million, most of which supported food-for-work development activities. Dollar funding under the 202(e) grant amounted to \$1.7 million dollars. Activities supported under the Title II program are aimed to achieve the five intermediate results.

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

The Problem: The Greater Horn of Africa is comprised of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. These countries are dissimilar in many ways, but they face common challenges - famine, conflict and poverty.

Food insecurity is the key relief and development challenge that USAID faces in the Horn of Africa. Regional statistics and trends paint a stark portrait. Approximately 22 million people are in need of external food assistance. Nearly half are refugees and internally displaced people most of whom have fled their homes as a consequence of civil strife. Repeated occurrences of drought and high variability in precipitation; distorted prices for agricultural inputs; and rapid population growth have contributed to food insecurity in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Civil strife and the absence of good governance make these problems worse. For the last 25 years, armed conflict has been endemic to the region. Weak, unstable and highly centralized governance structures have proven inadequate to the task of responding to food crises.

USAID Response: The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative represents a collaborative effort among African states, non-governmental organizations, concerned citizens, and the international donor community to address the root causes of food insecurity and its costs, and to help strengthen African capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflict.

The U.S. Government is interested in this Initiative for four main reasons:

- ❖ **Because the need is so great** four of the five poorest countries in the world are located in the Greater Horn and roughly half the population of the entire region lives just one bad harvest away from food crisis. In addition, war wracks about half the countries in the region each year and the proportion of refugees and displaced person is higher than any region in the world.
 - ❖ **Because the promise is so great.....**Despite the immense development challenges there are encouraging signs. Democracy is taking root and economies are turning around. A new generation of leaders is stepping forward to take responsibility and tackle the region's problems.
 - ❖ **Because the future is so fragile.....**Although responsible African leadership is emerging, the region will not fulfill its promise without continued international assistance.
 - ❖ **Because the cost of not acting is so high.....**The U.S. Government has recognized from experience that there is an immense cost to responding to crises and that cost could be alleviated/reduced if more effort was put into preventing the crisis in the first place. Somalia is a case in point. The U.S. military intervention in Somalia cost five times more than the previous thirty years of U.S. development assistance to Somalia. If the U.S. ignores the problems in the Greater Horn it's problems could deteriorate to a point where the U.S. would be faced with an expensive humanitarian response.
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SECTION THREE

USAID's Humanitarian Assistance Strategy in Ethiopia

USAID's Humanitarian Assistance Strategy in Ethiopia

USAID/Ethiopia's overall assistance strategy supports tangible progress towards peace, prosperity and physical well being for the majority of Ethiopians. USAID provides development aid and timely emergency assistance to meet this goal.

Unreliable weather patterns and a large structural foodgap have terrible consequences for the health and well-being of Ethiopia's people -- many of whom remain vulnerable. Enhanced food security for Ethiopia will not be quickly achieved. USAID's Title II Regular food aid program emphasizes development as opposed to relief activities. Since 1992, USAID and its NGO partners have extended regular food aid programs into areas which had been recipients of emergency aid.

In July 1997 USAID requested the Ambassador to submit a disaster declaration for Ethiopia because of the failure of the Belg rains in many areas and the serious depletion of the Food Security Reserves. USAID received approval from Washington in August for 20,000 MT of wheat to replenish the food reserves, essentially freeing up this amount of grain from the reserve for immediate relief distribution.

A Disaster Declaration was made by the Charge d'Affaires in late November 1997 in response to the serious floods in the Somali Region of Ethiopia. This declaration has triggered an initial \$25,000 in assistance to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) for the region.

Based on several assessments of food production and consumption needs the DPPC made its annual food aid appeal for 1998 on November 28, 1997. This appeal requested 570,000 MT of cereals from donors to assist more than 4 million people at risk throughout the country. The U.S. Government is expected to respond with additional emergency assistance of 75,000 MT.

The Title III food security program supports social safety nets for the vulnerable and the integration of food markets. Better integrated grain and agricultural input markets help farmers and consumers by minimizing extreme price swings. Safety nets such as food-for-work help to maintain target group incomes while at the same time produce much needed rural infrastructure.

TITLE II - FY97 PROGRAM

Title II Emergency Program

For the first time in several years, following record harvests and unusually good weather, USAID is responding to evolving emergency situations in Ethiopia caused by too little, too much and erratic rains.

In August of 1997 the U.S government responded to appeals for food assistance by the Ethiopian Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) by donating 20,000 MT of grain bilaterally. The food was designated for distribution in three regions of Ethiopia, namely Tigray with 10,000 MT, the Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples' Region (SNNPR) with 6,000 MT, and Oromiya with 4,000 MT to feed a total of 1.3 million people. This emergency food aid was an important start to addressing the serious food gap in Ethiopia resulting from erratic and abnormal rainfall patterns in some areas of the

country and the general failure of the Belg harvest.

In November, 1997 USAID responded again to an emergency situation in Ethiopia by providing the DPPC with \$25,000 to meet the immediate relief needs of flood victims in the Somali region of Ethiopia. The assistance was provided in response to the DPPC's November 19, 1997 appeal to international donors and will be used to purchase fuel for helicopter emergency transportation.

This year the main harvest rains began late and were very erratic, possibly due to El Nino. A complicating factor has been very heavy and late rains which created flood conditions in some areas of the country and also damaged standing crops and grain in storage. A recent FAO/WFP assessment indicated that over 4.6 million people will be in need of food assistance this year, and more than 300,000 to 400,000 metric tons will be required to meet their needs. The Ethiopian Government international appeal for assistance on November 28, 1997 indicated an even higher assistance requirement than FAO/WFP.

Although there may be some difference of opinion in the magnitude of the estimated need, USAID monitoring reports confirm that many areas of the country, specifically Eastern Tigray and areas within Amhara and Oromiya, are in very serious need of assistance. USAID expects to provide a significant amount of food assistance to Ethiopia to help fill the food gap.

Title II Regular Program

The Title II Program contributes to the stabilization of the productive capacity of targeted vulnerable groups. It complements relief assistance efforts. In 1997, USAID/Ethiopia provided 46,269 tons (MT) of commodities valued at \$23.5 million through the Title II Program. These commodities were channelled through USAID's cooperating NGOs to support food-for-work and other development activities. Targeted activities focused on projects such as soil and water conservation to slow or reverse the effects of environmental degradation; road construction to facilitate marketing of agricultural inputs and products; as well as water resource development and agricultural extension programs. Our NGO partners support Maternal Child Health (MCH) and other health activities for women and children.

Food Security and Nutrition

In partnership with our seven cooperating sponsors, USAID contracted with a local consulting firm to conduct a study on Food Security and Nutrition and establish a common baseline to measure Title II Regular program impact from all cooperating NGO sponsor programs against a common set of indicators. Indicators included the number of months the household did not have sufficient food, nutritional status of children, and the use of severe coping strategies.

Survey results demonstrated that USAID's Title II partners are working in marginal areas of the country, with populations who suffer from a lack of household food security. The study confirmed that our NGO programs in food for work, water supply and protection, extension activities and health care address serious problems in the daily lives of the target populations.

TITLE II - COOPERATING PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

CARE's program areas cover Addis Ababa, East and West Hararghe and East Shoa. The Addis Ababa Urban Food-for-Work Project employs the urban poor in the construction of urgently needed sanitation, drainage and transportation infrastructure. The East Shoa and Hararghe food-for-work projects involve the construction of rural roads, the rehabilitation of degraded agricultural, grazing and forest land, and

the development of water resources for drinking and limited irrigation.

CARE administers a joint Title II vegetable oil monetization activity which generates local currency - on behalf of itself and the other Title II cooperating NGOs - to cover program, internal transport, shipping and handling costs.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)

Catholic Relief Services's program operates in most regions and consists of five activities: Maternal Child Health (MCH), Mother Child Feeding, food-for-work, cash-for-work, and the Missionaries of Charity. The later program supports the elderly, the handicapped, orphans and AIDS patients. CRS works with six Ethiopian counterparts: the Addis Ababa Archdiocese; the Fessa Adventist Church; the Hararghe Catholic Secretariat; the Missionaries of Charity (MOC); and the Nazareth Children's Center and Integrated Community Development (NACID).

RELIEF SOCIETY OF TIGRAY (REST)

The REST program operates in three *weredas* in the central zone of Tigray, south of Adua. The goal of the REST program is to enhance agricultural production through improved extension services and expanded development of water resources for irrigation. REST works in close collaboration with local community structures known as *baitos* and the regional government.

ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH (EOC)

The Ethiopian Orthodox Church operates food-for-work programs in the provinces of North and South Shoa, Ilubabor and Keffa. Food-for-work operations support reforestation, soil conservation, road construction and water resource development.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY (FHI)

FHI's program operates in three project areas: West Shoa, Southern Shoa and South Gondar. FHI's food-for-work development activities include: environmental rehabilitation; soil conservation; the provision of credit based agricultural inputs; agricultural extension and training of farmers; water system and pond construction; as well as strengthening primary health care.

WORLD VISION RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (WVRD)

WVRD's program operates in eleven areas of the Omo, Shoa, Tigray, and Wello regions. Food-for-work is used for environmental rehabilitation, agricultural extension, water development, income generation, agricultural inputs and revolving loan schemes.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION USA (SCF/USA)

Save the Children/Ethiopia's Title II activities focus on improving the well-being and self-reliance of urban and rural communities that face chronic food insecurity. A multi-sector approach has been followed in three impact areas: Addis Ababa, Liben-Dollo, and North Shoa. Activities include: working with street children in Addis Ababa; the strengthening of community based health services in Northern Shoa; and water development and livestock production in Borena. SCF has reoriented its program following a decision to phase out several of their program interventions. They plan to expand Title II activities in Liben-Dollo and the Borena regions.

TITLE II - FY 97 REGULAR PROGRAM

Private Voluntary Organization	Approved MT	Total Cost in USD	Project Impact Area
CARE	6340	3,289,780	Addis Ababa East Shoa East & West Hararghe
CRS	18,190	9,262,826	Addis Ababa East Hararghe South Shoa Tigray
EOC	3,878	2,216,100	Iubabor Kefa North & South Shoa
FHI	4,070	2,340,250	South Gondar South Shoa
REST	8,090	3,583,976	Central Tigray
SCF/USA	571	576,564	Afar Borena North Shoa
WVRD	5130	2,242,374	Omo East & North Shoa South Wollo Western Tigray Wollayta
TOTAL	46,269	23,511,870	

TITLE III - FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

USAID/Ethiopia's Title III Program provided \$135.9 million in food grains and cotton to promote food security between 1992 and 1995. Between 1996 and 1998 Title III should provide no more than \$50 million of support. This lower level of support reflects budgetary constraints imposed on Title III programs worldwide. However, within this lower level, USAID/Ethiopia will still receive a significant proportion of total USAID Title III contributions for these three years.

The Title III program has allowed USAID to respond flexibly and effectively to the ever changing food and humanitarian situation in Ethiopia. In the past, Title III has been used to provide cotton to maintain urban employment levels and to provide food for the Emergency Food Security Reserve. When famine threatened Title III helped to bring in food for relief. The Title III reform agenda is focused on reducing the government's role in food production and marketing, thus providing farmer's with greater incentives to increase productivity.

SECTION FOUR

USAID Funding to Ethiopia: 1984-1997

USAID Assistance to Ethiopia - FY 1995 - 1997

ETHIOPIA	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Total
DA (Bilateral)	0.0	26,673.0	30,853.0	57,526.0 1/
DA - OYB Transfer	1,685.0	2,326.0	6,300.0	10,311.0 2/
DFA (All Bilateral)	24,290.0	7,431.0	0.0	31,721.0
ESF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Title I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Title II Regular	21,994.0	23,982.0	23,365.0	69,341.0
Title II Emergency	17,229.6	0.0	7,500.0	24,729.6
Section 416	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Title III	40,000.0	25,000.0	10,000.0	75,000.0
Amb. Self Help	60.0	93.9	90.0	243.9
Human Rights	103.5	79.5	90.0	273.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OFDA/IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	105,362.1	85,585.4	78,198.0	269,145.5

Notes: 1/ Beginning in FY 95 DA and DFA funds include support provided under bilateral agreements with the government and funds provided to NGOs in Ethiopia.

2/ OYB Transfers are funds allocated to Ethiopia which are expended through central projects, but in Ethiopia

SUMMARY OF USAID ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA FY 1984 - FY 1997

(All figures in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Total
ETHIOPIA															
DA (Bilateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	631.0	249.7	1,740.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26,673.0	30,853.0	60,146.7
DA - OYB Transfer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,685.0	2,326.0	6,300.0	10,311.0
DFA (Bilateral)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41,488.0	32,852.0	32,416.5	24,290.0	7,431.0	0.0	138,477.5
DFA - OYB Transfer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000.0
Title I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Title II Regular	0.0	5,369.7	4,983.3	10,114.7	8,364.5	8,595.2	12,517.0	8,586.9	12,051.0	14,748.0	24,267.0	21,994.0	23,982.0	23,365.0	178,938.3
Title II Emergency	11,107.8	90,688.1	120,577.6	3,468.8	46,599.9	17,945.6	34,325.2	66,823.3	64,682.0	36,214.0	42,134.2	17,229.6	0.0	7,500.0	559,296.1
Section 416	0.0	27,897.9	10,826.9	0.0	31,358.0	3,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,402.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77,235.0
Food Reserve	0.0	70,170.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70,170.8
Title III	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,000.0	36,200.0	44,700.0	40,000.0	25,000.0	10,000.0	170,900.0
Amb. Self Help	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	93.9	90.0	333.9
Human Rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	75.0	103.5	79.5	90.0	438.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,869.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,869.0
OFDA/IDA	0.0	28,842.8	15,059.2	605.0	19,184.1	0.0	4,703.8	0.0	0.0	6,693.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75,587.9
	11,107.8	222,969.3	151,447.0	14,188.5	105,506.5	30,921.8	51,795.7	77,150.2	136,221.0	132,108.2	144,142.7	105,362.1	85,585.4	78,198.0	1,346,704.1
N. ETH/ERITREA															
DA	0.0														0.0
DFA	0.0														0.0
ESF	0.0														0.0
Title I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								0.0
Title II Regular	0.0	1,483.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								1,483.6
Title II Emergency	0.0	26,101.0	12,454.0	2,200.4	32,977.4	18,051.5	113,227.6								205,011.9
Section 416	0.0	6,916.8													6,916.8
Food Reserve	0.0	31,748.1													31,748.1
Title III	0.0														0.0
OFDA/IDA	0.0														0.0
	0.0	66,249.5	12,454.0	2,200.4	32,977.4	18,051.5	113,227.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	245,160.4
TOTAL ETHIOPIA															
DA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	631.0	249.7	1,740.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,685.0	28,999.0	37,153.0	70,457.7
DFA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41,488.0	32,852.0	32,416.5	24,290.0	7,431.0	0.0	138,477.5
ESF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,000.0
Title I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								0.0
Title II Regular	0.0	6,853.3	4,983.3	10,114.7	8,364.5	8,595.2	12,517.0	8,586.9	12,051.0	14,748.0	24,267.0	21,994.0	23,982.0	23,365.0	180,421.9
Title II Emergency	11,107.8	116,789.1	133,031.6	5,669.2	79,577.3	35,997.1	147,552.8	66,823.3	64,682.0	36,214.0	42,134.2	17,229.6	0.0	7,500.0	764,308.0
Section 416	0.0	34,814.7	10,826.9	0.0	31,358.0	3,750.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,402.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84,151.8
Food Reserve	0.0	101,918.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101,918.9
Title III	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,000.0	36,200.0	44,700.0	40,000.0	25,000.0	10,000.0	170,900.0
Amb. Self Help	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	93.9	90.0	333.9
Human Rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	75.0	103.5	79.5	90.0	438.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,869.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,869.0
OFDA/IDA	0.0	28,842.8	15,059.2	605.0	19,184.1	0.0	4,703.8	0.0	0.0	6,693.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75,587.9
	11,107.8	289,218.8	163,901.0	16,388.9	138,483.9	48,973.3	165,023.3	77,150.2	136,221.0	132,108.2	144,142.7	105,362.1	85,585.4	78,198.0	1,591,864.5
Functional Summary															
Development Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	631.0	249.7	1,740.0	44,488.0	32,982.0	32,541.5	26,138.5	36,603.4	37,333.0	212,707.1
Food - Development	0.0	6,853.3	4,983.3	10,114.7	8,364.5	8,595.2	12,517.0	8,586.9	27,051.0	50,948.0	68,967.0	61,994.0	48,982.0	33,365.0	351,321.9
Food - Emergency	11,107.8	282,365.5	158,917.7	6,274.2	130,119.4	39,747.1	152,256.6	66,823.3	64,682.0	48,178.2	42,634.2	17,229.6	0.0	7,500.0	1,027,835.6
Total	11,107.8	289,218.8	163,901.0	16,388.9	138,483.9	48,973.3	165,023.3	77,150.2	136,221.0	132,108.2	144,142.7	105,362.1	85,585.4	78,198.0	1,591,864.6

Operational Year Budget by Strategic Objective and Target Areas

('000 USD)

SO	OYB	Target Areas								
		Basic Education	Agriculture	Other Econ. Growth	Population	Child Survival	HIV/AIDS	Other Health	Environ.	D/G
FY 97										
SO 1	5,190	0	0	3,890	0	0	0	0	1,300	0
SO 2	15,300	0	0	0	5,800	5,500	3,000	1,000	0	0
<i>Mission OYB</i>	9,000	0	0	0	2,850	4,350	800	1,000	0	0
<i>Field Support</i>	6,300	0	0	0	2,950	1,150	2,200	0	0	0
SO 3	9,500	9,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	6,100
SPO 1	1,000	0	0	300	0	200	0	0	500	0
Total	37,290	9,500	0	4,190	5,800	5,700	3,000	1,000	2,000	6,100
FY 98										
SO 1	10,400	0	0	8,700	0	0	0	0	1,700	0
SO 2	23,125	0	0	0	10,000	7,000	5,125	1,000	0	0
<i>Mission OYB</i>	16,015	0	0	0	5,000	5,890	4,125	1,000	0	0
<i>Field Support</i>	7,110	0	0	0	5,000	1,110	1,000	0	0	0
SO 3	10,760	10,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	2,700
SPO 1	1,000	0	0	300	0	200	0	0	500	0
Total	48,285	10,760	0	9,000	10,000	7,200	5,125	1,000	2,500	2,700
FY 99										
SO 1	6,200	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	0
SO 2	14,885	0	0	0	4,750	4,000	5,540	595	0	0
<i>Mission OYB</i>	9,835	0	0	0	1,700	3,000	4,540	595	0	0
<i>Field Support</i>	5,050	0	0	0	3,050	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
SO 3	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	2,700
SPO 1	1,000	0	0	300	0	200	0	0	500	0
Total	39,985	15,000	4,500	300	4,750	4,200	5,540	595	2,400	2,700

SECTION FIVE

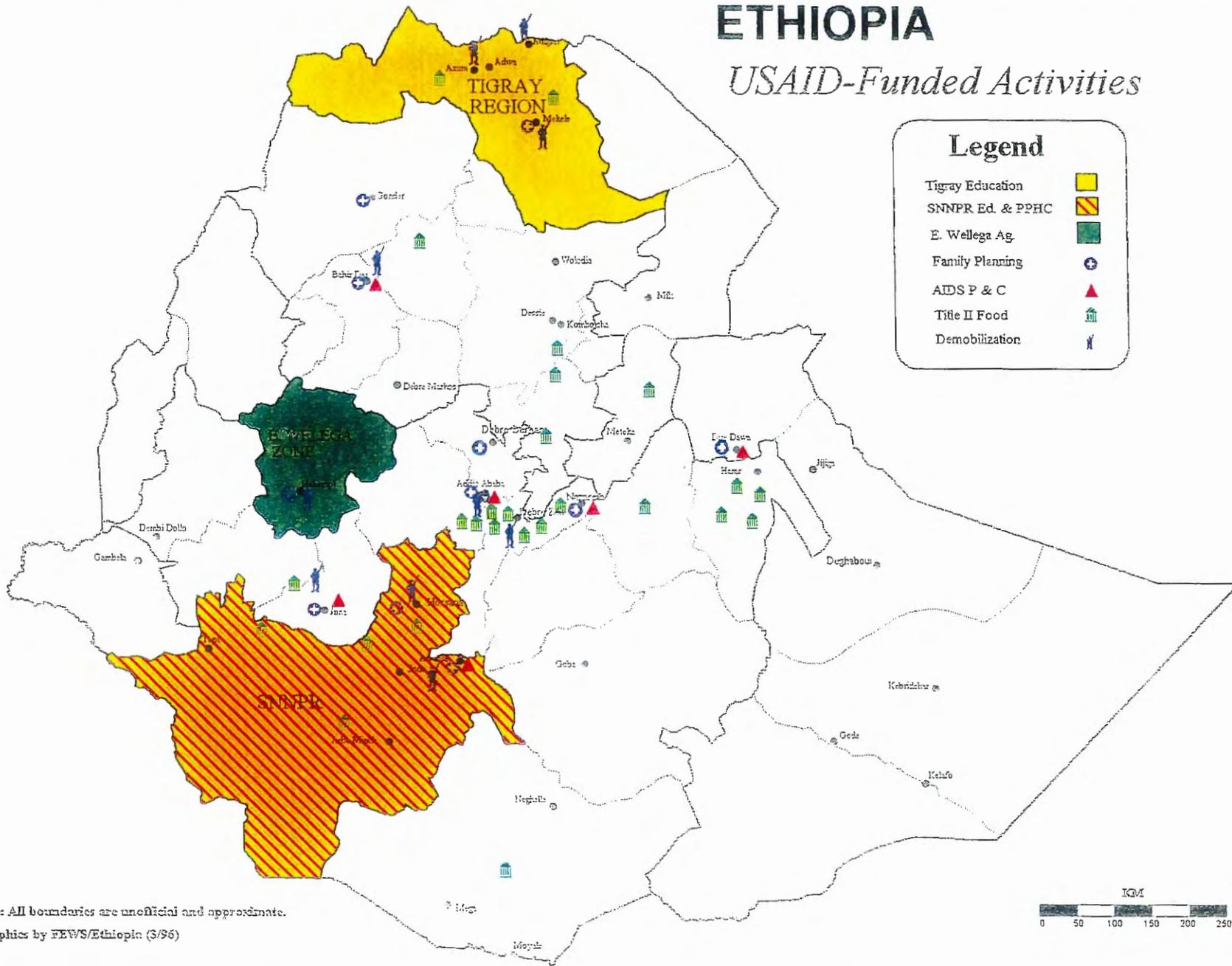
Project Map

ETHIOPIA

USAID-Funded Activities

Legend

- Tigray Education 
- SNNPR Ed. & PPHC 
- E. Wellega Ag. 
- Family Planning 
- AIDS P & C 
- Title II Food 
- Demobilization 



Note: All boundaries are unofficial and approximate.

Graphics by FEWS/Ethiopia (3/96)



SECTION SIX

USAID/Ethiopia Brochure

USAID/Ethiopia

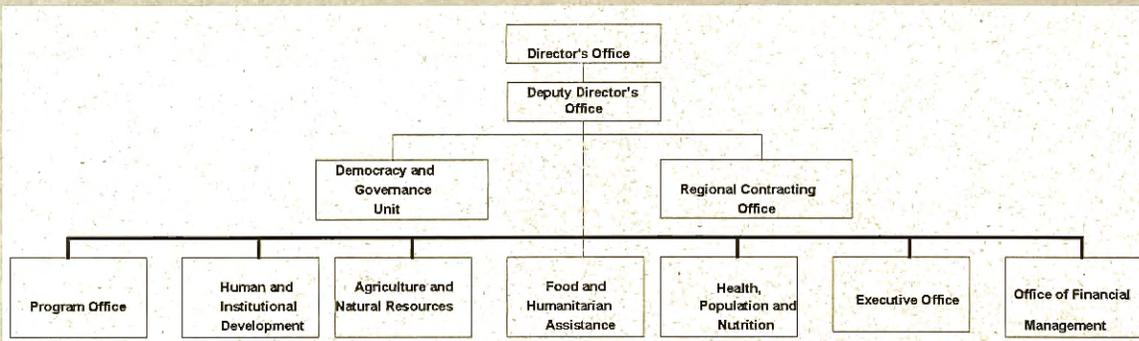
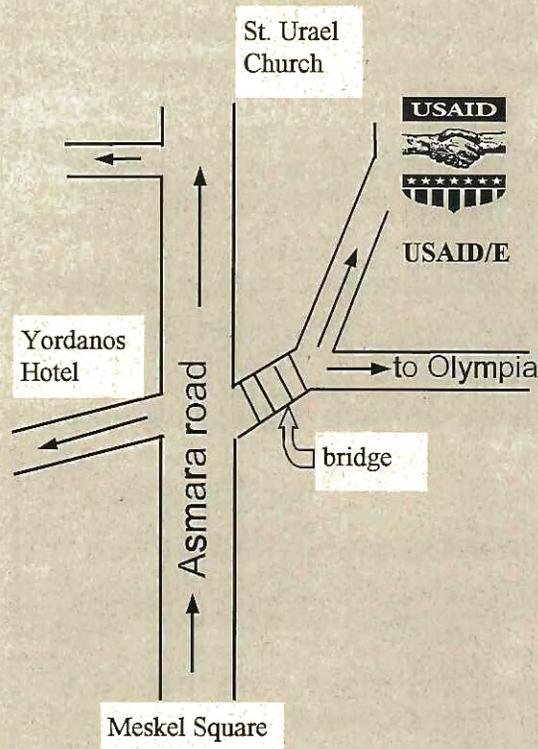
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Office Chiefs: (October 1997)

- K. Brown - Director
- D. Eckerson - D/Director
- B. Donglass - Chief, Program Office
- C. Eldridge - Contracting Officer (vacant)
- C. Eldridge - Chief, DG Office
- K. Mullally - Chief, HID Office
- M. Brown - Chief, ANR Office
- H. Smith - Chief, FHA Office
- C. Stover - Chief, HPN Office
- D. Arbuckle - Chief, Executive Office



USAID/Ethiopia

**United States Agency for
 International Development/
 Ethiopia**

**“Back to the
 Future”**

About USAID

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the U.S. Government agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance overseas.

USAID in Ethiopia

United States Government economic assistance to Ethiopia began in 1951. For over twenty years, Ethiopia was USAID's largest program in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Government of Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in 1974. Three years later, the Ethio-Somali war led Ethiopia to align with the Soviet Union. U.S. government relations with Ethiopia deteriorated and the USAID program closed down.

The 1984 famine led the U.S. government to provide Ethiopia with emergency assistance. Relief activities continued throughout the 1980s. During this period, USAID spent more annually on relief in Ethiopia than on development and relief in any other sub-Saharan African country. Approximately \$110 million was spent per year.

In 1992, one year after the overthrow of the Derg, the U.S. Government lifted legislative restrictions on foreign aid to Ethiopia and USAID resumed its development assistance activities.

A USAID assistance strategy, developed in 1993 in partnership with the government, the private sector and private voluntary organizations focuses on basic critical needs: food, health, family planning, primary education and political institutions. The goal of the program is to make real progress towards peace, prosperity and physical well-being for most Ethiopians in less than ten years. The strategy commits USAID to providing assistance to:

- ☞ increase domestic food production and availability;
- ☞ increase the use of primary and preventive health care services;
- ☞ improve the quality and equity of primary education; and
- ☞ increase access to and participation in a democratic system.

USAID has been the largest humanitarian donor in Ethiopia, spending about \$ 1 billion over the last decade. In FY 1997 USAID provided \$ 78 million in humanitarian and long-term development assistance.

Major areas of USAID Assistance

USAID assistance to Ethiopia focuses on the following areas:

Food: USAID will continue to provide food aid when needed but will focus its efforts on increasing production through simple improvements in techniques and inputs. USAID will work with the government of Ethiopia to ensure that policies and markets encourage farmers to grow and earn more.

Health, Family Planning and AIDS: USAID's interventions in health care support Ethiopia's national policies, and target rural areas (in the Southern Ethiopian People's Region) for expanded health services. Family planning and AIDS control are supported nationally.

Primary Education: Future generations hold the key to Ethiopia's sustained development, and without adequate human resources, political, agricultural and social reforms will fail. USAID assistance focuses on education policy, improving the quality and equity of education, with special attention to the rural areas (in the Southern Ethiopian People's Region and Tigray) and female education.

Democracy and Governance: To support Ethiopia's democratic process, USAID is supporting human rights, free and fair elections, a representative parliament, the strengthening of civic oriented NGOs, central and regional courts and civil service reform of the financial sector.