



# INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY

## SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Candidate's Name: Abdushekur Menza*

*Programme code: PGDDM*

*Enrolment No: ID1217220*

*Course Code: MPAP-001*

*Study Center: St.Mary's University*

*Study Center Code: 8105*

*Address:*

*Cell phone: +251913335755*

*Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

## **ROLE OF NGOs IN DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

**The case of Charity and Development Association (CDA)**

## CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

I hereby certify that the proposal for the Dissertation entitled **“ROLE OF NGOS IN DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE” The case of Charity and Development Association (CDA) by Abdushekur Menza** has been prepared after due consultation with me. The proposal has my approval and has to my knowledge the potential of developing into a comprehensive Dissertation project. I also agree to supervise the above mentioned Dissertation till its completion.

(Signature of the Academic Supervisor)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Study Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter One

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Over the past years, countless volunteers and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have provided manpower and resources to help communities respond to and recover from the impact of disasters. Compared to previous disasters, the level of devastation and the challenges of rebuilding were far more significant for families and communities (Acosta, 2009).

Notwithstanding the continued vulnerability of developing countries to natural disasters, the literature on the economic impacts of such disasters is remarkably sparse and focuses mainly on institutional mechanisms for the management and reduction of risk. Very little scholarly work has been done on the allocation and effectiveness of the emergency relief money that flows into affected countries in the aftermath of a disaster. Yet no level of risk mitigation in the affected region could have effectively prepared people to cope with the effects of such a powerful disaster as the East Asian Tsunami. Emergency relief is an essential component of the recovery process, and the question of whether or not aid is reaching those who are most vulnerable is crucial to the development of affected countries (Ambler, 2005).

The compound effects of climate change, environmental and ecological imbalance, growing populations and increasing population density, rapid urbanization, deforestation and desertification are often cited as factors behind the increasing occurrence of natural disasters all over the world. These disasters clearly have had a serious impact on human security as well as national security. In addition, they have posed a major obstacle to sustainable development in poorer countries as tremendous efforts to spur economic growth come to naught in the end (Osa, 2012).

Efforts to strengthen disaster prevention, disaster risk management, disaster awareness, and local capacity building are vitally important in order to cope with these difficulties, but at the same time relief and reconstruction activities are especially crucial. Without effective and timely relief activities, the insecurity of individuals and communities at a time of need will be heightened, which can eventually lead to increased instability in the region. Also, without adequate outside

help in the relief stage, disaster-torn societies are unlikely to recover fully and will remain vulnerable to future disasters (Osa, 2012).

There is an enormous demand for NGOs particularly in developing countries. This is due to the fact that the portion of demand satisfied by each traditional sectors like the state, the market and community is limited leaving a larger space for NGOs. The state provides resource according to the purpose of government and the market sector allocates resource through transactions guided by prices which maximizes profit. The community is a system through which people secure resource via their social and cooperative ties. Therefore, there is large unsatisfied demand, since the volume of goods and services provided by the three traditional sectors is too small. The existence of this big unsatisfied demand necessitates the need for NGOs participation (Korten, 1990).

National and international NGOs started to emerge in Ethiopia through immediate relief and rehabilitation assistance during drought and famine of 1973/74. After the drought and famine situation have improved, NGOs shifted their focus towards rehabilitating people affected by the famine and this was gradually followed by development programs (Getachew, 2005).

This study shall mainly focuses on Charity and Development Association. Charity and Development Association (CDA) is an Ethiopian charitable (nongovernmental and nonprofit making) voluntary development organization dealing with relief, rehabilitation and development efforts in Ethiopia. CDA contributed in emergency relief through inviting donors based on government call for emergency relief during several drought years. Accordingly, in line with concerned government agencies, CDA has been participating in relief distribution programs in various regions of the country (CDA, 2011).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Disasters are occurring around the world with increasing frequency. The people affected by the disasters are predominantly from developing countries and are among the poorest population. While the richer part of the population loose more in monetary value, but the percentage of losses are far less than for the poor (IFRC 2004). “Disasters disproportionately affect the poor: over 90 per cent of the total disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries; and the economic losses they cause represent a percentage of their gross national product estimated to be 20 times greater than in industrial countries”(IFRC).

“Earthquakes, floods, drought, and other natural hazards continue to cause tens of thousands of deaths, hundreds of thousands of injuries, and billions of dollars in economic losses each year

around the world. The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), a global disaster database maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in Brussels, records upwards of 600 disasters globally each year (<http://www.cred.be>). Disaster frequency appears to be increasing. Disasters represent a major source of risk for the poor and wipe out development gains and accumulated wealth in developing countries” (Dilley et al.2005:1). In Ethiopia drought is the most frequent natural disasters.

The very nature of Ethiopian economic capacity is not in a position to fully cope with the various disasters occurring in the country. So in general, one can deduce that unless nongovernmental organizations are intervene in assisting disaster victim people such as drought via provision of food, cloth and other required materials government alone could not able to cover all these since its economic position is not sufficient to finance all.

Therefore, the study will tries to examine the role of Charity and Development Association (CDA) in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance through provision of required items and materials for disaster victim people of the country since 1992.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to assess the role of NGOs in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance that could be offered during disaster time for victim communities.

#### **Specific objectives:**

- To explore the role of Charity and Development Association (CDA) in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance via provision of food and non-food items to drought stricken and flood victim people of the country.
- To point out constraints that hinder CDA from achieving its objectives and targeted goals.
- To propose possible measures to be taken by NGOs in general and CDA in particular, and for the bodies that the issue concerns based on the findings of the study.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. Can CDA continuously participate on providing humanitarian relief to disaster victim communities?

2. What is the role of Charity and Development Association in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance particularly in providing food and non-food items for drought and flood victims of communities?
3. What are the limitations that hinder NGOs in general and CDA in particular from achieving the targeted goals?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Since Ethiopia comes at or near the bottom of several global ranking in terms of providing basic necessities for all, particularly for disaster victim people, the study is important in examining the role of NGOs in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance through emergency relief. In addition to this, various papers were compiled on the topic under question in different times but not on the organization under discussion specifically the contribution of the NGO in sustaining drought and flood victim communities. Consequently, the study shall provides valuable information on the activities of NGOs in disaster recovery of the country and it may serve as a stepping- stone to initiate other researchers for the detailed study on the performance of NGOs in general and that of CDA in particular. Finally, it will provide a good lesson for policy makers and donors.

### **1.6 Methodology and Data Sources**

#### **1.6.1 Methodology**

This study will analyze the Role of NGOs in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance, the case of Charity and Development Association (CDA). The data and information obtained from different sources will be analyzed mainly by descriptive and theoretical analysis. Besides, based on the specific objectives of the study, a quantitative technique such as percentage will be presented in the form of tables to achieve the stated objective and to test the research questions.

#### **1.6.2 Data Sources**

To address the objective of the study, the following sources of data shall be used. The study will mainly use secondary data. These are project documentation, brochures, pump lets, research papers, books, mid-year reports of CDA, group discussion with staff members, and other related materials shall be used to develop the study.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

As it is a case study, the study will concentrate on the role of the NGO in its relief projects area. Its scope is, however, limited to the role of NGO in supporting disaster victim communities particularly drought and flood in its areas of operation since 1992 via provision of food and non food items.

### **1.8 Limitation of the Study**

The study shall mainly use secondary data. The collection of primary data from project areas and conducting interviews with beneficiaries of the project area will not be possible due to financial and time constraints. In addition to this, the data that is going to be obtained from the concerned organization is not per se sufficient.

### **1.9 Organization of the Paper**

The study shall consist four chapters. Chapter one will deals with an introductory part of the study such as background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, methodology and data sources, scope of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter will presents related literature reviews. The third chapter shall deals with data presentation and analysis. Finally, the fourth chapter will present conclusion and recommendation based on the findings of the study.

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# **ROLE OF NGOs IN DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

**The case of Charity and Development Association (CDA)**

**AbdushekurMenza**

**Supervised by**

**EliyasBirhanu**

**Master of Arts Degree in Public Administration**

**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**November, 2014**

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**EliyasBirhanu**

**This Dissertation is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of  
Master of Arts Degree in Public Administrationof the  
INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**November, 2014**

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “ROLE OF NGOs IN DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE” THE CASE OF CHARITY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA) submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MPA to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other programme of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 11/11/2014

Enrolment Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Dissertation entitled "ROLE OF NGOS IN DISASTER RELIEF AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE" The case of Charity and Development Association (CDA) by AbdushekurMenzais his own work and has been done under my supervision. It is recommended that this Dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

(Signature of the Academic Supervisor)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Study Center : \_\_\_\_\_

Regional Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Abbreviations**

NGO-Non Governmental Organization

CDA-Charity and Development Association

IFRC-International Federation for Red Cross

ICRC-International Committee of the Red Cross

OTPIC-Online Training Program on Intractable Conflict

UN-United Nation

UNDP-United Nation Development Program

UNHCR-United Nation Higher Commission for Refugees

UNICEF-United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WFP-World Food Program

OCHA-Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

HFA-Hyogo Framework for Action

FSDPPA-Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency

FDRE-Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FSDPPB-Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau

OECD-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

NPOs-Non Profit Organizations

IOM-International Organization for Migration

## **Acknowledgements**

In researching and writing this thesis I have accumulated debts to almighty God who got me started and tied up my work at last and then I owe special gratitude to many people. On a personal note firstly I would like to thank my academic supervisor Eliyas Birhanu who has tirelessly offered ideas, advice, reassurance, and prompt responses to inquiries than I (and I'm sure he) would care to count. I owe special gratitude to CDA staff members for providing encouragement and my parents for their unconditional support and enthusiasm. I would like also to thank the many members of the Department at the University from whom I solicited feedback. Finally I owe special gratitude to my beloved wife who guided me in my work facilitated and provided technical assistance and substantive feedback throughout the process.

# Chapter One

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Over the past years, countless volunteers and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have provided manpower and resources to help communities respond to and recover from the impact of disasters. Compared to previous disasters, the level of devastation and the challenges of rebuilding were far more significant for families and communities (Acosta, 2009).

Notwithstanding the continued vulnerability of developing countries to natural disasters, the literature on the economic impacts of such disasters is remarkably sparse and focuses mainly on institutional mechanisms for the management and reduction of risk. Very little scholarly work has been done on the allocation and effectiveness of the emergency relief money that flows into affected countries in the aftermath of a disaster. Yet no level of risk mitigation in the affected region could have effectively prepared people to cope with the effects of such a powerful disaster as the East Asian Tsunami. Emergency relief is an essential component of the recovery process, and the question of whether or not aid is reaching those who are most vulnerable is crucial to the development of affected countries (Ambler, 2005).

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Efforts to strengthen disaster prevention, disaster risk management, disaster awareness, and local capacity building are vitally important in order to cope with these difficulties, but at the same time relief and reconstruction activities are especially crucial. Without effective and timely relief activities, the insecurity of individuals and communities at a time of need will be heightened, which can eventually lead to increased instability in the region. Also, without adequate outside

help in the relief stage, disaster-torn societies are unlikely to recover fully and will remain vulnerable to future disasters (Osa, 2012).

There is an enormous demand for NGOs particularly in developing countries. This is due to the fact that the portion of demand satisfied by each traditional sectors like the state, the market and community is limited leaving a larger space for NGOs. The state provides resource according to the purpose of government and the market sector allocates resource through transactions guided by prices which maximizes profit. The community is a system through which people secure resource via their social and cooperative ties. Therefore, there is large unsatisfied demand, since the volume of goods and services provided by the three traditional sectors is too small. The existence of this big unsatisfied demand necessitates the need for NGOs participation (Korten, 1990).

National and international NGOs started to emerge in Ethiopia through immediate relief and rehabilitation assistance during drought and famine of 1973/74. After the drought and famine situation have improved, NGOs shifted their focus towards rehabilitating people affected by the famine and this was gradually followed by development programs (Getachew, 2005).

This study mainly focuses on Charity and Development Association. Charity and Development Association (CDA) is an Ethiopian charitable (nongovernmental and nonprofit making) voluntary development organization dealing with relief, rehabilitation and development efforts in Ethiopia. CDA contributed in emergency relief through inviting donors based on government call for emergency relief during several drought years. Accordingly, in line with concerned government agencies, CDA has been participating in relief distribution programs in various regions of the country (CDA, 2011).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Disasters are occurring around the world with increasing frequency. The people affected by the disasters are predominantly from developing countries and are among the poorest population. While the richer part of the population loose more in monetary value, but the percentage of losses are far less than for the poor(IFRC 2004). “Disasters disproportionately affect the poor: over 90 per cent of the total disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries; and the economic losses they cause represent a percentage of their gross national product estimated to be 20 times greater than in industrial countries”(IFRC).

“Earthquakes, floods, drought, and other natural hazards continue to cause tens of thousands of deaths, hundreds of thousands of injuries, and billions of dollars in economic losses each year around the world. The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), a global disaster database maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in Brussels, records upwards of 600 disasters globally each year (<http://www.cred.be>). Disaster frequency appears to be increasing. Disasters represent a major source of risk for the poor and wipe out development gains and accumulated wealth in developing countries” (Dilley et al.2005:1). In Ethiopia drought is the most frequent natural disasters.

The very nature of Ethiopian economic capacity is not in a position to fully cope with the various disasters occurring in the country. So in general, one can deduce that unless nongovernmental organizations are intervene in assisting disaster victim people such as drought via provision of food, cloth and other required materials government alone could not able to cover all these since its economic position is not sufficient to finance all.

Therefore, the study tries to examine the role of Charity and Development Association (CDA) in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance through provision of required items and materials for disaster victim people of the country since 1992.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to assess the role of NGOs in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance that could be offered during disaster time for victim communities.

#### **Specific objectives:**

- To explore the role of Charity and Development Association (CDA) in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance via provision of food and non-food items to drought stricken and flood victim people of the country.
- To point out constraints that hinder CDA from achieving its objectives and targeted goals.
- To propose possible measures to be taken by NGOs in general and CDA in particular, and for the bodies that the issue concerns based on the findings of the study.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. Can CDA continuously participate on providing humanitarian relief to disaster victim communities?

2. What is the role of Charity and Development Association in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance particularly in providing food and non-food items for drought and flood victims of communities?
3. What are the limitations that hinder NGOs in general and CDA in particular from achieving the targeted goals?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Since Ethiopia comes at or near the bottom of several global ranking in terms of providing basic necessities for all, particularly for disaster victim people, the study is important in examining the role of NGOs in disaster relief and humanitarian assistance through emergency relief. In addition to this, various papers were compiled on the topic under question in different times but not on the organization under discussion specifically the contribution of the NGO in sustaining drought and flood victim communities. Consequently, the study provides valuable information on the activities of NGOs in disaster recovery of the country and it may serve as a stepping- stone to initiate other researchers for the detailed study on the performance of NGOs in general and that of CDA in particular. Finally, it provides a good lesson for policy makers and donors.

## **1.6 Methodology and Data Sources**

### **1.6.1 Methodology**

This study analyzes the Role of NGOs in Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance, the case of Charity and Development Association (CDA). The data and information obtained from different sources were analyzed mainly by descriptive and theoretical analysis. Besides, based on the specific objectives of the study, a quantitative technique such as percentage has been presented in the form of tables to achieve the stated objective and to test the research questions.

### **1.6.2 Data Sources**

To address the objective of the study, the following sources of data were used. The study mainly used secondary data. These are project documentation, brochures, pump lets, research papers, books, mid-year reports of CDA, group discussion with staff members, and other related materials were used to develop the study.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

As it is a case study, the study is concentrated on the role of the NGO in its relief projects area. Its scope is, however, limited to the role of NGO in supporting disaster victim communities particularly drought and flood in its areas of operation since 1992 via provision of food and non food items.

### **1.8 Limitation of the Study**

The study is mainly based on secondary data. The collection of primary data from project areas and conducting interviews with beneficiaries of the project area is hindered due to financial and time constraints. In addition to this, the data obtained from the concerned organization is not per se sufficient.

### **1.9 Organization of the Paper**

The study consists of four chapters. Chapter one deals with an introductory part of the study such as background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, methodology and data sources, scope of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter presents related literature reviews. The third chapter deals with data presentation and analysis. Finally, the fourth chapter presents conclusion and recommendation based on the findings of the study.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. Literature Review

#### 2.1 Defining the concept of Disaster

The word disaster implies a sudden overwhelming and unforeseen event. At the household level, a disaster could result in a major illness, death, a substantial economic or social misfortune. At the community level, it could be a flood, a fire, a collapse of buildings in an earthquake, the destruction of livelihoods, an epidemic or displacement through conflict. When occurring at district or provincial level, a large number of people can be affected. Most disasters result in the inability of those affected to cope without outside assistance. At the household level, this could mean dealing with the help from neighbors; at the national level, assistance from organizations such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations, various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies themselves. As the limiting factor in disaster response is often the coping capacity of those affected, improving their resilience when responding to disasters is a key approach to lessening the consequence of a disaster (Hopkins, 2006).

Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area (National DM Authority, 2010).

#### 2.2 Types of Disasters

Disasters can take many different forms, and the duration can range from an hourly disruption to days or weeks of ongoing destruction. Below is a list of the various types of disasters – both natural and manmade or technological in nature – that can impact a community.

##### Natural Types of Disasters

- Agricultural diseases & pests
- Damaging Winds
- Drought and water shortage
- Earthquakes



- Emergency diseases (pandemic influenza)
- Extreme heat
- Floods and flash floodsHail
- Hurricanes and tropical storms
- Landslides & debris flow
- Thunderstorms and lightning
- Tornadoes
- Tsunamis
- Wildfire
- Winter and ice storms
- Sinkholes

Hurricanes and tropical storms are among the most powerful natural disasters because of their size and destructive potential. Tornadoes are relatively brief but violent, potentially causing winds in excess of 200 mph. Both earthquakes and tornadoes strike suddenly without warning. Flooding is the most common of natural hazards, and requires an understanding of the natural systems of our environment, including floodplains and the frequency of flooding events. Wildfires are more prevalent in the event of a drought. Disasters impacting food supply can be extremely costly; American officials say that a food contamination scare similar to the one that hit the Belgian poultry industry in the 1990's could jeopardize U.S. agricultural exports in excess of \$140 billion (Restore your economy 2014).

### **Man-Made and Technological Types of Disasters**

- Hazardous materials
- Power service disruption & blackout
- Nuclear power plant and nuclear blast
- Radiological emergencies
- Chemical threat and biological weapons
- Cyber attacks
- Explosion
- Civil unrest

Disasters also can be caused by humans. Hazardous materials emergencies include chemical spills and groundwater contamination. Workplace fires are more common and can cause significant property damage and loss of life. Communities are also vulnerable to threats posed by extremist groups who use violence against both people and property. High-risk targets include

military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities and high-profile landmarks. Cyber-terrorism involves attacks against computers and networks done to intimidate or coerce a government or its people for political or social objectives (Restore your economy, 2014)

In the minds of many, disasters are divided into those thought of as originating from forces of nature or from the effects of humans. The list of natural disasters include weather phenomena such as tropical storms, extreme heat or extreme cold, winds, floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions. Disasters caused by humans have included transportation accidents, industrial accidents, release of hazardous materials and the collapse of buildings. Disasters are still widely thought of as sudden onsets of cataclysmic events. However, disasters such as famine and global climate change could be considered ‘slow-onset’ disasters. As odd as the idea sounds, disasters can even be ‘chronic’ – that is: continually occurring over a protracted period of time (Hopkins, 2006).

### **2.3 Defining Humanitarian Assistance**

Humanitarian assistance is generally accepted to mean the aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations (Source: Good Humanitarian Donor ship). What marks it out from other forms of aid and foreign assistance is that it should be guided by the principles of:

- humanity – saving human lives and alleviating suffering wherever it is found
- impartiality – acting solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations
- neutrality – acting without favoring any side in an armed conflict or other dispute where such action is carried out
- independence – the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.

However, what is actually reported as having been spent on humanitarian assistance can vary widely by data source. There is no universal obligation to report humanitarian assistance

expenditure and no single repository of information. Inclusions as to what counts as humanitarian assistance expenditure will vary by government, NGO, multilateral organization, foundation, company and database.

Most of our analyses and attempts to quantify humanitarian expenditure are based around the concepts of:

- international humanitarian response
- Domestic government humanitarian expenditure (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2014).

## **2.4 Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance**

It is useful to review precisely what disaster relief and humanitarian assistance entail. Disaster relief refers to relief operations in the case of a disaster, namely a calamitous event resulting in loss of life, great human suffering and distress, and large-scale material damage. Meanwhile humanitarian assistance involves relief operations in a time of emergency that are based upon widely accepted humanitarian principles. Both can be thought of as a single notion or set of activities. However, the two concepts have developed in a different manner, with different histories, and sometimes with different actors. For example, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) play leading roles in the field of disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. However, their mandates are different and complementary (Osa, 2012).

On the one hand, the ICRC was established in 1863 as an “impartial, neutral, and independent organization” with an exclusively humanitarian mission “to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other violent situations.” On the other hand, the IFRC, which was founded in 1919 and now comprises 187 national member Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, carries out relief operations to assist victims of natural disasters, “providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious belief, class, or political opinion.” In short, the IFRC is in charge of natural disaster relief while the ICRC is in charge of humanitarian assistance for the victims of armed conflicts. The concept of disaster relief is readily understood and quickly grasped, but the notion of humanitarian assistance was born from the ICRC and the Geneva Conventions. In its original sense, humanitarian assistance entails a relief operation based upon widely accepted humanitarian principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and

independence: which are the keys to securing access to all victims regardless of the race, creed, or nationality of the recipients (Osa, 2012).

Providing humanitarian aid to people who have been struck by disaster--either natural or social (for example, war)--is one of the long-established activities of NGOs (non-governmental organizations). Such aid can help mitigate the effects of protracted intractable conflicts, or it can actually make those effects worse. Humanitarian aid usually does help insofar as it provides the most basic human needs of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. It can also help empower a group of people, enabling them to better deal with their own problems by giving them the strength to address those problems in a coherent way, without having to put all of their energy into simply maintaining themselves (OTPIC, 2005).

## **2.5 Roles of NGOs in Humanitarian Assistance**

The formal definition of an NGO as any non-profit citizens' voluntary entity organized locally, nationally or internationally, whose activities are determined by the collective will of its members belies the fact that, in reality, NGOs are often outspoken advocates and activists, the pressure groups that catalyze change on such vital issues as environmental pollution, well being of children, disabled and the poor, and humanitarian assistance. Today, whether international or localized, NGOs address every conceivable issue and they operate in virtually every part of the world (Dr. Chu, 2002).

Non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, were first called such by the newly formed United Nations in 1945. While NGOs have no fixed or formal definition, they are generally defined as nonprofit entities independent of governmental influence (although they may receive government funding). As one can tell from the basic definition above, the difference between nonprofit organizations (NPOs) and NGOs is slim. However, the term "NGO" is not typically applied to U.S.-based nonprofit organizations. Generally, the NGO label is given to organizations operating on an international level although some countries classify their own civil society groups as NGOs. NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGOs play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation (Grants Pace, 2014).

Increasingly, the existence of NGOs is proving to be a necessity rather than a luxury in societies throughout the modern world. It is believed that the history of the 20th century persuasively

demonstrated the inability of the welfare state and free enterprise to create just and sustainable societies. Prompted by the inadequacies of the state and the market, citizens across the globe have developed organizations of civil society – NGOs – to help address a wide variety of social needs (Holt and Company, 2003).

The role of the humanitarian agencies and NGOs is to complement the government effort in reaching out to the communities to be better prepared for responding to disasters. Within their own capacities and mandates, NGOs perform these roles in the interest of vulnerable communities as per the basic principles of the Humanitarian Charter, the Code of Conduct for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief and other laws and regulations as applicable (National DM Authority, 2010).

Four United Nations entities UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP -- have primary roles in the delivery of relief assistance. During the past decade, war and civil strife have left an estimated 1 million children orphaned or separated from their parents. A further 12 million children have been made homeless and 10 million have been severely traumatized. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has sought to meet their needs by supplying food, safe water, medicine and shelter. UNICEF also aims to assist development by supporting activities such as immunization and education (through "school-in-a-box" kits) in refugee camps. Special programmes assist traumatized children and help unaccompanied children to reunite with parents or extended families. In 1997, UNICEF provided emergency assistance to 26 countries affected by conflict (OTPIC, 2005).

A 1992 report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) set the total contributions of developed country NGOs to developing countries at \$8.3 billion, equal to 13 percent of all development assistance in that year. It has since increased. In addition, the UN channels ever more funds through NGOs. For example, according to a UN Joint Inspection Unit report, around 30% of UNHCR's budget (\$347,800,000) was disbursed through NGOs for emergency response in 1994 alone. In fact, according to a recent report published by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as governments reduce their welfare and foreign aid budgets, NGOs "have changed from being the gap fillers of the 1970s to major forces for welfare provision in the 1990s". Providing humanitarian aid to people who have been struck by disaster, either natural or social (e.g. war), is one of the long established activities

of NGOs. They have played, and continue to play, a critical role in all aspects of humanitarian assistance work. Raising funds for the relief of victims, rushing emergency relief by providing food, clothing and health care and helping to build local capacity to withstand future disasters, are some of the activities of NGOs (Dr. Chu, 2002).

Providing immediate assistance to victims of an emergency is the first, essential step. But humanitarian action by the United Nations systems goes beyond relief, to involve long-term rehabilitation and development. In 1997, natural disasters such as storms, floods, landslides and earthquakes killed some 13,000 people and caused \$30 billion in economic losses. Some 90 per cent of this total occurred in developing countries, a striking indicator of the degree to which poverty, population pressures and environmental degradation magnify the scale of suffering and destruction. A central component of United Nations policy is to ensure that emergency relief contributes to recovery and longer-term development in the affected area. Economic and social development remains the best protection against disaster -- whether natural or, as is increasingly the case, man-made (OCHA, 2005).

Among the wide variety of roles that NGOs play, the following six can be identified as important, at the risk of generalization: Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centers and other community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs (William, 1991).

NGOs often also have the ability to respond more quickly than government forces can, or, in the case of local NGOs, respond even more quickly than international NGOs. With local knowledge and expertise, they have the advantage in being able to carry out disaster reduction and relief projects that fit the needs of the people and often with far more reaching and sustainable impact. NGOs can also act as important channels for raising awareness and education. In particular with smaller disasters, where they can play a role in the early warning system, local and grassroots oriented NGOs are uniquely placed to recognize the early signs of conflict, the deteriorating social conditions or the beginnings of a natural disaster (Dr. Chu, 2002).

Whenever there is a disaster or a humanitarian catastrophe, the UN is on the ground providing relief, support and assistance. From the population displacements caused by war, weather and natural disasters, to the impact of such disruptions on health, hygiene, education, nutrition and even basic shelter, the UN is there, making a difference. Thanks to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), food is made available to those who might otherwise starve. Thanks to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), camps and other facilities are set up and maintained for those who have been forced to leave their homes. When men, women and children are trapped in the midst of war, the Secretary-General and his representatives help negotiate “zones of peace” for the delivery of humanitarian aid. And UN peacekeepers protect the delivery of that aid—whether provided by members of the UN system or such humanitarian bodies as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The World Health Organization (WHO) helps protect those displaced by natural and man-made disasters from the ravages of disease. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with the aid of such bodies as the International Save the Children Alliance, provides education for children who have been uprooted by calamity. And when it is time to begin rebuilding, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is there to ensure that the recovery process has a firm and stable footing. The humanitarian and disaster-relief efforts of the UN system are overseen and facilitated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), led by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator. Among its many activities, OCHA provides the latest information on emergencies worldwide, and launches international “consolidated appeals” to mobilize financing for the provision of emergency assistance in specific situations (UN, 2009).

## **2.6 Emergency Food Distribution Mechanisms**

### **2.6.1 Distribution Systems**

The food distribution process involves a variety of organizations or 'actors'. The different components of food distribution are usually dealt with by different organizations, and within an organization, different staff may be responsible for each component. For example, decisions on targeting and ration composition may be the responsibility of technical staff, and made at headquarters or country level, rather than by those implementing food distributions (Jaspars and Young, 1995).

There are three types or systems of distribution according to UNHCR. They are distributions to:

- Groups of beneficiaries through the group leadership. This option is an approach frequently applied in the earliest phase of an emergency with large influxes of people. When registration has not taken place yet, and/or ration cards have not been issued, this may be the only option. One of the challenges of this system is that it increases the risk of abuse and can make some individuals more vulnerable, as leaders may distribute according to their own preferences.
- Representatives of a group of household heads, who then immediately distribute to the individual household heads. This system may be chosen in the transitional period between the earliest emergency phase and the establishment of a proper camp, or even in situations when there is little space to distribute and only a limited number of people can be received at distribution points. If it is well organized, a group system of distribution decentralizes control and increases the level of community involvement and self-management in the distribution process.
- Individuals directly who act as heads of households, preferably women. Depending on the context, this is often the most preferable and common system used once a camp is established, and registration and the issuing of ration cards has taken place. Only distribution to individual household heads will make sure that all individuals in the camp receive their rations equitably. Encourage women to represent individual households and receive food and NFI rations. Experience shows that frustration and aggression caused by displacement can make men behave inappropriately and sell parts of the rations (UNHCR, 1998).



## **Chapter Three**

### **3. Data Presentation and Analysis**

#### **3.1 Justification and Establishment of Charity and Development Association**

##### **3.1.1 Justification for study**

Every year, more than 200 million people are affected by droughts, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, wildlandfires, and other hazards. In 2005 alone, 92,000 people died in 150 disasters that caused economic losses estimated at more than 220 billion US dollars. Triggered by the combination of natural hazards and vulnerabilities, the number of disasters is on the rise. Increased population densities, environmental degradation and global warming adding to poverty, make the situation even worse. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, a 10-year action framework adopted by 168 Governments during the January 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) aims to assist the efforts of nations and communities to become more resilient to natural hazards. It offers guiding principles, priorities for action and practical means for achieving disaster resilience for vulnerable communities. Whilst placing the primary responsibility for achieving disaster resilience on national governments, the HFA also highlights the importance of involving the civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community organizations and voluntary groups in DRR processes, along with the scientific community and the private sector (Geneva, 25-26 October, 2006).

The impact of a natural disaster on a household can represent a major economic shock through the reduction of income and destruction of assets. Coping mechanisms include cutting expenditures, increasing the time devoted to work, borrowing against future earnings, drawing on remaining assets or insurance, help from friends and family, and disaster aid (Carter and Castillo 2004). However, all of these strategies are contingent on their availability and in a post disaster emergency situation food may be scarce, prices high and work unavailable. The cost of institutional safeguards like insurance coverage and functioning credit markets is often prohibitive for affected households in the developing world. Drawing on an asset base only serves to reduce the wealth of a household and make it more susceptible to the next environmental shock. In light of these problematic coping mechanisms the role of disaster aid becomes important; it is the main financial instrument utilized by developing countries for rehabilitation

and recovery. The success or failure of households in recovery dictates whether they can recover to their pre-disaster level or whether they become trapped in their post-disaster condition at a low asset base. For many households receipt of disaster assistance is the only mechanism that can realistically return them to their pre-disaster level of wellbeing (Ambler, 2005).

Currently, rain fed agricultural system alone is not substantial guarantee to secure food & evade people from drought disaster for a given country, because there is a great variation in rain fall at the different seasonal times. Many countries including Ethiopia are suffering from recurrent drought because of the above mentioned and many other reasons. There is high number of drought stricken regions in the country. Even there is great variation among zones of the region.

The cumulative effects of the failed rains and insignificant contribution of the rains means that food security in the country is experiencing an emergency level. In case of Charity & Development Association, it has been contributing a lot to such condition & to also flood victim communities. Hence it has based its intervention on the government's appeal and request to the NGOs for the humanitarian emergency relief assistance.

### **3.1.2 Establishment of Charity and Development Association**

As one of the local NGOs, Charity and Development Association (CDA) has been working for the last 22 years focusing on disadvantaged groups and disaster victim communities living in various areas of the country. It is one of the leading developmental NGO re-registered as Ethiopian Residents Charity per Charities and Societies Proclamation No, 621/2009. It is an indigenous non-governmental and non-profit making voluntary development oriented organization dealing with education, health service, orphan and vulnerable women economic empowerment, water and sanitation, relief and rehabilitation and other development efforts in some selected zones mostly in remote areas of Ethiopia. It is a humanitarian organization initiated by volunteer individuals to make appropriate development intervention in the country in 1992 G.C.

CDA aims at bringing long lasting and sustainable development that will add to better living standard of the people with whom it is working and promotion of the welfare of the rural and sub-urban poor through implementation of integrated development activities and participation in relief activities at time of disaster.

CDA has long year experiences in emergency relief and rehabilitation programs for drought affected peoples in different parts of the country. In response to the government call for emergency relief in the problems of recurring drought and other natural disasters, CDA had provided food support for more than 318,000 people in Oromia National Regional State, Dire Dawa City Administration and Somali refugees in Ethiopia.

### **3.2 Objectives of Relief/Humanitarian Assistance Project**

The primary objectives of the emergency food intervention are to save lives in times of crisis. The Relief project protects the livelihoods of beneficiaries and enhances their resilience to shocks, and to support the improved nutritional and health status of children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable individuals. The project is designed to provide emergency food & non-food aid to needy beneficiary individuals in various districts of the country, in order to meet their immediate needs through provision of wheat, bean, oil and supplementary food aids and non-food aid including blanket and agricultural equipment.

The specific objectives of the Project are: (1) to support above 200,000 beneficiary individuals with food and non-food aid in the life of the project as a result of which they would be contributive citizens to their society; (2) to make drought and flood victim people psychologically and spiritually strong so that they could able to recover from the disaster; (3) to promote and enable them to live with their close relatives or foster their societal relationship, socialize with communities roles and responsibilities after termination of project due to phasing out or any other uncertain reasons; and (4) to encourage or promote the economic productivity for disaster victim community (CDA terminal report , 2010).

### **3.3 Strategies Used to achieve the Stated Objectives**

To attain the above mentioned objectives CDA has been rendering different supports to drought stricken people through the following mechanisms. These are: (1) Developing aid plan based on the information obtained from Disaster prevention & preparedness offices; (2) Working closely with agriculture, disaster prevention and other related offices of federal, regional, zonal and district to jointly accomplish the activities of the project

(3) Providing emergency food & non-food items and also rehabilitating after recovery; and provision of other necessary supports in presence of government officials.

(4) Delivering advice for such communities during and after relief food distribution on necessity of working on sustainability of agricultural products jointly and individually so that waiting for relief support every year should end.

### **3.4 Target groups and methods of selection**

As the situation exacerbated and the resource in the local communities is also affected by natural drought induced disaster, the distribution of food for these families will be very much important. Accordingly, drought stricken & other (mostly flood victim) communities in Ethiopia shall be provided with emergency food assistance.

CDA will mainly provide assistance to only the selected individuals and got approval according to the Disaster management and food security sector that will be in need of relief food items for specified period of time. The sector has its own methodologies to select disaster victim people among others. The most affected communities for instance, in drought are prioritized accordingly and then potential donors are solicited from and abroad the country to assist them urgently as emergency relief.

### **3.5 Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Project**

CDA has long year experiences in emergency relief distribution and rehabilitation programs for drought affected peoples in different parts of the country. In response to the government call for emergency relief in the problems of recurring drought and other natural disasters, CDA had provided food support for more than 318,000 people in Oromia National Regional State, Dire Dawa City Administration and Somali refugees in Ethiopia.

#### **3.5.1 Emergency Relief Project**

CDA is contributing in emergency relief assistance through inviting donors based on government call for emergency relief for many drought years. In this regard, in collaboration with FDRE, Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (FSDPPA) and regional Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (FSDPPB), CDA has participated for many years in relief distribution programs for drought affected peoples in many districts of Borena, East Hararge, Arsi and West Arsi zones of Oromia National Regional State, for flood victims in Dire Dawa City administration during the summer season of 2006, and for refugees in Dodo Ado refugee center in Liben Zone of Somali National Regional State. The distributed

emergency relief items include wheat, wheat flour, food oil, famix, supplementary foods such as beans, peas and chick peas. The beneficiaries of relief project varies from under five years children to elders, lactating mothers, settled farmers, pastoralists, natural disaster victims, displaced refugees etc.

CDA's emergency relief distribution coverage reached wide part of the country that covers more than 52,000 beneficiary households (318,929 individual persons) in more than 200 kebeles in four zones of Oromia region and in Dire Dawa city administration and in refugee centers in Liben Zone of Somali region.

**Table 1: Emergency relief distribution coverage by regions, zones, district and Kebeles**

Region	Zone	District	Project Year	Project Budget in Birr	No. of Kebele /PA's	No. of beneficiaries	
						households	individuals
Oromia	Arsi	districts (ZiwayDudga, Jaju, Merti, Chole, Dodota Sire)	2000	In kind	35	8400	42000
		Merti	2003	188,056.00	8	2571	21359
		ZuwayDudga	2003	233,429.00	9	2078	13190
		Chole	2003	270,966.67	15	2000	10000
		Tiyo	2003	80,658.00	8	1280	6400
		Diksis	2006	818,172.36	26	2984	12458
		Guna	2009	1,212,389.46	15	2402	12008
		Robe	2008	1,113,770.00	20	2000	10000
	Borana	Teltelle	2006	3,105,717.34	10	5448	27240
		BuleHora	2006	570,065.59	5	1000	5000
	West Arsi	Dodola	2006	843,697.07	6	1480	7400
		Dodola	2011	3,540,000.00	2	800	4000
	East Hararge	Fedis	2012	3,694,061.83	13	1052	5260
		Chinaksen	2012	7,422,658.85	26	3342	16714
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	2006	321,306.00		180	900
Somali	Liben	Dolo Ado refugee camps	2011	9,244,243.25	3	25000	125000
<b>Total</b>				<b>32,659,191.42</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>52,017</b>	<b>318929</b>

Source: "CDA's 21 years of humanitarian service" unpublished pamphlet (2012)

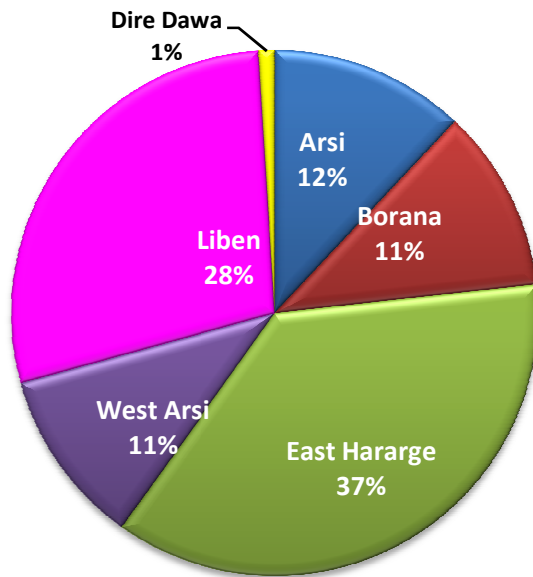
From the table above one can see that relief distribution coverage by regions, zones, district and Kebeles stated in straightforwardly and understandable manner. Though in various times, most of the organization's support was provided for Oromia region followed by Somali and Dire Dawa city administration merely one time both. The city has got the least support in 2006 since the numbers of beneficiaries are low. Even there are variations among the specific region. Eastern Hararghe of the Oromia region gained the highest with about fourteen point six million birr followed by Liben zone of Somali region with about eleven million birr even though the assistance was delivered for refugees. Asylum seeker of Somalian refugees those were displaced from their home country due to war were placed in four large camps near Dollo Ado, Liben zone. Thus these refugees were supported by CDA with wheat flour. In conclusion, Dire Dawa city administration got the least among the sites of relief distribution even in the same year of projects.

The number of beneficiaries was increasing from time to time from year to year though it is based on geographical location of the region and district of the country. It varies from 180 beneficiary individuals in Dire Dawa to that of 125,000 beneficiary individuals or refugees in Somali. Totally CDA has made benefited about 318929 beneficiaries until 2012 starting from year 2000 when the relief project came into existence.

Summarizing the result/report about birr 32,659,191.42 in the whole project period within thirteen years for the humanitarian assistance of the people located in various district of the country. These supports are distributed for totally 201 kebeles of two regions and one city administration that is Dire Dawa.

The association has assisted these people one-with its dedicated and diligent staff. Obviously, the work needs huge capacity in man power and material as well. Secondly and most importantly committed donors with their enthusiastic and passionate efforts to assist the drought stricken communities in various regions have contributed a lot in saving the lives of thousands. Lastly, the whole concerned bodies particularly government offices that have successfully stands besides the association in providing valuable information in a coherent manner.

**Chart 1: Emergency relief budget distribution by zone**



As shown in chart 1 above, of the total emergency relief budget utilization East Hararge zone of Oromia national regional state took the highest consumption with 37% more than one third followed by Liben of Somali national regional state, Arsi, Borana and West Arsi zones with 28%, 12% 11% and 11% respectively. Dire Dawa city administration with 1% is the least as emergency relief was only done for flood victims during summer of 2006. CDA has assisted Eastern Hararghe zone more than one times. This was due to high number of drought stricken people in the zone and call of the government for NGOs to assist the people. That was why more than one third of the budget of CDA within its emergency food assistance years allocated on supporting such people. Nearest to this Liben zone of Somali region took almost the other one third of the budget. This was due to more than 125000 Displaced Refugees from Somalia who sought asylum in Ethiopia due to the prolonged dugout added to the war in Somalia.

The refugees are badly heart & sick due to shortage of the food, medication & other necessities. Some get weak, deserted by their families or die on the way or on arrival after a terrible journey between 20 to 200 kilo meters on foot.

At the camps they are settled in plastic tents & existing shelter, food, medical, sanitary & other facilities are not satisfactory.



600Metric Tons wheat flour had been distributed by CDA for more than 125000 refugees at four camps called Bokolmayo, melkadida, Kobe & Helwein. Each refugee was supplied with 4.5kg of wheat flour.

The wheat flour was transported by 15 Lorries from the Dilla town around 350ks from Addis to DolloAddo refugee camps. CDA has established temporary warehouse facilities at the four camps to store the food.

CDA had also opened project office at DolloAddo & food distribution satellite centers at the four camps. The organization had also hired 29 staff for direct services including Social workers to coordinate the distribution at each camp, project coordinators security & others. It has also worked in collaboration with other partners like ARRA (Administration of Refugees & Returnee Affairs) & UNHCR. Totally 136 personnel were involved in the distribution of the food support for the refugees are. This is due to the fact that food distribution is a labor intensive & physically demanding task.

Thus, totally, according to the call of the government and CDA's impatience for humanitarian assistance, more than 32 million birr in Ethiopia was allocated for the people in need of emergency food support.

**Table 2: Number of beneficiaries under CDA's emergency relief projects**

Project location	Project Year	Number of beneficiaries	
		Households	individuals
ZiwayDudga, Jaju, Merti, Chole and Dodota Sire	2000	8400	42000
Merti	2003	2571	21359
ZuwayDudga	2003	2078	13190
Chole	2003	2000	10000
Tiyo	2003	1280	6400
Diksis	2006	2984	12458
Guna	2009	2402	12008

Robe	2008	2000	10000
Teltelle	2006	5448	27240
BuleHora	2006	1000	5000
Dodola	2006	1480	7400
Dodola	2011	800	4000
Fedis	2012	1052	5260
Chinaksen	2012	3342	16714
Dire Dawa	2006	180	900
Dolo Ado refugees	2011	25000	125000
Total		<b>52,017</b>	<b>318929</b>

Source: computed from table 1 of CDA's 21 years of service report

As the above table shows that, number of beneficiaries (supported number of drought and flood victim people) are varied from one place to another based on the situation of disaster that displaced people and even number of population used to live in the project site. The high number of beneficiaries of CDA under a single project was refugees of Dollo Ado at Somali region with 125000 people. This account for 39% out of the total beneficiaries of CDA in various years and followed by the first four districts of Arsi zone in Oromia region and Teltelle district with 42000 and 27240 beneficiary individuals taking 13% and 8.5% share.

Emergency project site with low number of beneficiary individuals is Dire Dawa city administration with only 900 people followed by Dodola and BuleHora districts of Oromiaregion with 4000 and 5000 beneficiaries respectively . This numbers are estimated to be 0.28% for Dire Dawa and 1.25% & 1.57% respectively for Dodola and BuleHora districts.

From this one can easily deduce that the number of beneficiaries were not the same and varied based on number of residents of a given village or town. CDA has totally until the end of year 2012 has assisted about 318929 numbers of beneficiary individuals in different districts of the country. These beneficiaries were become 52017 in households expecting that each household had around six members.

There are districts which were assisted for a second time but in different years. This was due to the fact that still there was recurrent drought in the districts according to CDA's assisting record. There was also varied number of beneficiaries even in a given district in different years of support. The justification for this was that the number of affected people has reduced for some districts and donor's interest in only funding a specified number of people.

### 2.2.3 Increment of relief budget in year

No.	District	Project Year	Project Budget in Birr
1	4 districts (ZiwayDudga, Jaju, Merti, Chole, Dodota Sire)	2000	In kind
2	Merti,ZuwayDudga,CholeandTiyo districts	2003	773,109.67
3	Diksis,Teltelle,BuleHoraandDodola	2006	5,337,652.36
4	Guna	2008	1,113,770.00
5	Robe	2009	1,212,389.46
6	Dolo Ado refugee camps	2011	9,244,243.25
7	Dodola	2011	3,694,061.83
8	Fedis&Chinaksen	2012	10,962,658.85

Source: computed from table 1 of CDA's 21 years of service report

As can be depicted in the above table one can easily understand that the association is increasing its relief budget allocation from year to year. In year 2000, whilst CDA has started relief project, the support was given for four districts located at Oromia region in kind and the data was unavailable to put the support in money. In 2006 the association has increased its budget for another four districts of the region i.e. Birr 5,337,652.36 comparing to the previous year 2003 where the fund is below one million birr.

In year 2008 and 2009, CDA has supported two districts and one district each of the two year. Comparing to the previous years, it has tremendously increased its budget allocating more than one

million for a single district. This was due to increment of beneficiaries on one hand and donor's agreement on the other hand or another.

In year 2011 refugees were began to flow from Somalia to Ethiopia due to war. In this year CDA has participated on humanitarian assistance via wheat flour that could be distributed for these displaced refugees. Since the numbers of refugees are high, again the fund allocated was also very high comparing to the same year's budget allocated for other district. Within one year CDA has increased its budget from birr 1,212,389.46 to birr 12,938,305.08 which is about 10%.

Finally in year 2012 the organization has allocated comparable budget for Fedis and Chinaksen communities of Oromia region. To sum up CDA is increasing its fund allocated for drought stricken people in different region and district of the country.

Table 3: Summary of relief assistance, year 2000-2012

Regions	Number of beneficiaries supported	Number of kebeles	Budgeted amount In Ethio Birr
Oromia	193,029 (60.52%)	198	23,093,642.17
Somali	125,000 (39.19%)	3	9,244,243.25
Dire Dawa	900 (0.28%)		321,306.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,929</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>32,659,191.42</b>

Source: computed from the table above 1 and 2

The above table summarizes that more than 60% of CDA's beneficiaries are confined to Oromia region. Somali region, due to the refugees took the next step with about 39.19%. Dire Dawa had gained the least with 0.28% due to the fact that the people of the area was assisted only once during summer of 2006. Thus, a total budget of Birr 32,659,191.42 was allocated for drought stricken people of different regions. Out of which the highest budget was allotted for Oromia region since there was highest number of beneficiaries in the region with Birr 23,093,642.17 followed by Somali region with Birr 9,244,243.25. Dire Dawa city administration took the least with only Birr 321,306.00.

To sum up, CDA has totally allotted about 32,659,191.42 Birr between 2000 and 2012 to help 318929 beneficiary individuals in 201 kebeles of two regions namely Oromia and Somali region and one city administration that is Dire Dawa.

### **3.5.2 Rehabilitation Project**

Undoubtedly, to have a positive impact on the well-being of the assisted people should be the goal of any form of development assistance. It will, however, not be sufficient to achieve improvements in the economic basis of livelihood only (e.g. in terms of assets and other productive means). An improvement also has to occur at the very basic level of an individual's well-being - i.e. it has to result in good nutritional and health status.

Rehabilitation interventions and programmes to address emergency food and nutrition situation, need even more so to ensure that such far-reaching impact is achieved. This is because emergency situations in the food and nutrition sector are characterised by extreme and widespread breakdowns of household food security which is often accompanied by a corresponding decline in nutritional status. This requires not only the initiation of immediate action in order to reverse deteriorated nutritional status, but also to mitigate the deleterious effect which malnutrition has on the individual capacity for renewal and rehabilitation. Consequently, rehabilitation has to have a dual aim, a) the improvement of nutritional status and b) the restoration of the household's ability to produce.

This program under CDA includes the intervention to rehabilitate the rural communities affected by drought and climatic changes. Under rehabilitation program, with the objective of boosting the productivity of farmers rehabilitating them, CDA has distributed more than 100 heads of farm oxen for identified poor and displaced farmers found in Arsi and Bale Zones to enable them self-sustained. Further, the distribution of oxen, goats, improved seeds and farm tools is undertaken in 2003 with budget of Birr 188,056.00 (One hundred eighty-eight thousand fifty six) for poor farmers' rehabilitation in Merti Zone, Arsi Zone of Oromia National Regional State. CDA has undertaken the distribution of Oxen, goats, improved seeds and farm tools for poor farmers' rehabilitation in Bale and Arsi Zone in Oromia Region. The distributed items in rehabilitation project are farm tools, cereals, oxen and goats. 200 ploughs, 200 hooks, 200 sickles, 200 spades, 200 shovels, and 200 pick axes were distributed for 1200 persons. 100 quintals of barley, 100 quintals of teff, 100 quintals of maize and 50 quintals of lentil were distributed to 1200 persons 53 persons get oxen while 100 persons get goats for milk and rearing.

### **3.6 TYPES OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCES DELIVERED BY CDA**

CDA distributes a wide range of foods to improve the nutritional intake of the people Itassiststhroughout the country. The association performs this based on the standards laid down by the Disaster prevention office. According to the office's common and normal standard, a given beneficiary should get 15kg of cereal, 5kg pulse/bean and 0.45Liter cooking oil. Additionally, 4.5kg of supplementary food such as Famix is delivered for 35% people (lactating mother and children) under support.

By and large, the support ranges from supplementary foods to Ready-to-Use aid such as cooking oil. There are two main categories of humanitarian assistances according to CDA's supporting record. These are food and non-food aid. A food item includes wheat and wheat flour, beans, supplementary food and oil. A food items are in fact the minimum standards laid down by federal disaster prevention and preparedness office. Non-food items include supports such as blanket, agricultural equipment, oxen and other in kind supports.

#### **3.6.1 Cereal and Wheat flour**

Wheat-based support which provides calories with a minimum of 15 kg fortified in carbohydrate and energy is distributed during the days of emergency when cooking facilities are possible. Easy to distribute and provide a nippy solution. Providing assistance in Cereal is among the standards of disaster prevention office that gives readymade reports and information for NGOs requiring it to support specific district of the country. The office sets out standards based on various mechanisms taking into consideration the situation of the time and beneficiaries as well. The amount of wheat to be given for a single beneficiary whether to male or female is 15 kilogram on a specific distribution occasion. If the beneficiary individual has more than one member he or she can get according to the number of his or her family members.

Though this standard is in place it could be changed based on the situation of disaster victim people. For instance, in Dollo Ado refugees of the Somalia people the wheat was changed to wheat flour, because refugees were unable to process the wheat into eatable mode and cooking facilities wereimpossible.

### **3.6.2 Pulse/Bean**

As is the case with other beneficial food, the pulse/bean does contain ant nutritional factors that limit available protein.Bean stands out among the pulses and is also known as “the poor man’s meat” due to its high protein content, which compensates for the deficiency that could have occurred in a population with low income.

As that of the cereal pulse/bean is among the items to be included in relief distribution for drought stricken people as standard of disaster prevention sector office during the time. Based on the local community requirement and or rationing habit the concerned office has set as requirement since cereal is taken as a main food and pulse/bean or related is taken as combining agent that used as complete food of a time. That is why 5kilogram is assigned for a single beneficiary individual.

### **3.6.3 Supplementary food**

These are blends of partially precooked and milled cereals, beans, pulses fortified with micronutrients (vitamins and minerals). Special formulations may contain vegetable oil or milk powder. It is the main blended food distributed by CDA but Wheat Soya Blend is also sometimes used.

Supplementary foods are designed to provide protein supplements. In food assistance programs it used to prevent and address nutritional deficiencies. They are generally used in CDA’s supplementary feeding and Mother and Child health programs. It also used, to provide extra micronutrients to complement the general ration. This type of food is also ordered for lactating mother those are on feeding their newly born children. Supplementary food with its different types such as Fafa, Famix and so on is distributed for feeble mother and child. As standard, 35% of the whole beneficiaries that CDA intended or planned to assist should obtain 4.5kilogram multiplied by the number of members that a given mother has.

### **3.6.4 Food Oil**

Once all the above stated items are distributed for drought affected people where the association is intervened for assistance, it also compulsory as per disaster prevention office, to distribute 0.45 liter of food oil for a single beneficiary. Quality and healthy oil was procured and distributed by CDA because low quality oil possibly is detrimental for beneficiaries rather than beneficial.

Immediate responses were come from beneficiaries on the eminence of the oil. Until the last project there is no any undesirable comment came from the beneficiaries pertaining to cooking oil distributed for the drought affected people.

### **3.6.5 Non-food aid**

This type of aid is delivered in the form of blanket, farming tools, oxen or other in kind items as rehabilitation project. CDA has distributed more than 100 heads of farm oxen for identified poor and displaced farmers found in Arsi and Bale Zones to enable them self-sustained. Further, the distribution of oxen, goats, improved seeds and farm tools is undertaken in 2003 for poor farmers' rehabilitation in various sites of Oromia National Regional State. The distributed items in rehabilitation project are farm tools, oxen and goats. 200 pieces of ploughs, hooks, sickles, spades, shovels, and pick axes were distributed for 1200 persons. (CDA terminal report, 2010)

## **3.7 PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS OF CDA FOR FOOD AND FOOD-RELATED AID**

This part identifies the principles and standards that are applicable to food and food-related aid by CDA, once CDA have determined to provide aid. Identifying such principles and standards presents perhaps various important difficulties; for the reason that:

- Different principles have very different legal nature. While some principles (e.g. non-discrimination) are recognized in legally binding international instruments, others are mainly stated in non-binding international documents and have therefore softer legal authority.
- Where principles are stated in general terms, their application to practical situations may give rise to controversial issues, particularly where trade-offs between different principles, interests and needs emerge.
- Needs and resources vary considerably across different humanitarian crises, and each crisis has its specific features. Therefore, universal principles and standards for relief programmes may not always be appropriate, especially if rigidly interpreted and applied.

In the topic, reference is made to assistance and protection. Assistance is the provision of aid (foodstuffs, shelter, etc.) to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Protection



activities are aimed at protecting populations from violence, discrimination, and other violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

### **3.7.1. Impartiality and non-discrimination**

Impartiality is the principle whereby humanitarian operators cannot be biased in favor of one of the parties to an armed conflict or, more generally, in favor of a particular national, religious, political, social or other group. Impartiality is strictly linked to the principle of neutrality, i.e. the principle by which humanitarian organizations may not take sides in hostilities.

Discrimination is exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. While impartiality and non-discrimination are different principles, they are dealt with together in this section, as the implications they have for aid programmes are strictly related.

Non-discrimination and impartiality do not entail that food and food-related aid is to be distributed equally to all individuals, groups or parties to an armed conflict. Rather, they mean that food and food-related aid has to be distributed only on the basis of need, regardless of any other consideration. The only ground on which a specific group can be given special protection and assistance is the existence of particular needs (e.g. vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, etc.). Therefore, the imposition of allocation conditions for the passage of humanitarian convoys, such as the requirement that similar quantities of aid be distributed to the group benefiting from the passage and to the entity allowing the passage, have no legal basis.

### **3.7.2 Special protection and assistance for vulnerable groups**

CDA believes that priority in food aid should be given to the most vulnerable populations. Special protection and assistance for vulnerable groups flows from the principle of distribution of aid according to need only. As for the association in the distribution of relief food, priority shall be given to those persons, such as children, lactating mothers, maternity cases, etc.

Thus action aimed at granting special protection and assistance for particularly vulnerable groups or individuals is not contrary but complementary to the principle of non-discrimination. Possible implications for food and food-related aid programmes include taking into account special

nutritional needs (e.g. of children, expecting mothers, etc.) and other particular needs (e.g. attention to those not able to work within food-for-work programmes).

Hence, vulnerable groups include:

- Children
- The elderly
- Persons with disabilities
- Expectant mothers and maternity cases
- Refugees
- Other vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups are by no means limited to the above-mentioned groups. A great variety of other groups can be particularly vulnerable in the specific context of each food crisis. For example, in certain situations people belonging to a minority group may be particularly vulnerable. Again, the principle of aid distribution according to need only entails taking their special needs into account.

### **3.7.3 Gender**

Women are particularly affected by natural and man-made disasters. Discrimination suffered by women in ordinary periods (as for access to natural resources, employment, credit, training, extension, etc.) becomes more acute in periods of emergency. Attention to gender is also justified by the fact that in armed conflicts the number of female-headed households increases, as many men are dead or are at war. Women are entitled to the same protection as men. Special attention is given to pregnant women and mothers.

### **3.7.4. Participation**

Outside the domain of international law, efforts to clarify methods to incorporate participation in food aid programmes were made in the context of the Sphere Project. For instance, within the Minimum Standards in Food Aid, the “participation standard” reads: “recipients of food aid have the opportunity to participate where possible in the design, management and monitoring of the programme”. Key indicators of realization of this standard include: “representatives from across the disaster affected population are consulted and are involved in decision making that relate to needs assessment and programme design. Some humanitarian agencies have pledged to develop and adopt participatory approaches in their relief programmes. The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, for instance,

states that “ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid”, and commits participating humanitarian agencies to “strive to achieve full community participation in their relief and rehabilitation programmes”. Thus, CDA is fully applying these articles as it is and encourages in similar way

### **3.7. 5 Environmental concerns**

The concept encompasses economic, social and environmental sustainability, which needs to be taken into account also in emergencies, although under such circumstances priority may have to be given to freedom from hunger and the right to life

All natural and man-made disasters involve some environmental impact. In armed conflicts, the conduct of the hostilities itself has an impact on the environment. Moreover, large refugee camps may contribute to the degradation of natural resources such as forests, soils and water, and, more generally, of biodiversity; environmental degradation may in turn negatively affect health and social conditions of people living in camps and of the resident population (e.g. through contaminated water). In this context, humanitarian operations can also have a negative impact on the environment. For example, the way a refugee camp is conceived (site selection and preparation, organization of the camp, sanitation, etc.) and the kind of aid that is provided (e.g. the variety of seeds in a programme supplying agricultural inputs) may affect natural resources. The environmental impact of food aid may include forest degradation (due to the gathering of fuel wood for cooking purposes), air pollution (due to the burning of cooking fuel), waste (discarded food packaging etc.) and the introduction of pests.

Although given the potential environmental impact of humanitarian operations some form of environmental screening is desirable, there is no rule requiring humanitarian agencies to assess the environmental impacts of their food and food-related aid programmes. This is because in emergency situations aid aims at meeting the urgent and immediate needs of affected populations, and hard time constraints may make environmental impact assessments impossible.

### **3.7.6 Adequacy standards**

The right to adequate food includes an adequacy standard that food must be in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and

acceptable within a given culture. However, the adequacy standard may be subject to limitation deriving from lack of resources and time constraints. This is also implicit in the very notion of “progressive” realization of the right to adequate food. As for humanitarian assistance, food aid of inadequate quantity may still be better than no aid at all. Food aid of low quality may also be better than none, provided of course that the food is safe for human consumption.

It must adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that the food provided does not result in physical harm for the beneficiaries. These standards are of relevance to locally purchased and imported food. In the absence of such legislation, Codex standards are often used to determine safety and fitness for human consumption of food aid.

Different cultural aspects may, however, have different relative importance. Religious taboos on certain meats, for instance, may be of such strength that the beneficiaries would rather starve than eat them, which leads to the conclusion that such taboos should always be respected. Habits concerning staples are also important, not only with reference to culture, but also to the prospects of rehabilitation, as production systems may suffer from changed dietary habits, which in turn lead to decreased demand for local produce and hence adverse consequences for local farmers. However, dietary preferences and habits not amounting to taboos may have to be temporarily put aside in order to ensure freedom from hunger and the right to life.

### **3.8 Support for district line offices**

The support aims to build capacities in the local government sector for more efficient service delivery to the people and facilitate the work of CDA as well. Having taken into consideration the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation, CDA has provided such support for district line offices to build their operational capacity and to promote community development programs. To ensure this CDA has rendered the following supports. These are office machines such as computers, printers, and fax machines. These machines facilitate communication; keep CDA's and other data properly. CDA aims to further extend such supports for local government sectors because successful offices could perform office activities in efficient and effective manner generally and facilitate the work of NGOs specifically. It is easy line for NGOs like CDA to get work done at the time and ways intended within the target areas of intervention.

### **3.9 Problems faced by CDA**

According to discussion made with CDA staff members (2011) and some written materials (CDA terminal performance report, 2010), the problems CDA has encountered in providing assistances to drought stricken people are: (1) extravagance and objectivelessness of some beneficiaries in utilizing supports effectively and efficiently; (2) order less of people during emergency relief distribution even after police for safety purpose is used ; (3) unwillingness of local community in keeping safety of affected people during relief distribution: (4) conflict on dividing food items among themselves after the quotas are delivered for beneficiaries in group; (5) communication problems because of reluctance of some kebele officials, absence of connections, and lack of knowledge about the issue due to the fact that they are remote rural area dwellers; (6) structural changes of line offices and their officials due to some policy changes and staff turnover; (7) delay of timely fund transfer from donor agencies; (8) shortage of administrative budget that has been provided by donor agencies to implement the project. This means that only 5% has been used for project administrative purpose out of a total of aid provided by donor agencies. This in turn has hindered the effective and efficient implementation of the project; (9) lack of emergency operation center around the beneficiaries locality; (10) inseparability of supports rendered for a given beneficiary such as ration support in cereal, bean, supplementary food, oil and non-food item support, such as blanket, farming tools etc, that prevented seeing the change on affected individual at each support; and (11) irregular and intensive report requests from donor agencies.

### **3.10 General limitations of NGOs in development**

According to Daniel (2006), NGOs have the following common limitations in the process of development. Just to mention a few:

Lack of broad programming context - NGO programs are often implemented individually and relatively or completely unconnected with other NGO's programs. This hinders the establishment of country-wide or region-wide programs; (2) there are problems associated with a shift from a focus on short-term relief and welfare assistance to long-term development programs; (3) a number of NGOs are very weak in staffing and the management of the institution may depend on one person. Even though international NGOs are well staffed, local NGOs are often understaffed and have difficulty in designing their own projects; (4) many NGOs recognize that no matter how successful the project they support and consequently the overall war against poverty alleviation is being lost; (5) limited ethical capacity in some NGOs especially local NGOs; managerial or

economic staff is lacking. Most projects start with insufficient technical feasibility and weak databases. This affects the overall results of the NGOs; (6) limited self-sustainability-usually NGO sponsored projects are not designed in such a way that in the future, they can sustain themselves with little or no outside aid to the beneficiaries; (7) the excessive existence of independent NGOs have led to a serious lack of coordination which in turn hinders development; (8) there is a problem of "visibility" vis-à-vis government. If NGOs become relevant actors in development affairs, the government will be less supportive and will attempt to control the NGOs.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **4.1 Conclusions**

Providing humanitarian aid to people who have been struck by disaster either natural or social is one of the long established activities of NGOs in various countries of the world. They have played, and continue to play, a critical role in all aspects of humanitarian assistance work. Raising funds for the relief of victims, rushing emergency relief by providing food, clothing and health care and helping to build local capacity to withstand future disasters, are some of the activities of NGOs. The important function of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) is that of being a link between the Government and the community. It is so important that it is maintained effectively at all the three stages of disaster phases viz, pre-disaster during disaster and post-disaster phase. This function is rendered through different mechanisms as per the requirement of a situation occurred. The World Disasters report 1997, defines humanitarianism as "a way of acting: carrying out actions which are and are perceived to be, impartial, neutral and, by extension independent from political religious or other extraneous bias.

Therefore, one can deduce that the problem with drought stricken people cannot be solved by the sole effort of the government alone unless charitable organizations are involved in providing assistance for them.

Taking these problems into consideration, CDA has played a great role in assisting drought and flood victim people throughout the country via food aid ranging from cereal to that of supplementary food which distributed for lactating mother and children.

CDA uses a wide range of specialized foods to improve the nutritional intake of the people it assists throughout the country. They range from supplementary Foods to Ready-to-Use items such as oil. There are two main categories of humanitarian assistances according to CDA's supporting record. These are food and non food items. A food item includes wheat and wheat flour, beans, supplementary food and oil. A food items are actually the minimum standards laid down by federal disaster prevention and preparedness office. Non food items include supports such as blanket, agricultural equipments, oxen and other in kind supports.

CDA has been contributing a lot in emergency relief assistance through inviting donors and based on government call for emergency relief. In this regard, in collaboration with FDRE, Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (FSDPPA) and regional Food Security, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (FSDPPB), CDA has participated for many years in relief distribution programs for drought affected peoples in various districts of Borena, East Hararge, Arsi and West Arsi zones of Oromia National Regional State, for flood victims in Dire Dawa City administration during the summer season of 2006, for refugees in Dodo Ado refugee center in Liben Zone of Somali National Regional State. 600 Metric Tons wheat flour had been distributed in collaboration with UNHCR by CDA for more than 125000 refugees at four camps called Bokolmayo, melkadida, Kobe & Helwein. Each refugee was supplied with 4.5kg of wheat flour

Other than the refugees, the distributed emergency relief items include wheat, food oil, famix, supplementary foods such as beans, peas and chick peas. The beneficiaries of relief project varies from under five years children to elders, lactating mothers, settled farmers, pastoralists, natural disaster victims, displaced refugees etc. CDA's emergency relief distribution coverage reached wide part of the country that covers more than 52,000 beneficiary households (318,929 individual persons) in more than 200 kebeles in four zones of Oromia region and in Dire Dawa city administration and in refugee centers in Liben Zone of Somali region.

In case of fund allocation, in year 2000, when CDA has started relief project, the support was given for four districts located at Oromia region in kind and the data was unavailable to put the support in money. In 2006 the association has increased its budget for another four districts of the region i.e. Birr 5,337,652.36 comparing to the previous year 2003 where the fund is below one million birr.

In year 2008 and 2009, CDA has supported two districts and one district each of the two year. Comparing to the previous years, it has tremendously increased its budget allocating more than one million for a single district. This was due to increment of beneficiaries on one hand and donor's agreement on the other hand or another.

In year 2011 refugees were began to flow from Somalia to Ethiopia due to war. In this year CDA has participated on humanitarian assistance via wheat flour that could be distributed for these displaced refugees. Since the numbers of refugees are high, again the fund allocated was also very



high comparing to the same year's budget allocated for other district. Within one year CDA has increased its budget from birr 1,212,389.46 to birr 12,938,305.08 which is about 10%.

Finally in year 2012 the organization has allocated comparable budget for Fedis and Chinaksen communities of Oromia region. To sum up CDA was in increasing its fund allocated for drought stricken people in different region and district of the country.

On the other hand, rehabilitation program of CDA includes the intervention to rehabilitate the rural communities affected by drought and climatic changes. Under this program, with the objective of boosting the productivity of farmers rehabilitating them, CDA has distributed more than 100 heads of farm oxen for identified poor and displaced farmers found in Arsi and Bale Zones to enable them self-sustained. Further, the distribution of oxen, goats, improved seeds and farm tools is undertaken in 2003 with budget of Birr 188,056.00 (One hundred eighty-eight thousand fifty six) for poor farmers' rehabilitation in Merti Zone, Arsi Zone of Oromia National Regional State. CDA has undertaken the distribution of Oxen, goats, improved seeds and farm tools for poor farmers' rehabilitation in Bale and Arsi Zone in Oromia Region. The distributed items in rehabilitation project are farm tools, cereals, oxen and goats. 200 ploughs, 200 hooks, 200 sickles, 200 spades, 200 shovels, and 200 pick axes were distributed for 1200 persons. 100 quintals of barley, 100 quintals of teff, 100 quintals of maize and 50 quintals of lentil were distributed to 1200 persons 53 persons get oxen while 100 persons get goats for milk and rearing.

Even though CDA has shown an outstanding performance in humanitarian assistance, it has not yet known that whether it will continue in assisting such type of beneficiaries or not. Because as clearly shown above the association did not provided relief assistance in the year 2013 while there were drought victim communities in the country as the assessment of disaster prevention sector showed.

In providing humanitarian aid, CDA has faced many problems, among of which the following could be mentioned. These are: (1) extravagance and objectivelessness of some beneficiaries in utilizing supports effectively and efficiently; (2) order less of people during emergency relief distribution even after police for safety purpose is used ; (3) unwillingness of local community in keeping safety of affected people during relief distribution: (4) conflict on dividing food items among themselves after the quotas are delivered for beneficiaries in group; (5) communication problems because of reluctance of some kebele officials, absence of connections, and lack of

knowledge about the issue due to the fact that they are remote rural area dwellers; (6) structural changes of line offices and their officials due to some policy changes and staff turnover; (7) delay of timely fund transfer from donor agencies; (8) shortage of administrative budget that has been provided by donor agencies to implement the project. This means that only 5% has been used for project administrative purpose out of a total of aid provided by donor agencies. This in turn has hindered the effective and efficient implementation of the project; (9) lack of emergency operation center around the beneficiaries locality; (10) inseparability of supports rendered for a given beneficiary such as ration support in cereal, bean, supplementary food, oil and non-food item support, such as blanket, farming tools etc, that prevented seeing the change on affected individual at each support; and (11) irregular and intensive report requests from donor agencies.

Finally, NGOs as a whole have some common limitations in the process of development although they have been playing a great role in improving the living standards of disadvantaged groups and alleviating poverty. As Lack of broad programming context, problems associated with a shift from a focus on short-term relief and welfare assistance to long-term development programs; and being weak in staffing and the management of the institution in many NGOs.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The author believes that from the analysis made and findings obtained so far the following recommendations can be made for bodies that the issue concerns and NGOs in general:

- The Ethiopian government should encourage NGOs knowing that they are important means of improving the socio-economic conditions of the country in general and disadvantaged groups in particular. Therefore, it should avoid constraints created by its policy and practices such as complex procedures for registration, lengthily project appraisal and approval procedures by responsible authorities and should change lack of awareness and recognition of government authorities in considering NGOs as development partners;
- In policy formulation it is only government who develops policies that governs NGOs. Unilateral approach to policy making should be avoided, because it threatens not only the relationship between NGOs and government but also NGOs and the communities at large. Consequently, allowing the participation of the community in decision making and policy formulation process can and develop a sense of ownership and responsibility over the project by the NGOs and the community;

- Cooperation and coordination among the NGOs can minimize overlapping and sometimes duplication of efforts and activities. Therefore, there is a need to increase the coordination and cooperation of NGOs to make their intervention meaningful to the society;
- NGOs should incorporate the participation of the target community in the design and implementation of their project in this case by CDA. This is because the incorporation would enhance the effectiveness of the project under implementation.
- NGOs intervention should target the long run development program, which may bring about structural change for communities towards socio-economic improvement and sustainable development.
- Disaster victim people have the inherent dignity and worth which should be respected and protected during emergency assistance. Hence, government should persuade aids for the aid is mandatory to save the lives of people and additionally to improve their lives and environment, and for development of the nation in collaboration with NGOs.

\* Besides, the following recommendations can be made for CDA:

- CDA should give awareness for the whole people under food/non-food support if possible or specific training to focal persons or elders. This is because it is believed that, awareness or training reduces problems such as orderlessness of people and objectiveness on utilizing support during food distribution, unwillingness of local community in keeping safety of affected people and conflict rouse on dividing food aid during relief support.
- CDA should also provide sustainable counseling services to disaster victim people during operating humanitarian assistances. This is because it helps the project to identify their needs and evaluate its present activity and for future planning.
- CDA should also convince its donor to maintain and continue assisting victim people and also solicit fund from new donating agencies rather than waiting only the priors subsequent to arrangements such as need assessment and project preparation.
- CDA's donor agencies should increase the administrative fund which is very low compared to the government's administrative cost. Otherwise, it is too difficult to carry out the required activities effectively.
- CDA should expand its operational regions to which most of the budget allotted and confined to only two regions and one city administration. All regions should have equal opportunity in humanitarian assistance of the association.

- In addition to this, CDA's donor agencies should increase supports provided for disaster victim people so that rehabilitation project is widely executed. This is because rehabilitating such people after emergency relief enables to come up with change on their livelihood in particular and the whole community in general. It is commonly agreed on by the scholar that working on protection and prevention mechanism is far better than providing relief assistance following to victims. Thus, CDA should initiate such mechanisms in order to activate supported communities on prevention way outs.
- CDA should have emergency operation offices in various districts of the country so that having such offices helps to check and see daily activities that are being performed by its staff members or emergency operators and the whole activities being executed under the project. Following this provision, CDA could expand its support by incorporating additional affected people in the project.
- Finally, CDA should diversify its funding sources through investments in sustainable income generating projects to finance it rather than waiting for external resource grants alone. Furthermore, sustainable projects based on community need assessment should be assumed by the association. Projects like small scale irrigation are helpful to make the affected people self-reliant.

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