

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Operation update

DREF n° MDRET019 / PET051	Glide n° OT-2018-000111-ETH
Date of issue: 10 December 2018	Expected timeframe: Six (6) months
Operation start date: 28 August 2018	Expected end date: 28 February 2019
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 338,631	
Total number of people affected: 52,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 13,000 people or 2,600 HH
IFRC Focal points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lawrence Lutaaya, Operations Manager for Ethiopia, will be project manager and overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliance. Marshal Mukuvare will be the Appeal Manager 	National Society contact: Engida Mandefro; Deputy Secretary General, overall coordinator and support to the operation
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), has 11 Regional branches, 33 Zones, 80 Districts structures, with 1,300 staff, and over 3,000 grass root committees and 29,331 youth and adult volunteers through the country. A total of 168 BDRTs and 16 NDRTs have also been trained. Somali regional branch (Jijiga) has more than 10 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF), Norwegian Refugee council (NRC) and Intentional Rescue Committee (IRC), National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) seeks the approval to extend the implementation period of the population movement DREF for two months until 28th February 2019 in three locations instead of the previously planned four. During the months of September to November 2018, the implementation of the DREF was hindered by the security situation. Continued ethnic conflict along the borders of Ethiopia Somali and Oromia region involving the two agro-pastoral communities affected ERCS ability to reach the targeted population.

There were also delays in procurements of the NFIs which affected implementation. The local market has not been able to meet demand of NFIs required, coupled with low standards meant the NS was obliged to go for international procurement with support from the IFRC. The delivery of the NFIs procured by the IFRC have not been completed with the delivery of items still pending.

Through this Operations Update ERCS will no longer target Kebri Boyahe and will increase the caseload in Jijiga from 5,500 people to 8000 people. Extension of this operations will not have any budgetary implications.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Ethiopia is now estimated to have approximately 2.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs) country wide, making it the country with the highest number of IDPs in the world. The ongoing conflict in Gedeo and West Guji region in southern Ethiopia, and continued violence in the Oromia-Somali has displaced more than 1.4 million Ethiopians from their homes.

Clashes have intensified since 4th August 2018 between Somali and non-Somali ethnic groups in the Somali region of Ethiopia and has turned into widespread violence causing at least 52,000 people to be internally displaced in Jijiga, Kebri Dehar, Degehabur and Gode towns.

Round 13 of the Ethiopia Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) (September October) indicated a total of 168,246 households that have been displaced in 388 sites in Somali region. The displacement is induced by both conflict and climate change, with a total of 110,642 household and 57,604 households displaced, respectively. The DTM published in November 2018 show an increase of IDPs and new regions being affected.

These clashes have disrupted the local markets with business centres shutting down and traders closing their businesses due to the insecurity. The closure of market and economic activities will, as such, result in further deterioration of food insecurity in affected communities.

In Jijiga, one of the most affected towns of these inter-communal tensions, at least 10,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) are reported to have gone back to their partially damaged houses, not because they are safe but to escape extremely hot weather temperature, with ranges of 18 degrees centigrade to 45 degrees centigrade in the night, according to the 2018 Regional Emergency preparedness and response. An additional 10,000 IDPs, who lost all their belongings and had their homes destroyed are still sheltered in St. Michael church. Some 2,500 IDPs are residing around a military camp located 5 km from Jijiga town. The St. Joseph Catholic Church in Jijiga town is hosting 250 IDPs, while more IDPs are reported to have moved to Babile, Harar and Dire Dawa towns by foot and any available means of transportation. The number of IDPs moving to these towns are projected to increase as new influx of people continues from Jijiga town.

Although the attacks, destruction of houses and disruption of livelihoods have reduced since the Federal Defence Forces and police arrived on 7 August 2018 in Jijiga town, the humanitarian situation is worsening as basic services including health and WASH, are either non-existent or very insignificant. The problem is more severe in Deghabur and Kebri Dahar located at approximately 120 km and 140 km away from the regional capital Jijiga, respectively, due to lack of basic services and absence of Federal Defence Force and police until 9 August 2018.

The health facilities are no longer functioning as the health experts and workers remain at home in fear of the security situation and some professionals leaving the area as they are non-Somali. Pharmacies, private clinics and other health facilities are closed because of the tense security situation; therefore, people have no access to health facilities.

Similarly, water supply has been interrupted because of withdrawal of the professional workers of the water bureau. As such, displaced people are left with limited or no potable drinking water. The 3,200 litres of bottled water provided by the Red Cross have been shared in small cups among more than 7,000 people, due to the mismatch between the number of IDPs and the volume of bottled water available. In addition, the available toilets in the church cannot accommodate over 7,000 people. Open defecation by children and very sick people is being practiced in the day time and other people during night time. In such a situation, the probability of the occurrence of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and other water borne diseases is imminent. Such diseases are common in Somali even in the normal times due to lack of sanitation knowledge and inadequate sanitation practices.

The government and aid agencies are working hard to respond, but with around one million newly displaced people in Gedeo and West Guji sheltering with host communities and in overcrowded communal shelters, food provision, water and health services are stretched beyond capacity. The affected area was already one of the most densely populated

parts of Ethiopia, with the influx of people now doubling in various parts of Ethiopia such as Tigray, Amhara and Benishangul regions.

While some families are starting to return to their home areas in Gedeo and West Guji, most people are still displaced with no immediate plans to return home.

Summary of the current response

Overview of National Society

In response to the current situation, ERCS distributed partial basic non-food items (NFIs) to 240 households. The items included: 530 sleeping mats; 125 blankets; 240 plates; 450 jugs and 24 jerry cans of 20 litres capacity for IDPs in Jijiga town. The items were taken from ERCS' Eastern strategic warehouse in Harer. These items were part of ERCS prepositioned stock. A total of 3,200 units of bottled water (1 litre) were distributed to the IDPs. In addition, one water trucker with the capacity of 20,000 litres and partial kits comprising of 1,333 blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats and jerry cans each (one per household) were dispatched to HH in Jijiga for a one-time distribution. Note that although this is not in accordance with Sphere Standards, it is what the the NS was able to provide with the available resources and these distributions are not part of the current operation.

ERCS is in the process of procuring 47,000 kg of rice, 400 cartons of high energy biscuits and 8 Roto water tankers targeting 1,333 households or 6,000 people from its own emergency fund. In addition, ERCS is looking for support to provide health services that included medical drugs and equipment for immediate treatment to communities with limited or no access to health services.

One National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and four Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) members trained from Hareri and Somali regions have been deployed to support the response. In addition, a coordinator at the headquarters has been assigned responsibility to coordinate the response operation. There is a possibility of using these regional BDRT by DREF as the town of Harer is near to the implementation districts.

ERCS was also able to undertake several emergency response activities during the last months with the support of sister national societies and from its own source. A total of 9,381 people was assisted with different support. Of these 3,440 Moyale conflict induced IDPs were assisted with CSB/ Oil. It was provided to mothers of lactating and pregnant and children under five. Another 932-conflict induced IDPs from western part of Ethiopia were also assisted with NFI during the months of October and November. Returnees from Saudi returnees were equally assisted with partial kits during the period from. Swiss RC, Danish RC, ICRC and ERCS own funds were the sources of the provision.

Following the approval of the DREF operation the national society completed beneficiary verification, ahead of the delivery of relief items being locally and internationally procured. The NS is participating in NFI and WASH clusters meetings at regional and national levels. WASH assessments, and implementation plans have been completed. However, due to the security situation the implementation of response activities has been delayed. It should also be noted that some of the activities were undertaken before the DREF implementation period. The conflict in these targeted areas continued to the second half of October and peace in the area was sporadic. There was a consistent security threat in the area that hampers regular visits to the intervention towns. The current security situation has improved resulting in ERCS conducting the beneficiary verification and assessment survey. This is expected to improve further with the ongoing negotiations and deployment of government support. It should be noted that the delay in concluding the signing of the agreements affected the onset of the implementation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has been supporting ERCS through mobilizing financial resources and deployment of technical personnel through its Eastern Africa Country Cluster Support Team in Nairobi, Kenya, and the operation office based in Addis, Ethiopia. With support from IFRC and in-country partner National Societies, ERCS will conduct an assessment and seek additional funding to support the settlement of the people in their kebeles¹.

¹ The term "kebele" is a noun that is defined as "a small administrative unit in Ethiopia (source: Collins Dictionary online).

The ICRC with its delegation office in Addis Ababa, is the major partner supporting ERCS in responding to the resource-based conflict, civil unrest and violence-induced displacement in the country. In 2018, ICRC allocated CHF 623,065 with the objective of building the National Society's capacity to execute its planned activities in terms of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), Restoring Family Links, Micro Economic Initiatives, communication and dissemination, Safer Access Framework and Organizational Development. In line with the response to the current situation, ICRC provided 1,000 NFI kits to ERCS for distribution to IDPs in West Hararghe, East Hararghe in Oromia region, Harar region Diredawa city council and Somali region in eastern Ethiopia. The ICRC, in partnership with ERCS, is supporting the Oromia Pastoral Areas Development Commission to help communities displaced by ethnic violence access veterinary services.

In addition to refresher trainings given to 30 NDRT/BDRT staff and volunteers in July 2018, ICRC, jointly with ERCS, is providing 10,000 ES/NFI for 10,000 households displaced as a result of ethnic conflict between Gedeo and Guji Oromia in Kochera district of Gedeo zone, Southern Nations Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR). ICRC together with ERCS conducted a security training for ERCS HQ, and regional staff, interested PNSs and IFRC representatives in October/ November 2018. ERCS will follow up on the planned support toward NFIs transport costs to Jijjiga.

The ERCS is supported by six partner National Societies; Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. Most of the partner National Societies have been supporting ERCS in response to the recurring drought in the past three years through provision of supplementary food for children under five, lactating and pregnant mothers (NLRC, SRC, SwRC, AuRC, Sweden RC), livelihood support (CRC and SwRC), WASH support (NLRC, SRC, SwRC, AuRC, CRC), health support (NLRC and Finish RC), returnees and migration support (DRC).

The consortia (where all the above partners are members) assigned one coordinator seconded by the Canadian Red Cross and recruited one project coordinator to facilitate emergency responses in Guji-Gedeo areas by providing supplementary food. Bilaterally, the Finnish Red Cross provided partial support for essential shelter, non-food items and running cost amounting to 80,000 Euro (CHF 91,000) and 20,000 Euro (CHF 22,800) respectively.

The Canadian Red Cross and ICRC have also been supporting the ERCS to strengthen the BDRT/NDRT capacities, which currently have been deployed either independently or jointly with the government and other humanitarian partners for the emergency assessment and response in their respective regions and other regions as deemed necessary.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The overall emergency response in Ethiopia is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC) which is the government structure responsible for launching and implementing Humanitarian Resilience Document and Plan (HRDP) produced every year after a multi-agency assessment conducted twice a year.

IOM, UNICEF, IRC, Handicap International, WFP, Packard Foundation, PMI, and Niway Academy have been working with ERCS in the provision of essential shelter and non-food items (first four) among displaced people and nutritional support among malnourished children under five, lactating and pregnant mothers in targeted areas of the country respectively.

WHO	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
World Vision	Nutrition, NFIs and WASH	Kochore (Gedeo)	August- November
People in Need (PIN)	NFIs	Yugocheffe (Gedeo)	July- August
Goal Ethiopia	Needs Assessment	Gedeo and Guji	July- October
IOM	Dignity kits	Gedeo and Guji	July- November
UN- OCHA	Coordination	Gedeo and Guji	July- November
Save the Children	NFI/Nutrition	Gedio and Guji	October – September
MSF	Nutrition	Gedio Guji	September – October

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Following the assessment conducted in November 2018 the critical needs identified are emergency food, water, shelter, non-food items as well as emergency health and care including psychosocial support. Out of the estimated and targeted 52,000 affected people, 50% are still living in temporary shelters i.e. in churches and around the military camp in Jijiga, Degehabour, Kebri Dahar and Gode. The remaining 50% people are believed to have returned to their partially damaged houses, reassured by the presence of the Federal police and army in the conflict areas.

The IDPs in Jijiga, Deghabur, Kebri Dahare and Gode towns were not able to get any meaningful support in the beginning of the conflict. Following intervention by the army, relative peace has returned in all affected areas and the government started providing the affected people with food and some necessities such as water, shelter and NFIs although not enough to meet the magnitude of needs. ERCS is providing water through trucking in Jijiga. Therefore, the need for water, food, health care and ES/NFI is still high in Jijiga, Deghabur, Kebri Dahar and Gode towns, and is estimated to have increase beyond the targeted 26,000 people living in dire situation with no or limited humanitarian assistance. currently the number of IDPS in the country is estimated to have grown due to continuous conflict indicated to have increased from 388 events to 420 events since October 2018. This is also due to the absence of other non-state actors mentioned earlier. Therefore, the ERCS will support the targeted number of households.

Despite government and humanitarian partners' efforts to provide support, it has not been easy to meet the existing needs due to the magnitude of the problem and volatile security; therefore, some of the IDPs who could afford transportation costs relocated to Harer, Adama and Addis Ababa towns located at approximately 102km, 530km and 628 km away from Jijiga town, respectively, North West wards. Due to lack of nutritious food and general food ration, children, lactating and pregnant mothers as well as adults are at high risk of increased malnutrition. Apart from some ES/NFI provided by ERCS, most of the IDPs have been forced to live in the cold nights and hot days without appropriate clothing and shelter.

In addition to the above-mentioned needs, the affected people have no access to medication, need education on proper use of sanitation facilities and clean water as a result of the absence of health, water and sanitation facilities and personnel, thus exposing many to potential health and sanitation risks. The problem is aggravated by the insufficient presence of humanitarian partners to intervene in emergency response. Thus, ERCS has been the only actor engaged in humanitarian assistance since the second day of the occurrence of the emergency.

The government, with support from local elderly persons and religious leaders, are working hard to stabilise the security situation through dialogue and preaching reconciliation among the community in Jijiga and surrounding areas. The UN agencies, together with ERCS are conducting detailed assessments to develop a short emergency response and long-term rehabilitation plan. There has been increasing number of IDPs due to situation that have not changed much since August/September 2018.

Targeting

Although all IDPs are in need of immediate assistance, priority shall be given to 13,000 people or 2,600 displaced households (25% of total caseload) who lost their entire belongings and livelihoods and remain in Jijiga, as well as to the most affected households in Deghabur and Gode as detailed in Table 1 below. Special attention will also be given to women headed households with many children, the elderly, the disabled and critically sick and injured people. In addition, those who have not received any support from ERCS, the government, UN agencies or any humanitarian agencies so far will be targeted by the intended Movement partner's humanitarian assistance. Please note that there has been support provided to Kebri Boyahe, therefore implementation will not occur there, and the support will be increased in Jijiga from 5,500 to 8000 people. Overall target population remains unchanged.

Table 1: An estimated number of internally displaced people by towns in Somali region, including the target for this operation

Location	Estimated IDP population	Most vulnerable (U5, L&P) (35%)	In temporary shelter (50%)	Returned in their houses (50%)	Population targeted
Jijiga	22,000	7,700	11,000	11,000	8,000
Deghabur	10,000	3,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
Gode	10,000	3,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
Total	52,000	18,200	26,000	26,000	13,000

Source: Local and international media estimates

The remaining gaps are expected to be covered by Federal and regional government and the community at large. It is also expected that UN agencies and INGOs will intervene following the improved security situation in Jijiga and surrounding areas.

Note that this EPoA will be addressing the most likely scenario, by assisting 25% of the IDPS.

Operation Risk Assessment

Since the military is now in Jijiga town, security risks have been reduced. However, if the road from the capital Jijiga is unsafe due to on and off clashes between different tribes, the procurement of different aid materials is being procured in Nairobi and Addis Ababa because it was difficult to procure standard materials in the nearby cities due to limited or lack of availability.

As the situation has been pertaining for some time, it is foreseen that the sporadic conflict is likely to continue in remote areas for some time, displacing more people for many months in Babile and Chinatsen districts of Somali regions adjacent to the districts of Oromia region. As such, the IDPs have not returned to their homes or integrated in host communities. In addition, conflicts have continued in other parts of the country to an estimated at 2.5 million IDPs therefore, ERCS will address the current need by requesting for additional support from IFRC for a longer-term response plan.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. ERCS has continued carry out situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. IRCS and IFRC conducted a security training and staff have been encouraged to carry out e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). As road travel presents a considerable safety hazard, which ought to be addressed appropriately. Contingency plans are yet to be in place to manage emergencies sufficiently.

Exit strategy

The ERCS will continue to work with the Government of Ethiopia during the response operation and to advocate for support from other humanitarian agencies and INGOs working in Somali region. With the assessment findings and continued presence of the Federal army and police, it is expected that accessibility for humanitarian agencies is likely to improve henceforth, allowing other agencies to respond. Based on the needs in the coming months, ERCS may consider launching an emergency appeal for 9 months to support the resettlement program.

B. Operational strategy²

Overall Operational objective:

The immediate survival needs of 13,000 people (2,600 households) conflict-affected people will be met through the provision of essential relief and emergency shelter, and hygiene promotion.

Based on the need's analysis, ERCS prioritised provision of shelter/NFIs and hygiene promotion. The targeted IDPs have no cooking utensils for food preparation, no adequate night clothes to wear and need emergency shelter to protect them from the severe weather. The affected population are also in need of water storage containers for household consumption.

² The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

In addition, community centres do not have access to water therefore, the operation intends to make available potable water through water trucking. This will be done by procuring 8 Roto plastic tanks of 10,000 litres to enable distribution of water to IDP households. Water will be trucked and supplied to the Roto tanks, for which platforms will be built and tap stands provided.

To ensure quality implementation, the ERCS will deploy 3 ERCS HQ-based staff of which 1 RDRT-trained, 6 trained NDRT/BDRT, and 20 volunteers to Jijiga and other target communities to lead the implementation of the DREF operation. During the period 20 NDRT members will support the implementation of the DREF in addition to the 2 RDRT members who previously supported the branch in the verifications, assessment and monitoring of the evolution of the humanitarian situation, while the RDRT-trained staff are supporting the coordination of the operation in liaison with ERCS headquarters. A refresher training will be given to the 20 Branch Disaster Response Team in the second week of December 2018.

Personal deployed	Number people deployed	Number of days deployed	Total number of days worked throughout the operation
HQ staff	3	6	18
NDRT/BDRT	6	6	26
Volunteers	30	5	100

The below items will be distributed to support the targeted household's immediate emergency shelter and NFI needs:

Table 2: Items for distribution to 13,000 IDPs (2,600HH)

Items	Quantity	Quantity per HH
Jerry cans, plastic 10 litres	5,200	2 per HH
Washing basin, 45cm diameter	2,600	1 per HH
Mats, plastic 2m x 2.5m	2,600	1 per HH
Plastic sheet 4m x 5m	5,200	2 per HH
Blankets, 1.60m x 2.20m	5,200	2 per HH
Cups, 300ml	5,200	2 per HH
Jug, plastic 3 litres	2,600	1 per HH
Ladles, aluminium 125ml	2,600	1 per HH
Rope, polypropylene 20m roll	2,600	1per HH
Plate, metal 24cm	5,200	2 per HH
Soap, laundry, 250 g	26,000	10 per HH
Mosquito net, insecticide treated	5,200	2 per HH
Cooking pot, aluminium 7 litres	2,600	1 per HH
Jerry cans, plastic 20 litres	2,600	1 per HH

ERCS made a procurement request to IFRC Logistics unit for items that could be procured in Ethiopia. Currently the items are being cleared and ERCS will deliver all items procured in Addis to the affected population. ERCS is preparing to distribute the soup and 10 litre Jerrycans from the warehouse.

Monitoring

Post distribution monitoring will be conducted by ERCS' quality assurance and IFRC PMER team through focus group discussions with beneficiaries, stakeholders' meetings and field observation. The post distribution monitoring survey will ensure transparency and accountability to the people receiving assistance, the government and Movement partners. Monthly updates will be provided on progress of the planned activities and identified challenges encountered in implementation.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Information has been shared with affected communities by ERCS, the distribution requirement, entitlement and more work will be done on how communities will provide feedback to the National Society. During distribution, a feedback desk will be put in place to allow communities to provide feedback and raise any concerns they might have to improve the operation. The feedback collected will feed into the monitoring data. RC volunteers will also be trained on communication and feedback collection.

Logistics Management and Procurement

The operation is using a combination of local and international procurements for the planned relief items. All procurements are done in line with the IFRC and ERCS procedures. For ERCS all procurements of CHF 75,000 and above, the IFRC procurement oversight and approvals will be required. The IFRC regional logistics unit technical guidance will be sought to facilitate local procurement.

Coordination

To ensure there is no duplication of efforts, ERCS has participated in coordination meetings with different stakeholders. Participation in inter-agency coordination and Cluster meetings has ensured complementarity and efficient use of resources. ERCS ensures coordination between Movement partners to ensure a mapping of resources and support available to the National Society. This DREF operation complements the financial and technical support ERCS is receiving from in-country Movement partners as well as ERCS' own resources that includes but not limited to logistics, finance, and human resource.

Partner	Sectors
ERCS	ES/NFIs and Hygiene promotion
Government	Health services and sanitation
In country PNS (Consortia)	Nutrition (CSB and Oil) and Project coordinator
ICRC	NFIs, transport, First aid kits
IOM	Dignity kits
Finish RC	NFIs

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People reached: 00

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	13,000	0
% of target/affected population having participated in program designing and implementation	25%	17%
# people reached with basic ES/NFI procured	13,000	0
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,600	0
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
# households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	2,600	0
# volunteers trained in emergency shelter	20	0
# households reached with emergency shelter awareness sessions	2,600	0

Progress towards outcomes

Beneficiary verification and implementation feasibility assessment were carried out with a team of HQ, Government official and project staffs. Based on this assessment beneficiaries were identified, registered and verified.

Participation in the Regional NFI cluster meetings enabled ERCS to map out the different interventions in the targeted areas and to gather relevant information that has enhanced planning.

The ERCS logistics department advertised local procurement on an official newspaper and bids have been submitted for processing. IFRC procured NFIs and they are under clearance in Djibouti. The local procurement items available on local market which are washing basin, soup, jerrycans of 10 and 20 litres each, rope, plastic Jug and ladles while the foreign items include mats plastic, plastic sheet, blanket, cups, cooking pot, mosquito net and metal plate.

A total of 310 people participated in the project design and beneficiary identification and verification processes.

20 volunteers from the three distribution sites have already been selected and the training will be conducted at the beginning of December 2018. The awareness sessions and the technical support to the targeted HHs will be provided immediately after the volunteers are trained.

Challenges

The delays in procurements of relief items have affected implementation of activities for this operation. The ERCS and IFRC are working hard to get the procurements in-country to enable relief distributions.

The security situation has also affected the ability to go to the proposed distribution sites to assess the hygiene situation in the targeted areas.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 00

Male:

Female:

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	Target	Actual
# of households identified with good hygiene practices in target areas	2,600	0
# of WASH assessments conducted to inform on hygiene practices in target communities	2	1
# of WASH monitoring trips conducted	3	0
# of WASH coordination meetings attended throughout the operation	4	2
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
# of Households provided by NS with improved access to safe water	2,600	0
# of water tanks procured	8	0
WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
# of households reached by various hygiene and sanitation messages	2,600	0
# of volunteers trained on development and implementation of hygiene communication plan	20	20
# of IEC material produced and distributed (500 posters and 1,000 leaflets)	1,500	0

Progress towards outcomes

ERCS conducted assessments to identify priority needs and locations for response.

ERCS has attended and participated in regional WASH cluster meetings chaired by UNICEF.

20 volunteers were selected and oriented in emergency response operations. The volunteers have also received training on hygiene communication.

Key messages have been developed and leaflets and poster will be printed soon. A hygiene communication plan was been developed however, at the time it was difficult to access the targeted population due to ongoing conflict. In addition, there is also a procurement of 8 water container to be provided to the distribution sites and 4 megaphones for the awareness raising works.

Challenges

Procurements of megaphones and tanks have been affected by availability of quality items on the local market. The procurement of the 8 rota tanks is expected to be finalized by the end of December.

The security situation has also affected the ability of volunteers to carry out hygiene promotion activities.

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in feedback handling	20	0
# of PDM conducted for the use of distributed ES/NFI	1	0
# of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	0
The volunteers training on feedback handling is planned for second week of December. The monitoring activities will only be conducted after the distribution. The lessons learnt workshop will be undertaken at the end of the project implementation.		

D. BUDGET

During the period under review, ERCS has used its own resource to conducted implementation pending transfer of Funds from IFRC. It should be noted that the major procurements are being handled by IFRC logistics unit.

Reference documents



Click here for:

Previous Appeals and updates
Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **In IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.