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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Ethiopia: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal: MDRET020	GLIDE n°: OT-2018-000111-ET
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue: 04 November 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 5 months (24 th April 2019 to 30 th September 2019)
Operation start date: 24 th April 2019	Operation timeframe: 24 th April to 31 st December 2019
Overall operation budget: CHF 4,850,000	If Emergency Appeal, amount initially allocated: CHF 400,000
N° of people being assisted: 80,200	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), ICRC, Danish Red Cross, Austrian, Canadian, Finnish, Netherlands, British RC, Turkish RC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), World Food Programme (WFP), World Vision, NDRMC, Save the Children, ACF, MSF, Handicap International, Catholic Relief Service, International Medical Corp, Fayyaa Integrated Development Organisation (FIDO).	

Due to the evolving situation the operation recommends extension of time from 31th December 2019 to 31st of March 2020 in order to ensure the ongoing activities are completed effectively. The following reasons are cited as reasons for the extension of time.

The operation initially planned to carry out general food (maize flour, lentil and oil) in Gedeo zone of SNNPR region for basic needs support for populations in IDPs. The procurement process of the food to reach 12,330 population was administered but a due diligence process to test the samples of food before a tender purchase order is issued, invalidated the samples for delivery as unfit for human consumption and or below the recommended threshold standard. After this challenge there was need for alternative delivery approach and after extensive consultation a recommendation for Cash based intervention for basic needs support was adopted. This re planning process requires an extra time since the remaining time will not allow effective and efficient delivery of the recommended Cash based intervention process.

The Appeal is carrying out cash for shelter in Amhara Region Gonder zone and there is need for increase of time to ensure the continuing constructions of houses are completed. The process requires two tranche of Cash disbursement, in-kind distribution of some of the building materials as well as stages of monitoring in the progression of the construction works. The shelter constructed are permanent shelter and the time extension will allow adequate construction monitoring in the field as well as support to families with the cash disbursement to ensure materials of good quality are used in the project

There has been spontaneous recursion of the conflict in the project areas causing disruption, in access and suspension of monitoring activities resulting into delay of time both in Gedeo zone of SNNPR and Gonder of Amhara regions. Currently the access is limited in Amhara due to new escalation of conflict though the government is heavily engaged to restore situation.

The appeal currently is 16% funded hence some activities have stalled due to lack of funds, IFRC appeals to donors, on behalf of KRCS, to come on board to enable KRCS respond to the dire needs of the affected communities. Click [here](#) for detailed operations plan.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2019 details the total number of people requiring emergency humanitarian assistance in the country as 8.86 million. Included in this figure are 3.19 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), the then highest number of IDPs in any country around the world.

Ethiopia has experienced increasing internal population movement since the middle of 2018 attributed to protracted periods of drought, religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, border and boundary disagreements. According to the latest IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix¹ (DTM), published in March 2019, conflict remains the primary driver of displacement, followed closely by climate change impacts on drought. However, since the conflict for couple of months was calm there was great voluntary return of the displaced populations to their original kebeles/villages.

The UNOCHA Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019 reports that the majority of IDPs and returnees are in the three regions of Oromia (47%), Somalia (32%) and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP) (13%).

Displacement has had a devastating effect on the basic humanitarian needs of vulnerable communities, including significant disruption to health and nutrition services, provision of basic education and general food security. Women, adolescents and children have been disproportionately affected and are recognized to be at greatest risk.

Food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels remain unacceptably high in Ethiopia and are expected to worsen if not addressed. The main cause is recognized as consecutive years of drought however conflict and displacement has exacerbated the situation, as it disrupts the most vulnerable households' access to food and livelihood activities while also scaling up the populations displaced.

The need for Emergency Shelter (ES) and household items (HH items) has been identified as a priority for the 3.19 million IDPs and returnees. The DTM also indicates that in more than 60% of the IDP sites visited, many households are residing in substandard conditions. In addition to the need for emergency shelter for newly arriving IDPs, there is a need to support returnees with reconstruction of their houses, as in many cases their properties have been severely damaged and destroyed in most cases due to the conflict.

The impact of poor sanitation practices on IDPs' health and returnees are also particularly concerning. Most of the IDP camps do not have enough access to clean water, water storage facilities and water purification chemicals are urgent needs. In 2018, over 3,000 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) were reported in Ethiopia. Given the current hygiene and sanitation situation in affected communities, there is a high level of risk of further AWD outbreaks. When communicable diseases are combined with the other ongoing problems identified such as malnutrition, lack of access to clean water, food insecurity and conflict, the effect can be devastating on displaced populations and interventions remain minimal.

According to the HRP at least 8.13 million people in Ethiopia are food insecure and require urgent food assistance. The highest numbers of people affected by food insecurity are in Oromia (52%), Somali (25%) and SNNP (9%) regions. The three regions also have the highest levels and cases of malnutrition. In Amhara region there are more than 90,000 IDPs of which UNHCR has identified 50% of that population need urgent humanitarian assistance in Central Gondar area of that region.

Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) assessment conducted in SNNP on 14 and 15 March 2019 identified a total of 238,279 people (142,000 old caseload and 96,279 new IDPs arrived in 2019) in need of urgent humanitarian assistance in Gedeb woreda of Gedeo zone. Physical observation and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) showed increased cases of moderate malnutrition in children under five years old. Food shortages have also severely affected IDPs with many people not receiving the minimum daily food requirements (kcal) according to SPHERE standards.

An IOM led DTM and rapid response assessment conducted in mid-February 2019 indicated that increasing ethnic conflict had left a total of 619,071 people (100,607 households) internally displaced in the Gedeo zone of SNNP and west Guji zone of Oromia region.

The Somali region was one of the most affected regions due to on-going ethnic conflict. According to the 2019 HRP, 1,025,579 people (186,469 households) have been identified as in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. Inter communal conflict has escalated since August 2018 inflicting huge displacements, loss of lives, property and psychosocial problems among both the IDPs and host communities. However, from mid-2019 the region was relatively calm with minimal escalations of the conflict unlike other regions where spontaneous flare up of the conflict was experience.

This Emergency Appeal was designed to focus on four of the most affected regions, Amhara, Gondar zone), Oromia, Somalia and SNNP (Gedeo zone). There is continuous assessments and coordination with other ERCS staff and

volunteers distributing household items to IDPs. Currently as the funds are limited to intervening all the four regions as well as all need sectors, the operation prioritized cash based shelter construction in Amhara regional state for the returnees and food assistance in SNNPR of Gedio zone which lastly was unsuccessful due to food quality issues and will be alternatively supported through unconditional cash for basic needs assistance.

Two cash feasibility assessments were carried out during the project implementation time. One of the assessment was carried out in West and central Gonder to identify and understand the feasibility of cash based shelter re-construction, In addition to the feasibility the assessment included a market situation overview and ensured that the required materials to undertake the house were available in the local market. The assessment revealed that the proposed intervention is feasible, and shelter remained the preference for target populations in terms of need preference. Another assessment was carried out to determine the feasibility of unconditional cash intervention in Gedeo zone of Gedeb district. This cash and market assessment have also revealed that the proposed intervention is feasible and appropriate for the basic needs identified including food, non-food items and school fees. As a result, the action is being carried out as appropriate alternative intervention strategy to initially food in kind distribution after the technical hinges of quality of food.

Summary of current response

Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) since its establishment in 1935 by a government decree has been accomplishing many emergency responses, food security, livelihood, WASH, health, rehabilitation, DRR, ambulance, and capacity building programs in all developmental areas. It has permanent structure consisting of 11 regional offices, 33 zonal branches and 88 district (woreda) branches, as well as more than 4,500 committees (Kebele Red Cross Committees) at grass root-level. The network of branches is supported by thousands of volunteers that help the National Society reach out to the communities and deliver services to people in need. In addition, it has 195 Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) and 16 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) trained members and more than 458 staff and volunteers trained in the delivery of Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Cash Based Intervention (CBI) who are currently supporting the emergency response carried out in the country. All staffs in the DPR department and the concerned branch staffs have trainings and experience on CEA from partners specifically Gondar by the Netherlands and Gedeo Canadian red Cross. Moreover, during the inception workshop CEA module refresher was provided to all stakeholders of the operation from the branches and headquarters as well as some government key officers who were invited. Volunteers and staff at the specific branches were also trained at field level and dissemination session for community committees on complain and feedback mechanism and linkage was provided. In Gondar 12 volunteers directly involved were trained. 20 community committees were also given sensitization on CEA for the shelter project.

These are the major interventions undertaken by ERCS.

Disaster preparedness and response – including distribution of emergency aid, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, restoring family links, first aid and ambulance services. Disaster risk reduction (community resilience building) – such as livelihood and food security, climate change adaptation and environmental rehabilitation, and urban risk reduction. Essential Drug Program - providing low cost medications. Centre of Capacity Development for Humanitarian Services (CCDHS) – providing training in first aid and humanitarian activities.

On 25 April 2019 an Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) was inaugurated to increase the Society's efficiency and capacity in communicating and coordinating immediate emergency response. The EOC aims to reduce disaster response time, increase coordination effectiveness and will serve as the operational link between the disaster management department and the branches during emergency response operations.

With the primary aim of saving lives and livelihoods ERCS has provided different supports in this year of 2019 (January to September). A total of 509,257 with ES/NFI, emergency WASH and supplementary food provision. Of these 197,070 were provided with full and partial NFI kit and kitchen across all regions of the country. A total of 217,425 people also benefited from the support of emergency WASH activities including water container provision and installation, water tracking and water purification chemicals distribution in Oromia, Somali and Amhara. The other major activity during this mentioned time were also the provision of supplementary food and oil to lactating and pregnant mother and under five children for 94,665 individuals in SNNPR region. In terms of capacity development, a total of 97 participants were trained in different skills including dead body management training, Cash based intervention training and EOC simulation in 2019.

The ERCS with support from RCRC Movement and non-movement partners reached a total of 509,257 people in nine months of 2019. This is a summary of what the national society undertook during the nine months of this year.

Table 1: ERCS multisectoral achievement in the reporting period

Summary			
	Individual	budget in birr	CHF
NFI Total	106,770	73,439,834	2,485,274
Supplementary Food	9,240	1,779,672	60,226
General Food	105,425	20,643,205	698,586
WASH Total	217,425	1,384,669	46,859
Emergency Health Total	217,950	1,352,050	45,755
Training	97	570,648	19,311
Grand Total	656,907	99,170,078	3,356,009

a) Summary of Activities accomplished

1. The Inception workshop and project dissemination was held in August. It had representation of ERCS HQ, Region and Branches as well as government representatives in the target regions. Cluster fully supported this activity with the following experts facilitating shelter, PMER, CEA. (25 participants attended).
The need to implement the project with a fuller participation of all concerned sectors was one of the action points resolved during the workshop. As a result of this, cash feasibility assessment and beneficiary screening were undertaken by the participation of PMER, cash working group and appeal operation coordinator. 120 HH Beneficiaries were selected and registered by a kobo toolbox mobile based system. This enabled us to have full information of the beneficiaries with their photos online. This made the cash disbursement process easier. The coordination with local authorities of the concerned government offices made the implementation more efficient and collaborative.
2. Mobilization, community and government authorities' engagement, targeting and registration of Beneficiaries were carried in Gondar zone Amhara region for CASH for shelter beneficiaries. 120 HH was targeted. Within the criteria of women headed households, child headed aged and disability households. (PGI indicator beneficiaries). The community committees played a central role of beneficiary targeting and supporting the entire process of verification with branch team.
3. Cash for shelter committee and volunteers were formed and trained on CEA. 12 volunteers and 20 committees in Gondar west and Central target areas. Integrated package of community engagement complaints mechanism as well as basic build back safer concepts were sensitized to equip the committees with the necessary skills and requirements of the shelter process, this included land and ownership issues, topographical safety issues, design, appropriateness and quality of materials as well as choice of skilled labour. The concept, design and bill of qualities were certified with the committees as well as the planned disbursement tranches of the cash. The complaint and feedback we handled were fully programmatic. Some of the complaints include delay of payment or encashment during the cash transfer, which was due to technical problems, construction materials transfer delay from the construction committee to individual beneficiaries and on some record errors of telephone numbers that caused delay of cash transfer. There were more than 20 complaints of such kind and we fully addressed all except one which is still being sorted with errors on his details. However, it is important to note that there was no sensitive complains or any of criminal nature.
4. Procurement of building materials was finalized and delivered to the branch and are distributed to beneficiaries. Each beneficiary got 45 Congregated iron sheets 32 gauge and three different sizes of nails (head nail of 10 kg/HH; #9 nail 5 kg/HH and #12 5kg/HH). The nails were disbursed same time with the first tranche cash and the iron sheets were provided gradually upon completion of the frame of the building including the roofing terraces.
5. The financial services provider (FSP) contract was signed with Ethiopia commercial bank. This is bank with the largest network and the ERCS had experience of using the same bank with ICRC and could build on this experience. However, the MOU is categorical to Gondar shelter project.
6. CASH disbursement through mobile transfer for the first tranche of 6800 ET BIR was disbursed to 120 HH.
7. Construction of houses has commenced. 120 are expected to be under construction. Shelter concept was developed including designs, BQ and progressive stages of construction and was shared with Branch and committees.
8. Procurement of food for 12,330 beneficiaries was done, the samples from the tendering companies was sent for quality tests and the results were submitted to Nairobi for interpretation and validation against required threshold

of required standards. The tests were rejected on the grounds that they could not meet the minimum standards and the food file was closed forth with

9. Planning for alternative intervention was rolled and after consultative discussion with cluster and ERCS unconditional cash was adopted.
10. Cash feasibility and market assessment was carried out in Gedio as the alternative intervention. The report favorably recommends the intervention as appropriate.
11. The Branched formed the committees and training of the committees is planned.
12. Supported the EOC by equipping with SMS blast/Bulk SMs and GPS devices. This was preparedness capacity support to EOC

Table 2: Summary presentation of the cash transfer for shelter construction

Amount per family	No. of instalments	Periodicity of instruments	Delivery mechanism	Amount of first instalment transferred so far
17,840. ET Birr	Two	Twice depending on stages of construction	Mobile transfer through a bank (Commercial bank of Ethiopia (CBE))	6,800 ET Birr.

Table 3: Beneficiary targeting per location

Name of target Kebele/village	Zone	No of HH Targeted	No of beneficiaries received first tranche
Geledba	Central Gondar	15	15
Laza	Central Gondar	15	15
Kuwaber Loby	Central Gondar	30	30
Shinfa	West Gondar	40	40
Amharayelomiye	West Gondar	20	20
Total		120	120

Table 3: The construction Bill of Quantity and tranches of disbursement

Description of construction materials labour	Units	Cost per unit	Total	1st Trench	2 nd Trench
Main poles	20	120	2,400	2,400	0
Magar outside	30	50	1,500		1,500
Magar inside	30	50	1,500		1,500
Weraji	14	100	1,400	1,400	0
Roofing Magar	10	100	1,000	1,000	0
Kench	5	100	500	500	0
Filt	200	28	5,600		5,600
Skilled labour	1	3,940	3,940	1,500	2,440
Total			17,840	6,800	11,040

Table 4: Phases of construction and sequence of activities

Construction Phase 1	
Activity No.	Description
Activity 1.1	Family carries out site preparation and excavation
Activity 1.2	Distribution of building materials
Activity 1.3	Disbursement of first tranche of Cash
Activity 1.4	Procurement of building materials by community from local market
Construction Phase 2	
Activity 2.1	Construction of the structural skeleton framework of the house
Activity 2.2	Roofing
Activity 2.3	ERC monitoring
Activity 2.4	Disbursement of 2 nd cash tranche
Activity 2.5	Procurement of 3 rd phase materials
Activity 3.1	Construction of the walling with Magar
Activity 3.2	Filt and plastering with mud and tef
Activity 3.3	Finishes, doors, windows and site clearance
Activity 3.4	ERCS monitoring and handing over

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC renders technical and financial support to ERCS through its East Africa Country Cluster Support Team and the Regional Office for Africa which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. The IFRC for closer technical support posted from July 2019 an operation manager for the population movement appeal to support ERCS in the implementation of the appeal.

In Ethiopia, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) participate in regular co-ordination meetings convened by the National Society every Wednesday. All issues including potential bilateral and multilateral actions are discussed. Additionally, IFRC convenes regular coordination meetings in Nairobi with ICRC and PNS representatives to share updates on the emergency in Eastern Africa and Movement action to date.

A consortium established by Red Cross Partners (Canadian RC, Danish RC, Netherlands RC and Swiss RC) in 2018 with the objective of combining resources and providing timely and coordinated response to disasters contributed greatly in providing emergency unconditional cash in Beshangul Gumuz and Basketo in SNNPR. This intervention was initially planned for relief food but is now redesigned for unconditional cash in the same reason of unsatisfactory quality of the food samples as well as escalation of food prices in the market. The Finnish Red Cross provided partial ES/ HH items support amounting to 80,000 Euros (CHF 91,000) and running cost 20,000 Euros (CHF 22,800) respectively.

In May 2019 the ICRC extended its budget for the activities being implemented in Somali region. This extension will enable the ICRC to increase its capacity to meet the increased humanitarian needs with a focus on IDPs and host-communities, implementing a combination of emergency aid and resilience projects including water supply, protection, visiting detainees and raising awareness on ICRC activities and mandates. ERCS coordinates with ICRC both at Addis Ababa and sub-delegation levels in Jigjiga, Somali Region. The current appeal budget for ICRC is CHF 27,361,000 which was increased from their previous appeal budget of CHF 21,275,000. ICRC accomplished cash distribution to 4,000 in Oromia and 11,250 were supported with NFI full kit in three regions of the country, Amhara, Oromia and Somalia.

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

The Netherlands red Cross and Danish Red Cross are supporting Cash intervention Capacity development. Twenty-five 25 participants were trained on cash transfer programming training of trainers (TOT) from headquarters and Branches and the same is cascaded up to the Branches. This undertaking was very essential to enhance cash preparedness as well as support the ongoing cash intervention by the IFRC population movement appeal as well as the consortium cash interventions in the current response. In the same capacity development support the IFRC and British red cross supported the ERCS cash focal person for the PECT training in Turkey and the ERCS population movement focal person was supported by IFRC for learning exchange visit to Zimbabwe.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Ethiopia, the overall emergency response is led by the National Disaster Risk Management Coordination Commission (NDRMCC) and supported by UN agencies, INGOs and Red Cross. Sector task forces have been established at national, regional, zonal and woreda level with the participation of all stakeholders and the ERCS is active participant in all levels in coordination with other actors. The technical coordinators from ERCS HQ Disaster Preparedness and Response Department regularly participate in cluster meetings for better coordination with non-movement partners on the emergency response.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) at Federal and regional levels, allocated over US\$ 381 million from its strategic reserves for the drought response. National and sub-national committees were established to oversee the distribution of relief supplies, which include food distributions, water point rehabilitation, livestock support, health services, and non-food items distribution for the internally displaced families from the onset. Moreover, the government is the main partner in the shelter reconstruction in Amhara region for the IDP returnees.

The GoE recognised more than 90 humanitarian organisations operating in Ethiopia and supporting the government-led drought response, including 11 UN agencies, 66 INGOs, 11 NGOs in addition to the ERCS, IFRC and ICRC. Therefore, the GoE, together with partners, has been able to respond to most of the increased health related needs faced due to drought. In Somali region, local health authorities reported shortages in drugs and called for more support for community level interventions such as health awareness rising. To increase the response capacity, GoE had divided the most affected woredas in the region between partners like Save the Children and Mercy Corps who provide

support through their mobile health teams and train volunteers at community level. In Afar, where gaps were identified, the GoE has allocated additional staff to health centers to support treatment of severely malnourished children.

UNICEF has continued the provision of plumpy nut for SAM cases and thus ERCS has been the main health partner to support the GoE in Bidu by deploying Afar branch volunteers and staff members. ERCS by signing MOU with WFP provided 3013 children under five, lactating and pregnant mothers in Biduworeda of Afar region for three months between September and November 2016. ERCS/IFRC covered the transportation, volunteers' allowance and other related costs.

With the financial support obtained from Philip Morris International (PMI) a total of 12,236 under five children, lactating and pregnant mothers in three zones (Selti, Kembata and Hadiya) of SNNPR benefited from the provision of supplementary food in 2016. Similarly, ERCS with the financial support obtained from Packard Foundation supported 7,641 children under five, lactating and pregnant mothers through provision of supplementary food in Harshin and Kebribeyahe districts, Fafen zone, and Somali region in 2016.

ERCS jointly with IOM, UNICEF and IRC supplied ES/NFI to more than 39,731 displaced households in Somali, Oromia, Gambela, Amhara and other regions in the last two and half years.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Ethiopia experienced internal population displacement for a year since mid-2018 to mid-2019 that have been attributed to a combination of factors including, climate hazards, religious conflicts, inter-ethnic violence as well as border and boundary disagreements between ethnic groups. As of January 2019, the total number of IDPs and returnees according to the Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is 3.19 million. Out of this number 30 per cent are described as being in acute need. However, the president of the nation recently confirmed in an official conference that the country has only 100,000 IDPs as it all helped the rest to go back to their home places (<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/ethiopia-reduces-internally-displaced-significantly/1605145>)

However, as they lost everything during the conflict the returnees are in urgent need of food, NFI, potable water and other needs that enable to reconstruct to normal life. The operation ensured that all our choices and priorities for action are driven by needs and reflect our Fundamental Principles of humanity and impartiality in all the interventions we are undertaking. Both in Gedeo and Gondar needs assessment and feasibility for the proposed interventions was carried out to ensure the communities priorities are reflected in the design and modality of delivery. Moreover, to ensure inclusivity especially for the most vulnerable segments the operation is guided by clear targeting criteria in all interventions which is also discussed with communities in beneficiary targeting. This operation is deliberately careful to ensure that our interventions do no harm nor influence any violation of right and dignity of the people affected by being community driven in approach and participatory in delivery to ensure the people actually displaced, make decisions according to the most pressing needs for humanitarian services.

The scenario of the displacement exacerbated left the returnees to experience acute food insecurity and be vulnerable to communicable diseases. Major humanitarian needs identified for IDPs/returnees by the Ethiopian Government are the provision of emergency shelter and household needs, with reconstruction of shelters in their original villages especially for the returnees, access to adequate healthcare, emergency nutrition and WASH, including the prevention of AWD, and access to clean water. Displacement has a devastating impact on basic service delivery, including severe disruption to basic services, education and food security. In all areas, women, adolescents and children are disproportionately affected.

Food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels are still unacceptably high across Ethiopia and will worsen if not addressed adequately. According to the HRP at least 8.13 million people are food insecure and require urgent food assistance. The highest numbers of people affected by food insecurity are in Oromia (52%), Somali (25%) and SNNP (9%) regions. These regions also have the highest levels and cases of malnutrition.

The main causes have been identified as consecutive droughts attributed to climate change. Conflict and displacement have also exacerbated the situation, as it disrupts vulnerable households' access to food and livelihood activities, worsening food security and nutrition conditions in the country.

Physical observation and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements by the respective health offices of the districts indicated that cases of moderate malnutrition in children less than five years. Food shortages are still a serious problem affecting returnees with many not getting the minimum daily food requirements (based on SPHERE standard). There is now a significant deterioration in overall health among IDP/returnees due to insufficient food intake, poor water quality as well as generally poor living conditions. It is more severe for the returnees settling back in their bare villages. The government and ERCS are currently involved in shelter reconstruction and it remain a need of huge gap as

population come back as returnees. large number of household's returnees are still living in substandard conditions. Despite our current intervention in shelter for 120 beneficiaries in Gondar, still unmet needs remain enormous.

Targeting

ERCS in the population movement appeal target 80,200 people (61,480 IDPs and 18,720 returnees) in the four regions hosting the highest number of newly arriving IDPs and returnees: Oromia, Amhara, SNNP and Somali. However, the appeal is limited by inadequate funding and this reduces its coverage despite the assessed needs and therefore envisages to solicit more resources to reach potential proposed population in this appeal.

As the context and movements of IDPs is continuously changing, the emergency operation is following IDP movements and focus on the most in need areas in the four priority regions. Districts with high numbers of IDPs are prioritized, as well as districts where humanitarian support from government and other humanitarian actors is limited.

The following vulnerable groups are targeted as priority in all the intervention in the different regions:

- IDP households already staying in informal settlements that have clearly identified unmet needs.
- Newly arriving IDP households.
- IDP households affected by new crises.
- Under-fives that have low score on the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)
- Pregnant and lactating mothers that have a low MUAC score qualify for supplementary feeding.
- Vulnerable groups within the IDP population: special attention will be given to women and child headed households, elderly, people with disabilities and critically sick and injured people especially for shelter reconstruction for returnees.

A total of 500 returnee households is planned to be supported with reconstruction of their houses. However due limitation of mobilised resources so far 120HH are undergoing construction in Gondar zone of Amhara region. ERCS is ensuring that principles of non-refugee in displacements are safeguarded. The operation is adhering to the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitment to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) in emergency settings. Services delivered are informed by a PGI analysis of the needs of the most vulnerable people and targeting preference giving to this group of special need in the shelter support. ERCS is also ensuring vulnerability and assessment forms include questions on needs and numbers of female-headed households, the elderly, disabled and critically sick people. The use of CEA approaches is ensuring that the target population has knowledge and understanding of operational activities, can have active participation in beneficiary selection and have access and ability to provide feedback and complaints to ensure ERCS respond effectively to community need. All the committees and branch volunteers involved in the process are trained in CEA.

Risk Analysis

A recent increase in violence in the targeted areas of this operation have significantly hinder access for ERCS staff and volunteers. This had a major impact on humanitarian interventions in areas where the most vulnerable are located especially regarding time. The Federal and the Regional Government have responded decisively to maintain peace and security by addressing the underlying causes of ethnic conflict and violence across the country, but the situation is precarious and recurring spontaneously making it significantly challenging. The operation has already faced spontaneous recurrence of conflicts in the operation areas, but the government response has been proactive to contain after a short while.

Effective security measures, improved communication measures and adherence to RCRC movement guidelines are and frequent update to operation teams are utilised to ensure safety of operational teams. coordination with ICRC and other security intelligence including the UN on this matter throughout the operation is also allowing a better risk information and mitigation. The security focal point of ERCS and IFRC delegation remain instrumental for updates and guidance to ensure safety within the operation.

The rainy season (June-September 2019) increased the risk of flooding in target areas. However, prepositioning of emergency response materials near the flood and conflict prone areas, and the availability of trained BDRT/NDRT members at branch level helped to mitigate risk and increase operational capacity to respond. The IFRC considered a Floods response DREF to respond to additional needs as result of floods in Amhara, Oromia and Addis Ababa regions which are affected. This response dealt with intensively WASH sector intervention complementarily reducing risk of secondary disasters effect in the ongoing population movement response.

Effective use of the EOC and application of the Netherland Red Cross supported Forecast based Financing (FbF) was utilized to support early action mitigation measures. IFRC continued providing support to ERCS through East Africa cluster office located in Nairobi and provided additional in country technical support by posting operation manager to ensure quality programme management.

The operation ensured that all our choices and priorities for action are driven by needs and reflect our Fundamental Principles of humanity and impartiality in all the interventions we are undertaking. Both in Gedeo and Gondar feasibility

needs assessment and feasibility for the proposed interventions was carried out to ensure the communities priorities are reflected in the design and modality of delivery. Moreover, to ensure inclusivity especially for the most vulnerable segments the operation is guided by clear targeting criteria in all interventions which is also discussed with communities in beneficiary targeting. This operation is deliberately careful to ensure that the our interventions do no harm nor influence any violation of right and dignity of the people affected by being community driven in approach and participatory in delivery to ensure the people actually displaced, make decisions according to the most pressing needs for humanitarian services.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Meeting the immediate survival needs of 80,200 IDPs (61,480 internally displaced people and 18,720 returnees) in Amhara, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions through the provision of emergency shelter and household items, WASH interventions, livelihoods and basic needs support for a period of nine months is the overall objective of the action.

The Emergency Appeal is delivered in line with the ERCS National Response Plan for 2019, which is drawn from the 2019 HRP, demonstrating that the intervention is effectively contribute directly to the broader humanitarian objectives identified by ERCS for Ethiopia.

The implementation of the response is also aligned to the ERCS' Strategy on Migration and Displacement (2019 – 2023) whose overall objective is: "to support empowerment for migrants, displaced persons and their communities in addressing migration related vulnerabilities through humanitarian action and community based resilience building and advocating for their rights."

The operation is aligned to the ERCS Migration Strategy's Strategic Aims

Outcome 1: Migrants and displaced persons, including refugees, have access to assistance and protection within the country

Outcome 2: Vulnerable returnees have their rights, safety and dignity respected and their needs addressed

Areas of Focus have been selected based on ERCS response capacity and identified gaps in support provided by other actors in the humanitarian sector. Moreover, in terms of the implementation the operation is prioritising geographical as well as the scope of targeting in the focus areas relative and in respect to available resources for purpose of making impact.

In the targeted areas the operation has carried out assessments for the proposed cash-based interventions both in Gondar of Amhara and Gedeo in SNNPR regions.

Early recovery was promoted through the shelter provisions in the case of the returnee targeted household. Similarly, the unconditional Cash provision in Gedeo is to cover basic needs of the targeted beneficiaries. The amount to be disbursed per household was informed by market assessment through price mapping of basic commodities identified with target group as well as comparative analysis of organisation doing similar interventions (SAVE the children and people in need) and the government. This transfer will be one off.

Human Resources

ERCS is implementing the appeal activities through branch staff with technical support from the head office. 12 branch volunteers and 20 community volunteers are engaged to support shelter activities in Amhara region. The appeal is ensuring capacity enhancement of volunteers through trainings to ensure quality implementation of the operation. The operation is contributing to the costs of coordinator who is dedicated to project implementation.

Monitoring

Post disbursement cash distribution monitoring is being conducted by ERCS. Sample of 20% of the total beneficiaries will be visited on house to house for individual household interviews. The post material distribution and cash disbursement monitoring survey will ensure transparency and accountability to the people receiving assistance, the government and Movement partners. The implementing Branches provide regular updates to headquarters on progress of the planned activities and identified challenges encountered in implementation are addressed immediately. In the case of the construction of the houses a concept which was developed together with the beneficiary communities with technical support from the regional shelter focal delegate was developed which clearly specify the design, bill of quantity, tranches of disbursement and stages of construction. Derived from the same concept a monitoring tool customised for volunteers reporting was developed in a check list approach. In every targeted villages volunteer are identified, trained and tasked to follow up and report on 10 household per volunteer.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Information has been shared with affected communities by ERCS, the distribution requirement, entitlement and through the field level volunteers who work with committees and beneficiaries' feedback and complaints are channelled to the branch management and headquarters. During distribution, a feedback desk is established, where beneficiaries could channel their feedback. In this arrangement seven beneficiaries who could not encash their disbursement was assisted except one beneficiary which the headquarters is following up with the FSP: The feedback collected will feed into the monitoring data. RC volunteers are also trained on communication and feedback collection in the intergrade CEA trainings offered.

Conditional restricted Cash Transfer

The operation is using a conditional restricted cash provision for a shelter construction to address the need of the targeted community. The cash support of 590 CHF for each 120 beneficiaries in addition to the in-kind provision of corrugated iron sheets and three types of nails covers delivery of a complete house for the targeted households. The cash will provide for different types of timber for super structure, walling and roofing framework as well as finishing works and labour provisions. The amount of transfer per household was informed by commodity pricing in the market assessment carried out and the construction bill of quantities. The amount will be disbursed in two tranches in condition of stages of construction as specified in table 4 above. The bill of quantities and the concept and design were discussed with communities and customised to the cost and availability of materials as well as skilled labour.

Coordination

To avoid duplication of efforts, ERCS has been participating 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 appeal 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. The national society is active participant in the shelter cluster, Cash working group as well as strong movement operation coordination that is routine weekly activity.

Finance

Financial resources are safeguarded by high quality financial and administrative practices supported and monitored by ERCS and IFRC finance staff at national and regional levels. Compliance with IFRC logistics and financial procedures is observed and continuous monitoring and technical support is provided by IFRC to ensure agreed standards are met.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

- In SNNP region a total of 9,600 households is planned to be supported with food assistance (flour, lentils and oil). A further 15,840 malnourished, pregnant/lactating mothers and children under five years will be supported with rations of Corn Soya Blend (CSB).
- ERCS will also target a total caseload of 6,440 households (32,200 people) in Amhara, Oromia and Somali regions with an unconditional cash grant for basic needs.
- The cash grant value will be based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) including food basket standard established by the Ethiopia Cash Working Group (ECWG).

However, currently in prioritised ranking due to available financial resources the appeal operation is responding to 1712 HH with unconditional multipurpose cash to cover basic needs in Gedeo in SNNPR region. Food interventions are totally dropped for reasons of quality after samples tested failed the threshold limits of acceptable quality. As alternative strategy the operation will address basic needs through cash interventions.

Shelter

The operation planned a total of 4,220 households (21,600 people) to be supported with a full package of emergency shelter materials and HH items. Of this total 500 households (2,500 people) will receive additional technical and material support to assist in the reconstruction of property in resettlement areas. Training on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) will be undertaken in targeted communities in West and Central Gondar. In the current ongoing action 120 household shelters are under construction in Amhara. The coverage is anticipated to increase as the appeal envisage to mobilise more resources for this ongoing intervention. PASSA training was provided to committees and supervising volunteers in the target locations in Amhara. A total 20 committees and 12 volunteers.

WASH

The operation planned total of 75,000 to be targeted by ERCS with hygiene promotion activities including mass sensitization and door-to-door campaigns. Hygiene items, including laundry soap, were to be distributed to 15,000 IDPs. Information Education Communication (IEC) Materials: ERCS were to produce and distribute 10,000 posters and 8000 leaflets to promote good hygiene practices. ERCS to construct 31 temporary latrines in 10 camps. Each of the latrines constructed will have 8 pits. Two showers to be constructed with each of the 8 pits completed. 10 Roto water tanks (10,000 litres) and water purification chemicals (quantity) to be procured and installed at 8 IDP centres.

However, due to inadequate financial support realised for the operation in the need prioritisation process applied in the utilisation of the available resources WASH was not covered in the actions currently under implementation.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Interventions followed a community-based approach, through the identification, engagement and active involvement of community members and leadership in selecting and verifying beneficiaries for support. Regarding ensuring PGI is deliberately mainstreamed in the interventions the criteria provided for targeting in all interventions are favourably inclusive considering the single mothers, child headed, disabilities and old aged households in both Gedeo unconditional cash intervention and Gondar shelter interventions.

C.DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 720 Male: 353 Female: 367</p>																		
<p>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</p>																			
<p>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households 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</p>																			
Indicators:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of households receiving cash for shelter</td> <td>500</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of people able to access safe shelter</td> <td>500</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of households supported with Household items</td> <td>4,220</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of HHs receiving technical shelter support</td> <td>500</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of volunteers trained and deployed to support PASSA</td> <td>120</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	Number of households receiving cash for shelter	500	120	Number of people able to access safe shelter	500	0	Number of households supported with Household items	4,220	0	Number of HHs receiving technical shelter support	500	120	Number of volunteers trained and deployed to support PASSA	120	20
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Number of volunteers trained and deployed to support PASSA	120	20																	
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p> <p>The following activities were undertaken in the implementation process of the shelter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of shelter needs, shelter damage, caseload and registered beneficiaries' identification and market assessment undertaken with the participation of all concerned stakeholders. 2. Mobilization of stakeholders, community and government authorities' engagement, targeting and registration of Beneficiaries was carried in the targeted two zones of the region. Due to fund shortage we were forced to reduce the numbers of beneficiaries from 500 to 120. Within the criteria of women headed households, child headed, aged and disability households all the 120 were selected. The criteria of selection were considerably targeting PGI caseload beneficiaries. 3. Cash for shelter committee and volunteers were formed and trained on CEA. 12 volunteers and 20 committees in Gondar west and Central target areas. 4. Procurement of building materials was finalized prepositioned and delivered to the branch and were distributed to beneficiaries. Each beneficiary got 45Corrugated sheet iron sheets 32 gauge and three different sizes of nails (head nail of 10 kg/HH; #9 nail 5 kg/HH and #12 5kg/HH). 5. The financial services provider (FSP) contract was signed with Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and CASH disbursement through mobile transfer for the first tranche of 6,800 ET BIR per household was disbursed to 120 HH. 																			

There will be two tranches the second tranche will be 11,040 ET Bir. The tranches are conditional to the stages of construction as specified in table 4 above.

6. Due to the mentioned funds shortage it was only 20 volunteers trained and deployed to support PASSA. As we were short of funds, we reduced the numbers of volunteers from 120 to 20 which was a corresponding reduction of target household beneficiaries.

7. CEA strategy including complaints and grievance mechanisms for the shelter reconstruction Programme made in place and accordingly 21 complaints were accepted and addressed except one which on process. Out of these 19 were about problems about the cash transfer and encashment process in coordination with the bank they could be all addressed.

8. The shelter design took the hygiene facility construction into consideration though it has no plan to do that due to fund shortage.

9. One market assessment has been conducted. The assessment established the market prices and access in the for the requisite construction materials that are in the bill of quantity of the design of the houses and based on this the value of transfer was arrived. Since the procurement was one off for the material there was no need for consecutive assessments to determine fluctuation of prices or supply.

The planned cash amount to provide to each of the 120 households is 590 CHF. Out of this a total of 120 households have already received their first tranches of cash which is 6,800 birr/HH. The remaining (the second tranche) will be transferred to them upon ensuring completion of the first phase of the construction. Under the first phase it has been required to construct the frame of the houses or standing pillars and roofing woods with all the excavation works and superstructure frame skeleton of the structure.

The cash has been transferred through a Financial Service Provider, the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The transfer mechanism is a mobile based cash transfer by the name CBE Birr.

As the construction is on its first phase, we have not yet completed the target groups access to safe shelter. The construction material that includes Corrugated Sheet of Iron (CSI), nails of three types (head nail, nail number 9 and number 12) has already been delivered to the community. According to the stages of construction on the concept of the model the Corrugated iron sheets (CSI) will be given to beneficiaries who complete the superstructure and after the roofing the second tranche disbursement will follow upon monitoring and confirmation through a checklist reported by volunteers and committees per household.

Due to funds shortage the Appeal could not plan to address the 4220 HH with ES/NFI. In this sector of this action the only activities planned were providing a fully completed shelter to the 120 most marginalized sectors of IDP/returnees.

Training on safe shelter construction to volunteers was not given due to the changed situation that the houses would be constructed through a cash support and local technical labour will be hired by the beneficiaries. The involvement of our volunteers on the house construction was decided to be ensuring the materials and cash are used as per the plan. The operation proposed for the support of shelter expert for supervision of structural quality. The process is ongoing for deployment and practical on job capacity training will be provided to the volunteers.

Design and production of EIC materials and mass messaging on safe construction was also not undertaken. The design adopted was already implemented by the government and is the traditional semi-permanent houses which technically also skilled labour and materials for construction could be sourced locally. A simple concept was developed with the community with design and BQ which was disseminated for adoption through the Branch.

Identification of job opportunities and skills trainings for construction-related livelihoods, especially for youth and woman. This activity was also not implemented due to the fund shortage.

Community trainings on use of tarpaulins and shelter tools and volunteer training on how to use tarpaulins and shelter tools (Shelter Kit Trainings on the job) activities was also not implemented as NFI support sub sector was not implemented at all.

Training on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) in communities to ensure full community participation to the process and Roll out of PASSA in 5 chosen communities were also not implemented as we faced short of funds.

Challenges

One of the major problems has been the unpredictability of the security situation of the implementation area. The recent clash between the armed forces in the name of the Kimant people and the Amhara special forces claimed the lives of many people from both groups. This situation has been a serious hinderance to make a follow up of the implementation of the project and causing lack of access and delay. As an example, due to the conflict going on right

now we could not monitor the status of the first phase of the construction that cause the delay of the second trench of the cash transfer. However, the government is fully engaged to restore the situation.

The other challenge being faced is weak and in some cases the absence of mobile network. This problem contributed for the delay of the mobile based cash transfer and the further delay of the house construction activities. In addition to this, the fact that mobile usage is not common in the area also partly contributed to this problem. The other challenge was also lack of experience of our branch in handling a cash-based intervention. This was manifested in the registration of mobile phones which we got more than 20 telephone numbers that were recorded erroneously. However, corrective measures were taken promptly

The operation is underfunded and is limited to achieve to meet the planned target needs and recommends further fundraising and extension of implementation timeframe

Lessons Learned

- A very careful stakeholder engagement is essential in cash intervention.
- Continued grass root level capacity building activities are also important.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Livelihoods and Basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic need

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households receiving minimum food provision for three months based on SPHERE standard	9,600	0
Number of Pregnant/lactating women and children under 5 receiving supplementary food	15,840	0
Number of HHs receiving unconditional cash	6440	0

Narrative description of achievements

Procurement process of food for 12,330 beneficiaries was conducted, the samples from the tendering companies was sent for quality tests and the results were submitted to Nairobi for interpretation and validation against required threshold of required standards. The planned number of 9600 were changed to 12,300 after consultations with partners on ground and the branch management and re-planning was done to address 12,330 with a month ration. Also due to the budget constraints the initial three months cycle could not be sustained instead one-month ration was feasibly adopted.

The quality testing process disqualified all the samples and were rejected on the grounds that they could not meet the minimum standards and the food file was closed forth with and it was no longer feasible to meet this need through food in kind.

Planning for alternative intervention was rolled and after consultative discussion with cluster and ERCS unconditional cash was adopted as most appropriate intervention to deliver the basic needs of the target population who are still in IDPs. As a result, the following actions were taken

- ✓ Cash feasibility and market assessment was carried out in Gedio as the alternative intervention. The report favorably recommends the intervention as appropriate.
- ✓ The selection of kebele level beneficiary committee is ongoing and soon we will have four committees of seven member each.
- ✓ Pre-cash disbursement action plan was also agreed and shared among all the three levels of ERCS.
- ✓ The available fund will allow us to support 1712 HH with 169 CHF unconditional unrestricted cash support. The amount of the cash per household is informed by the market assessment where price mapping of basic commodities identified with the target group and relative comparative analysis with other organizations doing similar activities and the government authorities .

The initial plan of addressing 15,840 pregnant and lactating and under five children were not undertaken and could not be implemented due to funds shortage. The plan to address 6440 HHs with unconditional cash also is not feasible in current funding and 1,712 HH will be reached unless more funds are realized.

Challenges

The bid process of ERCS and the food quality certification process of IFRC were lengthy and consumed a lot of time than anticipated. Hence the re planning for alternative strategy to meet the planned need through CBI requires more time than planned initially

Lessons Learned.

Basic needs to be covered through cash interventions than in kind food due to long process and quality issues. If food is the preferred intervention, international procurement must be planned from the beginning to avoid quality implications.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached:0

Male: 0

Female: 0

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people requiring treatment for water related diseases (%reduction on baseline)		
Number of trainings on carrying out assessments of sanitation and hygiene (Target: 6)	6	0
Number of assessments undertaken (Target:4)	4	0
Number of coordination meetings with WASH actors (Target: 9)	9	0
Number of people able to access water based on minimum standards	75,000	0
Number of water storage tanks installed for water supply (target: 10)	10	0
Number of households assisted with water treatment chemicals	15,000	0
Number of hygiene promotion training conducted	6	0
Number of people reached with hygiene messaging	75,000	0
Number of IEC leaflet distributed	75,000	0

Narrative description of achievements

This sector of the appeal was not totally implemented due to funds shortage. In the prioritization of needs basic needs and shelter were ranked one and two and were given priority of intervention.

Challenges.

Limitations of funds

Lessons Learned

[Include any lessons learned and how they will be followed up. i.e. included in future planning, training etc.].



Inclusion and Protection

People reached: 720

Male: 353

Female: 367

Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Inclusion and Protection Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of training sessions on PSS, Psychosocial first aid (target 4)	4	0
Number of Training Sessions delivered	4	1
Percentage of staffs and volunteers who have signed code of conduct	50	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The operation in the provision of shelter has used criteria to target the PGI indicator beneficiaries (women headed, child headed, disability and old aged household). The criteria envisaged to target this most vulnerable and most excluded group as preference for the shelter intervention. This targeting consideration was to ensure adequate mainstreaming of this vulnerable group in the interventions of the operation</p> <p>One training to the west and central Gonder volunteers were given on integrated concept of CEA, protection and PASSA for one day. The numbers of trainees were 20 community committees and 12 branch volunteers.</p> <p>The operation could not undertake following planned activities due to limitations of funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide basic PSS and PFA services to the target population ✓ Conduct community awareness sessions on SGBV prevention and response ✓ Mapping of referral pathways and making accessible information on local referral systems for any SGBV concerns (including hospitals, police stations) 		
Challenges		
The community in its decision-making process do not give preference to this most vulnerable and excluded household instead the large family size was predominating due to influence of decision from their cultural perspectives		
Lessons Learned		
Adequate community engagement is a tool to guide and build community attitude capacity in consideration of inclusion criteria		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome 1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers insured	200	20
Number of volunteers trained	200	20
Number of volunteers deployed	200	20
Number of staff trained in information management, data collection and analysis	10	10
Number of SOPs and policies developed and operationalized	1	0
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The numbers of volunteers insured, trained and deployed were 20 as it has been decreased relatively with the number of target groups reductions as result of shortage of funding.</p> <p>There were no SOP and/or policies developed during this reporting period. A total of ten data collectors were trained before the cash feasibility assessments of the two intervention areas. five in Central and west Gonder and five in Gedio of SNNPR.</p> <p>Capacity Support to the EOC by equipping with SMS blast/Bulk SMs and GPS devices. This was essential preparedness capacity support to EOC.</p>		
Challenges:		
The prevailing security problem in the intervention area limited us not to undertake the post distribution and first trenches of cash disbursement monitoring with mission cancelled on security advisory but remotely the branch is reporting, and the organized monitoring will resume soon as cleared by the security focal.		
Lessons Learned		

The branches need to be capacity build to be fully in charge of project implementation. Most cases due to capacity huge involvement of headquarters is inevitable

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Output S2.2.1: In the context of large -scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of Technical support mission to Ethiopia conducted	6	3
Number of operations managers recruited and deployed to support	1	1
Number of Spot checks conducted by finance unit	2	0
Number of strategic workshops conducted	1	1
Number of weekly coordination meetings held in Ethiopia	36	16

Narrative description of achievements

There was three technical support mission by the shelter, CEA and PMER delegates from IFRC Nairobi office. This was carried out in connection with the inception workshop of the appeal. The project coordinators and the society got valuable technical support from these technical experts. The operation action plan and budgets were rationalized, the shelter concept was developed, and volunteers and committees CEA training packaged was developed.

An Operation manager was recruited and could support technically the operation and facilitated quick decision making on program issues as well as resolution of challenges.

One strategic inception workshop was held. There were 25 participants from headquarters and target branches. It also involved technical units from IFRC region and the cluster. It spelt out the roll out of the operation within the limits of resources

The regular disaster response coordination meetings have been conducted every Wednesday per week in the last four months. It has been a very important forum of experience sharing among sister societies and disaster response consortiums.

Challenges

Some of the activities implemented required technical sectoral capacities which was lacking for example shelter and construction of houses. The region through the cluster is supporting to source from partners a technical shelter delegate for two months deployment

Lessons Learned

It is essential the full-time operation manager to join operation right from the start for consistency and efficiency of implementation.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local and international level that affect the most vulnerable

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communication plans developed (target 1)	1	
Progress towards outcomes		
During the current implementation period no new communication plan was developed		

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
	6	1

# of Post Distribution Monitoring exercises conducted (Target: 6)		
% of complaints received and addressed/responded to (100%)	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>A total of three field visits were carried out during this reporting time. During the visit's implementations were coordinated, trainings were given to volunteers and house construction committees and discussions were undertaken with different stakeholders particularly with the local government concerned offices.</p> <p>Post distribution monitoring is planned but limited by the refreshed conflict in Gondar and before the second tranche of disbursement a post distribution monitoring will be conducted.</p> <p>Seven complaints received during the cash-based shelter construction process from the beneficiaries and the complaints were fully addressed by the branch office.</p>		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability:		
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance to logistic and financial procedures	100%	100%
Number of security briefings conducted	200	3
% of staff traveling to the field given security briefing (100%)	100%	100%
Number of Spot checks conducted by finance unit	2	1
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The IFRC and ERCs staff were given adequate security briefing and clearance procedure before any travel to ensure safety in the mission.</p> <p>Security updates through electronic channels were also communicated frequently on weekly basis and at the times of major events.</p> <p>In the process of the procurement of the food the national society complied all regulations, shared the files with Nairobi for review, complied the food quality testing requirement and adopted the invalidation verdict after review by Nairobi IFRC regional office</p> <p>Due to changes of strategy from food to cash intervention, the absorption of funds was minimal. However, expenditures for this current update is validated by a spot check by IFRC.</p>		
Challenge: The security situation was precarious and unpredictable		
Lessons: Adequate security surveillance by security focal points served appropriately and effective		

D. BUDGET

Shelter	79,963.36
Food (inspection fee and tender process)	6,292.60
Admin cost	9,394.42
Total	95,650.38

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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**.