

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Final Report

Ethiopia: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRET020
Date of Issue: 17 August 2020	Glide number: OT-2018-000111-ET
Operation start date: 24 April 2019	Operation end date: 31 March 2020
Host National Society(ies): Ethiopia Red Cross	Operation budget: 5 Million Swiss Francs DREF Allocated: 400,000 Swiss Francs
Number of people affected: 80,200	Number of people assisted: 10,090
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: 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).	

As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 12,280. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the East Africa Cluster Operational Plan to support ongoing operations in the National Society capacity building. Partners/Donors who have any questions regarding this balance are kindly requested to contact John Roche john.roche@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

<Please click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

Summary of the Appeal

- **August 2018:** 4 August 2018, ethnic clashes between Somali and non-Somali ethnic groups in the Somali region of Ethiopia affect 52,000 people.
- **August 2018:** 338,631 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to meet the needs of 13,000 conflict affected people through essential relief and emergency services. [DREF](#)
- **December 2018:** DREF Operations update issued seeking two months' timeframe extension (until February 2019) to complete activities on the DREF. [DREF Operations Update](#)
- **January 2019:** A total of around 3 million people remain Internally Displaced in Ethiopia and require continued humanitarian assistance
- **February 2019:** Ethiopian Government launches the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan.
- **April 2019:** Ethiopia Red Cross launches 16 million Swiss francs 2019 response plan, aligned with the National 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan.
- **April 2019:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 5 million Swiss francs to support 80,200 people for about 9 months with a 400,000 Swiss francs DREF loan to start-up the response
- **November 2019.** IFRC issues an [Operations Update](#) seeking timeframe extension till 31 march 2020 to allow for completion of activities

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2019 detailed the total number of people that required emergency humanitarian assistance in the country as 8.86 million. Included in this figure was 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 between the time from the middle of 2018 to end of 2019 attributed to protracted periods of drought, religious and inter-ethnic conflicts, and border and boundary disagreements. According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix1 (DTM), published in March 2019, conflict was the primary driver of displacement, followed closely by climate change impacts of drought. However, from the last quarter of 2019 the situation was calm and most of the conflict had subsided except for spontaneous flares in a few regions which were addressed in the ongoing peace building process. This changing wind paved the way for great voluntary return of the displaced populations to their original kebeles/villages. Apparent and relative to the change of situation needs increased to scale up the recovery of shelter and livelihoods apart from the basic needs support.



ERCS staff Verifying beneficiaries accounts for cash transfer

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

Displacement 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 were recognized to be at greatest protection risk.

The need for Emergency Shelter (ES) and household items (HH items) was identified as a priority for the 3.19 million IDPs and returnees, with most of them having been resettled in the course of 2019 due to the intervention of different state and non-state actors. ERCS, through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, significantly supported shelter and basic needs as a priority for the IDP and returnees. Gaps remain specifically in livelihood support, to facilitate quick recovery. The impact of poor sanitation practices in IDPs' and returnees health are also particularly concerning. Most of the IDP villages do still not have sufficient access to clean water, water storage facilities and water purification chemicals. The 3,000 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) which were reported in Ethiopia are now fully addressed by the governmental and non-governmental organizations' interventions. However, given the current hygiene and sanitation situation in affected communities, there is a high level of risk of any new cholera outbreaks. When communicable diseases are combined with lack of access to clean water and food insecurity, the effect can be devastating on returned and resettled population. ERCS in partnership with IFRC complementarily supported through DREF the cholera response in the rainy season of July -October 2019 to cab cholera outbreak in three most affected regions.

Currently peoples' movement in the two intervention areas of the Emergency Appeal, Amhara and SNNP, have come to be ceased as relative peace has prevailed.

At the launch of this Emergency Appeal, the operation was designed to focus on four of the most affected regions, Amhara, (Gondar zone), Oromia, Somalia and SNNP (Gedio zone). However, due to funds shortage, the implementation was carried out only in Gedio of SNNP and West and Central Gonder of Amhara region. In Gedio area focus of the intervention was on unconditional and unrestricted cash support to support multiple basic needs while the Gonder area intervention focused on restricted, conditional cash-based shelter construction intervention.

Two cash feasibility assessments were carried out during the project implementation time. One of the assessments was carried out in West and Central Gondar to identify and understand the feasibility of cash-based shelter re-construction.

In addition to the feasibility study, a market assessment was conducted to provide a market situation overview to ensure that the required materials to undertake the house were available in the local market. The assessment revealed that the proposed cash intervention was feasible, and shelter remained the preference for target populations in terms of need index. Another assessment was carried out to determine the feasibility of unconditional cash intervention in Gedio zone of Gedeb district. This cash and market assessment have also revealed that the proposed intervention was feasible and appropriate for the basic needs identified including food, non-food items and school fees.

The cash for basic needs intervention replaced the initial strategy of food in kind distribution after assurance testing as part of the procurement procedures disqualified the items to be procured. A post distribution and disbursement assessment were carried out in Gondar and it was based on the finding of this assessment that the operational strategy adjusted, including the timeframe extension requirements needed to finalize shelter construction.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Ethiopia 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 supporting the emergency response carried out in the country. All staff in the DPR department and the concerned branch staff have received trainings and experience on CEA with support from Movement partners specifically Gondar by the Netherlands and Gedeo by the Canadian Red Cross. Moreover, during the inception workshop of this operation, a 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 were provided. In Gondar 12 volunteers directly involved in the operation were fully trained and 20 community committees were also given sensitization on CEA for the shelter project.

ERCS has ample experience in disaster preparedness and response – including distribution of emergency aid, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, restoring family links, first aid and ambulance services. At this moment, ERCS is responding to the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the country. In addition, the National society (NS) has strong programming in Disaster risk reduction (community resilience building) – such as livelihood and food security, climate change adaptation and environmental rehabilitation, and urban risk reduction. ERCS also runs an Essential Drug Program - providing low cost medications as well as a 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 NS 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.

The IFRC Emergency Appeal contributed to the ERCS 2019 Response Plan. With support from RCRC Movement and non-movement partners ERCS reached a total of 509,257 people through its Response Plan in 2019 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 trucking and water purification chemicals distribution in Oromia, Somali, and Amhara. The other major activity during this mentioned time is 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, shelter, CEA and EOC simulation in 2019.

Summary of Activities accomplished by the operation:

1. The Inception workshop and project dissemination was held in August, with a total attendance of 25 participants. Participants included representation of ERCS HQ, Region and Branches as well as government representatives in the target regions. The IFRC East Africa Cluster (EACCST) fully supported this activity with Shelter, PMER and CEA experts.
2. The need to implement the project with a fuller participation of all concerned sectors was one of the action points agreed upon during the workshop. As a result of this, the cash feasibility assessment and beneficiary selection were undertaken with the participation of PMER, the ERCS cash working group and the appeal operation coordinator. 120 HH Beneficiaries were selected for the cash for shelter intervention in Gondar and registered through a kobo toolbox mobile based system, which facilitated the cash disbursement process. Communities were fully engaged in the process of targeting and beneficiary selection as well as government authorities. Selection criteria included women headed households, child headed aged and disability households. The community committees played a central role in beneficiary targeting and supported the entire verification process with the ERCS branch team.
3. The cash for shelter committees and the volunteers engaged in the operation, were trained on CEA and build back safer shelter concepts. 12 volunteers and 20 committees' leaders in Gondar west and Central target areas were trained. The training package included community engagement complaints mechanism, 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 quantity were certified with the committees as well as the planned disbursement tranches of the cash. The complaint and feedback received were fully programmatic. Some of the complaints included 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 ERCS fully addressed all feedback.
4. Procurement of building materials was finalized, delivered to the branch, and distributed to beneficiaries. Each beneficiary received 45 Corrugated 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 jointly with the first cash transfer and the iron sheets were provided gradually upon completion of the frame of the building including the roofing terraces.
5. A Financial Services Provider (FSP) contract was signed with Ethiopia commercial bank. This is the national bank with the largest network and ERCS had already engaged the same bank with ICRC and could build on this experience. The signed MOU was specific to the Gondar shelter project.
6. CASH disbursement through mobile transfer for the first tranche of 6800 ET BIR and direct bank account transfer for the second trench 11040 ETB was disbursed to all the 120 HH.
7. Construction of all the 120 houses has been completed.
8. The operational strategy for basic needs support in Gedio was revised after a consultative discussion with the IFRC EACCST and ERCS, changing from food in kind distribution to an unconditional cash strategy. This decision was necessitated after a procurement process requirement testing of sample supply commodities by bidders was disqualified in the quality testing process by authorized quality institutions.
9. An unconditional and unrestricted cash amount of 5000 ETB for a total of 1874 IDP HH was disbursed in Gedio zone of Gedeb district, following the cash feasibility study and market assessment carried out in Gedio zone of Gedeb district
10. To strengthen ERCS operational capacity, the Appeal supported equipping the EOC with SMS blast/Bulk SMS and GPS devices.

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. An Operations Manager surge was deployed at

the onset of the operation, with the support from British red Cross, while the operations manager was being recruited and deployed to Ethiopia to support ERCS in the implementation of the Emergency Appeal. In addition, IFRC deployed one Shelter surge with support from Canadian Red Cross.

In Ethiopia, IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) participate in weekly operational co-ordination meetings convened by the National Society, to discuss any challenges and progress of the implementation of the ERCS Response Plan. 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.

ERCS ensured coordination between Movement partners to ensure a mapping of resources and support available to the National Society. This appeal operation complemented the financial and technical support ERCS received from in-country Movement partners as well as ERCS' own resources that includes but not limited to logistics, finance, and human resource.

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 was later 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 enabled 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 Jijjiga, Somali Region. The 2019 appeal budget for ICRC is CHF 27,361,000 which was increased from their previous appeal budget in 2018 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 was 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.

The GoE recognized more than 90 humanitarian organizations 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 and exacerbated by conflict. 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. The COVID-19 response preparation which was started in the month of March with UNICEF has already been started operation in 134 districts of Ethiopia. The total project budget is 541,977.58 USD.

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) was 3.19 million. Out of this number 30 per cent were described as in acute need.

Most IDP HH having lost everything during the conflict, needed to rebuild livelihoods and sustainable water and sanitation capacities to enable to return to normal lives. Both in Gedio and Gondar needs assessment and feasibility for the proposed interventions were carried out to ensure the communities priorities to be reflected in the design and modality of the response. 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 was deliberately careful to ensure that the 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 were the provision of emergency shelter and household needs, access to adequate healthcare, emergency nutrition and WASH, including the prevention of AWD, and access to clean water. Displacement had a devastating impact on basic service delivery, including severe disruption to basic services, education, and food security. In all areas, women, adolescents, and children were disproportionately affected.

Risk Analysis

Spontaneous and recurrent violence in the targeted areas of this operation have significantly hindered 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 remained precarious.

The risk environment in Ethiopia is diverse and threats vary widely by location. Crime levels in the country, are low by regional standards. Large-scale protests and social unrest occur sporadically. Security risks are considerably

heightened in border and remote areas; these include attacks by bandits and the abduction of foreign nationals. Militant groups, including the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), primarily operate in rural areas and have in the past targeted government interests and personnel, and more rarely, foreign interests. There is also a latent threat of attacks by Somali militants, potentially in collusion with transnational groups such as al-Shabab. Tensions along the border with Eritrea remain high and are the main potential source of external conflict. Isolated incidents in the border area could rapidly escalate into wider clashes and increased military posturing.

Effective security measures, improved communication measures, adherence to RCRC movement guidelines and frequent updates to operation teams were utilized to ensure safety of operational teams. Coordination with ICRC and other security networks including the UN throughout the operation also allowed a better risk information and mitigation. The security focal point of ERCS and IFRC delegation remained instrumental for updates and guidance to ensure safety within the operation.

The Regional Security Unit provided hands on security support to the Operation while continued monitoring the overall security situation in the country and specifically within the operational area defined by the EA. Defined areas remained tense and insecure.

The rainy season (June-September 2019) increased the risk of flooding in target areas. However, repositioning 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.

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 the EACCST 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 were driven by needs and reflect our Fundamental Principles of humanity and impartiality in all the interventions undertaken.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall operational objective was to meet the immediate survival needs of IDPs 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.

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

The implementation of the response was 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 was aligned to the ERCS Migration Strategy's Strategic Aims

- a) **Outcome 1:** Migrants and displaced persons, including refugees, have access to assistance and protection within the country
- b) **Outcome 2:** Vulnerable returnees have their rights, safety and dignity respected and their needs addressed

The Areas of Focus were selected based on ERCS response capacity and identified gaps in support provided by other actors in the humanitarian sector.

Throughout the implementation of the operation ERCS prioritised geographically (Amhara and SNNP) and adjusted 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 carried out assessments for the proposed cash-based interventions both in Gondar of Amhara and Gedio in SNNP regions. Early recovery was promoted through the shelter provisions in the case of the returnee targeted household. Similarly, the unconditional Cash provision in Gedio was to cover basic needs of the targeted beneficiaries. The amount 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 was one off.

Human Resources

ERCS implemented the appeal activities through branch staff with technical support from the head office. 12 branch volunteers and 20 community volunteers were engaged to support shelter activities in Amhara region. The appeal ensured capacity enhancement of volunteers through trainings to ensure quality implementation of the operation.


Post disbursement cash distribution monitoring was conducted by ERCS. A sample of 20% of the total targeted population was visited on house to house level for individual household interviews. The post material distribution and cash disbursement monitoring survey ensured transparency and accountability to the people receiving assistance, the government and Movement partners. The implementing Branches provided regular updates to headquarters on progress of the planned activities and identified challenges encountered in implementation which were 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 IFRC shelter surge which clearly specified 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 were identified, trained and tasked to follow up and report on 10 household per volunteer according to the monitoring check list

The affected communities were consulted throughout the design and implementation of the operation and a feedback mechanism was developed to be able to collect feedback from the population. During distribution, a feedback desk was established, where beneficiaries could channel their feedback. RC volunteers were trained on CEA and feedback collection was integrated into the monitoring check list data

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

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</p>					
<p>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>					
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Target	Actual		
Target	Actual				

Number of households receiving cash for shelter	500	120
Number of people able to access safe shelter	500	720
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
Narrative description of achievements		

Due to limited availability of resources, the number of HH targeted with cash for shelter was reduced from 500 to 120.

In achieving the construction of 120 houses the following activities were accomplished.

- A shelter assessment was conducted as well as a market assessment, with the participation of all concerned stakeholders. The market assessment established the commodity pricing as well as an overview of access to the required construction materials in the market as per the bill of quantity and the design of the houses. The transfer value was decided based on the assessment.
- Beneficiary verification and registration exercise conducted based on pre agreed targeting criteria, in consultation with community committees in two zones of Amhara region. Selection criteria included women headed households, child headed, aged and disability households. The criteria of selection were considerably targeting PGI caseload beneficiaries.
- Cash for shelter committees were formed and the 20 committees and 12 volunteers were trained on CEA and shelter.
- Procurement of building materials was carried out at the planned time, prepositioned and delivered to the branch and were distributed to the targeted HH. Five distribution sites based on the settlement of the beneficiaries were selected and distribution exercises were coordinated with local government and construction committees' members. Each beneficiary received 45 Corrugated sheet of iron (32 gauge) and three different sizes of nails (head nail of 10 kg/HH; #9 nail 5 kg/HH and #12 5kg/HH).
- The Financial Services Provider (FSP) contract was signed with the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and CASH disbursement through mobile transfer for the first tranche of 6800 ET BIR per household was disbursed to 120 HH. However, taking the difficulties of limited mobile network in rural areas and limited possession of a mobile by some beneficiaries ERCS changed the cash transfer modality to bank transfers for the second tranche. The amount of the second tranche was 11040 ET Birr. The second trench was distributed in three batches as it was based on the construction progress.
- A total of 20 volunteers were trained and deployed to support *Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA)*. Due to limited funds, ERCS reduced the numbers of volunteers from 120 to 20 which was a corresponding reduction of target household beneficiaries.
- A CEA strategy, including a complaint and feedback mechanism for the shelter reconstruction was put in place and accordingly 29 complaints were received and addressed. Out of these 19 were about issues with the cash transfer and encashment process in coordination with the bank. The remaining were related to misunderstanding between individuals and construction committees. All of the complaints were addressed by the branch.

The involvement of ERCS volunteers in the house construction process ensured that the materials and cash were used as per the plan and according to a given standard. IFRC deployed one technical Shelter surge, with support from the Canadian Red Cross, to support the implementation as well as the training.

IEC materials and mass messaging on safe shelter construction was provided to the beneficiaries and the committee. The adopted shelter design was in line with government policy. A simple concept was developed with the community including the design and BoQ.



The following activities could not be implemented due to funds shortage:

- Support 4220 HH with ES/NFI. *Shelter under construction*
- Identification of job opportunities and skills trainings for construction-related livelihoods, especially for youth and woman.
- 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 the NFI support sub sector was not implemented.

Challenges

One of the major problems has been the unpredictability of the security situation of the implementation area. The precarious security caused lack of access and consequently delay in implementation. For example, due to insecurity, construction progress could not be monitored timely, causing delay in finalization as the second cash transfer was depended upon progress of shelter construction.

A second challenge was a weak and/or absent mobile network in some places, causing difficulties with the chosen cash transfer modality, mobile money. A different modality was therefore selected for the second transfer.

Thirdly, this was the first cash-based operation managed by the ERCS branch, causing some delays, for example because of uncarefully recorded telephone numbers.

Finally, the operation was underfunded could therefore only achieve a small percentage of its targets, with many needs remaining.

Lessons Learned

- A very careful stakeholder engagement is essential in cash intervention, as well as a detailed feasibility study to ensure the selected cash transfer modality fits the local context.
- Continued grass root level capacity building activities are important to ensure effective and quality implementation.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 9,370

Male: 4779

Female: 5,191

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	1874

Narrative description of achievements

Procurement process of food was conducted, the samples from the tendering companies were sent for quality tests and the results were submitted to the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi for approval and had to be disqualified for being

under threshold of required standards. With this decision it was clear that it was no longer feasible to meet this need through food in kind.

Planning for alternative intervention was rolled and after consultative discussion with IFRC EACCST and ERCS unconditional cash was adopted as the most appropriate intervention to ensure the basic needs assistance. As a result, the following activities were conducted:

- ✓ Cash feasibility and market assessment were carried out in Gedio. The report favourably recommended the intervention as appropriate.
- ✓ Kebele level beneficiary selection committees were established which undertook the selection of beneficiaries based on the set criteria.
- ✓ A pre-cash disbursement action plan was agreed upon and shared among all the three administrative levels of ERCS.
- ✓ According to the available fund 1874 HH were selected and a total of 169 CHF/ 5000ETB unconditional cash were disbursed to the selected HH. The amount of the cash transfer value was informed by the market assessment and the price of household commodities and more specifically food prices as well as a relative comparative study with other actors doing similar intervention.

The following activities could not be implemented due to funds shortage and change in operational strategy:

- Provision of food assistance to 9,600 HH for 3 months
- Provision of supplementary food to 15,840 pregnant/lactating women and children under 5
- The number of HH targeted with an unconditional cash grant was reduced from 6440 to 1874 due to funds shortage

Challenge

The bid process of ERCS and the food quality certification process of IFRC were lengthy and consumed more time than anticipated. Therefore, the cash distribution exercise was delayed.

Due to the limited capacity of the Gedeb branch Commercial Bank of Ethiopia it was a challenge to transfer the cash on time. When ERCS started the process of opening the bank account for the targeted HHs, the bank could not deliver within the agreed timeframe. Finally, it was decided in consultation with the bank to involve other adjacent town banks and ERCS could finalize the account opening and verification.

Lessons Learned.

Where 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 Area of Focus could not be implemented due to funds shortage. During the prioritization exercise basic needs and shelter were ranked as first most urgent needs.		
Challenges.		
Limitations of funds		
Lessons Learned		
NA		



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	50

Narrative description of achievements

The operation in the provision of shelter 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 vulnerable groups in the interventions of the operation

The operation could not undertake following planned activities due to limitations of funding

- ✓ 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 following activities were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 20 volunteers were insured, trained and deployed. The number of volunteers was reduced in line with the prioritization of activities due to funds shortage. - A total of ten data collectors were trained before the cash feasibility assessments in the two intervention areas. five in Gondar and five in Gedio/SNNP. - A total of 24 volunteers and staff were trained on CEA. - To ensure the necessary EOC support to the operation, the Appeal supported equipping the EOC with SMS blast/Bulk SMS and GPS devices 		
Challenges:		
The prevailing security problem in the intervention areas limited and delayed on the ground monitoring, and Post Distribution Monitoring.		
Lessons Learned		
Need to further build branch capacity, to enable the branch to be fully in charge of project implementation. Due to capacity challenges, there was need for heavy involvement from HQ.		
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	4
Number of operations managers recruited and deployed to support	1	2 (1 surge, 1 ops manager)
Number of Spot checks conducted by finance unit	2	2
Number of strategic workshops conducted	1	1
Number of weekly coordination meetings held in Ethiopia	36	36
Narrative description of achievements		
There were four technical support missions conducted by IFRC EACCST (CEA, PMER, Shelter and DM) as well as 2 surges deployed (1 operations manager and 1 shelter) and 1 operations manager deployed to take over from the surge mission.		

The shelter surge deployment was of a total of 3 months, based in Gondar, which significantly contributed to the development of the shelter component and training of volunteers and staff.

One strategic inception workshop was held. There were 25 participants from headquarters and target branches. It also involved technical units from IFRC Africa region and the EACCST. A prioritization exercise was part of the inception workshop, considering the limited funding level.

Weekly coordination meetings were conducted every Wednesday. 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 inadequate for example shelter and construction of houses. The region through the cluster supported to source from partners a technical shelter delegate who was deployed for three months

Lessons Learned

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

Shelter surge capacity should have been deployed at the start of the operation to ensure technical support from the start.

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	0

Progress towards outcomes

This activity was not implemented, there were not sufficient resources to ensure implementation of the communication plan.

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 Post Distribution Monitoring exercises conducted (Target: 6)	6	1
% of complaints received and addressed/responded to (100%)	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

Monthly field visits were carried out by ERCS HQ. 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.

Post distribution monitoring was carried out in Gonder.

Due to COVID-19 movement restriction it was not possible to carry out post disbursement monitoring in Gedio.

Nineteen complaints were received during the cash-based shelter construction process from the beneficiaries and the complaints were fully addressed by the branch office.

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	2

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC and ERCs staff were given adequate security briefing and clearance procedure before any travel to ensure safety in the mission. Total of in person briefings was 3, the target of 300 was not realistic.

Security updates through electronic channels were also communicated frequently on weekly basis and at the times of major events.

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

Challenge: The security situation was precarious and unpredictable

Lessons: Adequate security surveillance by security focal points served appropriately and effective

D. Financial Report

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2020/06	Operation	MDRET020
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2020/03	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Jul 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET020 - Ethiopia - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 24 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020; appeal launch date: 24 Apr 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	1,360,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,145,000
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	420,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	25,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	677,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	373,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 21 Jul 2020	787,857
Appeal Coverage	15.76%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	186,642	186,642	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,802	2,802	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	590,028	583,241	6,787
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,737	1,731	5,005
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,675	1,161	515
Grand Total	787,885	775,577	12,308

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	787,857
Expenditure	-775,577
Closing Balance	12,280
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	12,280

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	400,000	Reimbursed :	400,000	Outstanding :	0
----------------------------------	--------	---------	--------------	---------	----------------------	----------

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/04-2020/06	Operation	MDRET020
Budget Timeframe	2019/04-2020/03	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21 Jul 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET020 - Ethiopia - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 24 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020; appeal launch date: 24 Apr 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Austrian Red Cross	32,688				32,688		
British Red Cross	100,000				100,000		
Finnish Red Cross	55,405				55,405		
Japanese Red Cross Society	91,222				91,222		
Red Cross of Monaco	11,027				11,027		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	161,064				161,064		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	336,452				336,452		
Total Contributions and Other Income	787,857	0	0	0	787,857	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					787,857	0	

3.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Ethiopia Red Cross Society
PROJECT NAME	Ethiopia IDP Population movement Appeal 2019
IFRC PROJECT CODE	PET052
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 1-Jan-20 To: 31-Mar-20 (Y1 Qtr 2-3)
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 1-Jan-20 To: 31-Mar-20 (Y1 Qtr 4)

3.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Exchange Rate Used	ETB	CHF
	1	0.0338

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10%)
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
CO001	Assesment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps										
CO001	Tender process	5,704.00	385	5,319	5,704	5,704	385	7.24	385	100.00	
CO001	Corrugated sheet of iron and nails provision (120 HH X 32 gage 4500 CSI X 12.4 CHF)	1,644,594.00	101,102.00	1,745,696	1,644,594	28,622.99	1,673,217	72,479	4.15	72,479	71.69
CO001	Nails of two three (number 9 and 12 and head nail) = 3 plkt * a HH X 27 CHF)	208,636.00	9,088	217,724	208,636	208,636	9,088	4.17	9,088	100.00	
CO001	Design and implementation of cash transfer programming (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet shelter needs to the affected population (all local materials i.e the three types of timber + labore)	2,118,720.00	26,580	2,092,140	2,118,720	2,118,720	26,580	1.27	26,580	100.00	
CO001	Loading and unloading	6,000.00		6,000	6,000	6,000					
	Bank Charge for cash transfer										
CO001	Transportation	126,290.00	246,129	372,419	126,290	238,951.37	365,241	7,178	1.93	7,178	2.92
PR005	Tender process	11,408.00	3,260	14,668	11,408	1,830.00	13,238	1,430	9.75	1,430	43.87
PR005	Cash disbursement to IDP/returnees in gedeb district of Gedo	4,555,000.00	5,002,578	9,557,578	4,555,000	5,060,168.00	9,615,168	57,590	0.60	57,590	1.15
PR005	Lenties 4.5 kg for each HH (12330 people HH*4.5)	177,677.55		177,678	177,678	177,678					
PR005	Perdiem for govermnt staffs who participated and facilitated beneficiary registration in Gedeb districts		58,754	58,754		58,754.17	58,754				
PR005	Loading and unloading										
PR005	Milage Cost		190,863	190,863		153,230.56	153,231	37,633	19.72	37,633	19.72
TR045	Conduct refresher training for RC volunteers on how to carryout relief food distribution CEA	247,055.00	23,150	270,205	247,055	12,223.32	259,278	10,927	4.04	10,927	47.20
TR045	Perdiem for volunteers in Kochere and Gedeb districts		184,400	184,400		184,400.00	184,400				



Samson [Handwritten signature]

MO011	Continuously monitor of food utilizations by HQ and regional staffs	150,115.00	128,099	278,214	150,115	149,827.08	299,942	21,728	7.81	21,728	16.96
PR013	Laptop computer	37,641.00	3,659	33,982	37,641	37,641	3,659	10.77	3,659	100.00	
MO011	Fuel for monitoring visits for HQ	113,028.00	201,502	314,530	113,028	204,453.48	317,481	2,951	0.94	2,951	1.46
MO011	Fuel for monitoring visits for regional and zonal branches		62,141	62,141		62,140.84	62,141				
S1141	Volunteer Insurance		887	887		887.00	887				
MO001	perdiem and accommodation for after action and post monitoring participants (3 persons x 10 days)										
MO009	Meetings with local and district authorities										
GMS02	ERCS HR Plan: HQ coordinator	134,139.00	44,753	89,386	134,139	64,645.40	198,784	109,398	127.39	109,398	244.45
GMS02	ERCS HR plan: Accountant	65,528.00	23,858	89,386	65,528	32,322.70	97,851	8,465	9.47	8,465	35.48
	Airoplan ticket	65,046.00	1,146	66,192	65,046	65,046	1,146	1.73	1,146	100.00	
GMS03	Stationary	8,891.60	22,431	31,323	10,642	13,839.66	24,482	6,841	21.84	8,591	38.30
GMS03	Communication costs										
WM017	Inception workshop (10.5 CHF/person/day for 25 participants for lunch, refreshment and meeting hall cost + accommodation for 5 regional staffs + perdiem)	90,682.00	6,479	97,161	90,682	90,682	6,479	6.67	6,479	100.00	
	EOC Support	77,920.00	192,610	270,530	147,520	88,000.00	235,920	34,610	12.79	104,610	54.31
	CONTRIBUTION TO ERCS		489,850	489,850		445,174.39	445,174	44,676	9.12	44,676	9.12
	SMS blast/Bulk SMS										
PR024	GPS devices										
	TOTAL	9,844,075.15	6,872,951	16,717,026	9,915,826	6,799,471	16,715,297	1,729	0.01	73,480	1.07

3.1.2 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY ACCORDING TO COST CATEGORIES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Cost Categories	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
1 Personnel	199,667	20,895	178,772	199,667	96,968	296,635	117,863	-	117,863	-	564.07
2 Relief supplies, transportation and storage	8,830,938	5,523,180	14,354,098	8,830,938	5,480,973	14,311,891	42,207	0.29	42,208	-	0.76
3 Contributions to other organisations											
4 Other direct costs	813,491	1,370,665	2,184,156	885,241	1,221,530	2,106,770	77,386	3.54	149,135	-	10.88
5 Indirect cost recovery											
TOTAL	9,844,075	6,872,951	16,717,026	9,915,826	6,799,471	16,715,297	1,729	0.01	73,480	-	1.07

3.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN CHF

*Exchange Rate First in First Out (refer to sheet 3.4 Calculating Exc Rate)

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period*	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	%	Variance CHF	%
Overall	333,166.65	232,610.78	565,777	335,561	230,123.90	565,685	93	0.02	2,487	1.07



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink.



CERTIFICATION

The undersigned authorised officer of the above mentioned project partner hereby certifies that:

- a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption
- b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of error and mistake in this report. This includes, but is not limited to exercising the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff
- c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditure included in this report and shall be made available for examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report
- d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as assessed by the IFRC.
- e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represents estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted

DD/MM/YYYY

Samson  

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

Date

Validated by IFRC Finance officer

Date



3.4 CALCULATING THE EXCHANGE RATE FOR REPORTING PURPOSES

FIFO

FUNDS AT HAND

FUNDS OUT

Date	Description	Local Currency	CHF	Exc Rate	Date	Description	Current Expenditure Value in Local Currency	Local Currency	CHF	Exc Rate
	Fund Transfer 1	6,197,865.53	224,748.45	0.0363	24/06/19	Report 1	3,297,098.02	3,297,098.02	119,560.14	0.04
						Report 2	2,900,767.51	2,900,767.51	105,188.31	
	Fund Transfer 2	4,347,884.90	147,042.00	0.0338	27/06/19	Report 2	3,646,208.49	3,646,208.49	123,311.86	0.03382
						Report 3	701,676.41	701,676.41	23,730.14	
	Fund Transfer 3	750,061.42	28,209.96	0.04	24/07/2019	Report 3	750,061.42	750,061.42	28,209.96	0.04
	Fund Transfer 4	5,423,183.63	165,688.00			Report 3	5,347,733.24	5,347,733.24	163,382.86	0.03
	Balance of Fund Transfer 4									
TOTAL									563,383.27	

Current Expenditure

Handwritten signature and initials in blue ink.



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operations Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

Ethiopia Red Cross Society

- Dr Meshesha Shewarega; Secretary General, ERCS; email: ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org

In the IFRC East Africa CCST

IFRC East Africa Country Cluster Support Team:

- John Roche, Head of Cluster, Nairobi; mobile phone: + 254-202835000; email: john.roche@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Africa Regional Office

IFRC Africa Regional Office for Regional DCPRR Unit:

- Adesh TRIPATHEE, Head of DCPRR; phone: +254 780 930278; email: Adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org;

•

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge:

- Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:

- RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; phone: +254 733 888 022; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org ;

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

IFRC Africa Regional Office:

- Philip Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, phone: +254 732 203 081; email: philip.kahuho@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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace