



EMERGENCY APPEAL

Ethiopia, Djibouti & Sudan, Africa | Tigray Crisis: Population Movement Complex Emergency

Appeal N°: MDRTIGRAY	To be assisted: 660,000 people (355,000 - Ethiopia, 300,000 - Sudan, 5,000 - Djibouti)	Appeal launched: 26 January 2021
	DREF allocated: 498,763 Swiss francs (Sudan) and 357,391 Swiss francs (Ethiopia) 50,000 Swiss francs (Djibouti)	Revision n° 1 issued: 30 March 2021
Glide N°: CE-2020-000229-ETH	IFRC-wide Funding requirements: 27 million Swiss Francs IFRC Secretariat requirements: 9,4 (Ethiopia CHF 3 million, Sudan CHF 4.4 million, Djibouti CHF 0.5 million, Regional Coordination CHF 1.5 million)	Appeal ends: 26 July 2022
	(If revised Appeal): Yes	(If Appeal extended) N/A

This Emergency Appeal reflects the Federation-wide funding requirement of 27 million Swiss Francs, which comprises all Federation-wide support and funding to be channelled to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), Djibouti Red Crescent Society, and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to deliver humanitarian assistance to and support early recovery of some 660,000 people (displaced and host communities) in Ethiopia (355,000 people), Sudan (300,000 people), and in Djibouti (5,000 people) affected by multiple disasters and compounding humanitarian vulnerabilities intensified by the Tigray crisis for a period of 18 months. The operation will focus on the following areas: Shelter and Essential Household Items (EHI), Livelihood & Basic Needs, Health & Psychosocial Support (PSS), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Migration & Displacement. Funding requirements channeled through the IFRC Secretariat represent 9.4 million Swiss Francs: CHF 3 million to Ethiopia, CHF 4.4 million to Sudan, CHF 0.5 million to Djibouti, and CHF 1.5 million for the Regional Coordination component.

With social tensions increasing in different regions of Ethiopia, the overwhelming and deteriorating conditions for displaced populations in Sudan and in Djibouti, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, IFRC¹ and member National Societies) continues to actively coordinate and complement their response to this complex emergency in line with the Strengthened Movement Coordination and Collaboration (SMCC) commitments and spirit of collaboration. The Movement will continue to monitor the trends and be flexible and agile to respond according to the humanitarian context developments, as per the following principles:

- All programming and partner National Societies bilateral support to ERCS within the Tigray Region will remain the remit of the ICRC and is not considered under this Emergency Appeal, unless requested by the ICRC;
- All programming and partner National Societies bilateral support in response to this crisis, outside of the Tigray region will be coordinated by the IFRC and supported by its Members, under the framework of this Federation-Wide Emergency Appeal.

Any adjustments to this geographic coverage relative to the evolution of the crisis will be discussed and agreed upon between the relevant Movement partners, .

For this response, the IFRC Secretariat established a Federation-wide multi country coordination cell to support National Societies from the affected countries to develop domestic response plans and funding requirements with the expertise of the Federation-wide membership support. The IFRC Secretariat will complement with Coordination, National Society

¹ IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

Development (NSD) in emergencies, technical and support services management, including information management to all members, and coordinating with ongoing National Society preparedness for response capacity, and creating conditions for coordinated risk management. This multi-country coordination cell will ensure seamless coordination, co-operation, timely communication and maximize resources between countries. As of the launch of this Emergency Appeal, in addition to the initial DREFs, support to the responses have been through bilateral channels from partner National Societies in country. Federation-wide footprint will be ensured by reporting on all the support provided through this Emergency Appeal and by all National Societies.

A. THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE



ERCS volunteers providing First Aid attention to people injured during recent violence. Source: @ERCS

9 September 2020: Tigray Regional Government holds parliamentary elections despite notice by the Federal Government to postpone the national elections due to the COVID-19 pandemic

October 2020: Various attacks reported in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) and Oromia region, with civilian casualties.

4 November 2020: Clashes between the Ethiopian Federal Government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) resulted in a growing humanitarian emergency including heavy casualties and population movements both internally and cross border. 9 million people within or near the Tigray region are at risk.

6 November 2020: A series of violent attacks reported in Tigray, Amhara and Asmara in Eritrea. Access in and out of Tigray by road and air is cut off and communication (both telephone and internet) shut down in the region.

9 November 2020: Sudan receives an initial influx of asylum seekers, with an arrival of 7,000 in 24-hours at two border entry points in Sudan's Gedaref and Kassala.

18/20 November 2020: IFRC launches a DREF allocation in support to SRCS to grant relief to 40,000 refugees in Kassala and Gadared for a period of 4 months. Two days later, a DREF allocation is issued to support ERCS providing assistance to 7,500 people displaced in Amhara region, while needs assessments are ongoing in Tigray and other areas.

1 December 2020: At least 950,154 people are reportedly displaced within the Tigray region of Ethiopia into Sudan and other areas since start of the armed violence, as per an assessment conducted by the Tigray regional sector bureaus (WASH, Health, Agriculture, BOLSA,) and the NGO REST (UNOCHA Situation Report Dec 7).

31 December 2020: Consultative meeting to strengthen collaboration between Ethiopia RC and Sudanese RC and to agree a set of actions in response to the compounded humanitarian needs of the Tigray crisis, Covid19, Locusts, food insecurity, population movements and climatic impacted crisis)

25 January 2021: IFRC launches [a Multi-Country Coordinated Emergency Appeal](#) with a funding requirement of 27 million Swiss francs.

30 March 2021: IFRC releases revised Federation-wide Emergency Appeal.

Situation overview

Ethiopia

Humanitarian needs remain severe, and indicators show a deteriorating trend, in western and northern Ethiopia. While the situation has evolved somewhat since November 2020, sporadic clashes continue to pose major obstacles towards the provision of life-saving interventions by humanitarian actors. The armed violence has uprooted hundreds of thousands of people across Tigray, leaving people in urgent need of emergency shelter and basic household items. There are with an estimated 12.9 million people facing acute levels of food insecurity and requiring emergency food (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 (IPC) Jan 2021).

In Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNPR, Oromia, Gambella and Afar - areas neighbouring and outside of Tigray -, besides dealing with displacement from Tigray, the scale and scope of needs is equally bad and may worsen. Climate shocks, devastating desert locust infestation, the continued economic impact of COVID-19, below-average rainfall projected for 2021 particularly in the south and south-eastern parts of the country threatens to exacerbate food insecurity and other humanitarian needs, while also increasing the risk for violence as communities compete for even more limited water resources.

Sudan

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and Sudan's Government Commissioner for Refugees (COR) are registering new arrivals from Ethiopia crossing the border into Sudan, increasing the total number of arrivals to 68,470 as of 28th February. COR, who is responsible for the preliminary registration at the transit centres, continues registering new arrivals at the household level, while UNHCR is registering new arrivals in Um Raquba using its electronic registration and case management system (ProGres v4 reception module) at individual level.

In Sudan, refugees fleeing the crisis have settled mostly in Kassala and Gedaref States which are already overwhelmed hosting over 900,000 refugees and migrants before the start of the Tigray crisis. A total number of 1,004 people have arrived through the border point in the Blue Nile State. With the recent sudden unplanned influx of refugees from Ethiopia, the transit centres have exceeded their capacity. Gaps remain across all sectors, including access to clean drinking water, latrines, hand washing stations, and bathing units as well as shelter and basic health care and protection services. Relocation from transit centres to permanent settlements have been slow, with 26,809 people remaining at the transit centres as of February 19. Therefore, relocation remains urgent. A total of 41,661 people have been relocated to the 2 permanent settlements in Gedaref State (Um Rakoba and Tunaidba), with 20,572 people in Um Rakuba and 21 089 people in Tunaidba. The Sudanese government, together with UNHCR increased capacity of both camps to host 20,000 refugees in each camp. Discussions are on-going on further expansion in these 2 camps or opening of an additional location now that Um Rakuba and Tunaidba have both reached close to the final capacity of 20,000 people.

Djibouti

In February 2021, the first Ethiopians have crossed the border into Djibouti to seek asylum. 19 persons had been smuggled into the country, consisting of women, men, children, and a pregnant woman. Previously, 841² Ethiopians of Tigray origin that have returned from the Gulf region transiting in Djibouti have been stranded due to the current Tigray crisis. As tensions between the different ethnic groups were present in the transit camp of Aouraoussa, authorities decided to transfer the Tigrayans to Hol Hol refugee camp³ for processing and registration as refugees

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

Ethiopia Red Cross Society

The National Society has a good network of regional and zonal branches in the specific areas of concern and good experience responding to armed clashes in Ethiopia including provision of life-saving interventions following the displacement of large populations in 2018 (through a DREF and Appeal operation).

At the onset of the crisis, the IFRC DREF provided ERCS with immediate resources to respond effectively and save lives. Other Movement partners, including the ICRC and some of the pNS including Danish RC and the Netherlands RC also complimented this initial response. Below are the most relevant activities performed:

² https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DJI_MigrantPresence_260221EN.pdf

³ Hol Hol is a refugee camp, managed by ONARS funded by UNHCR, housing around 6,500 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Somalia.

Health

- Delivery of 500 first aid kits to replenish contingency stock used by ambulances during the response phase.
- Support to the running cost of 20 ambulances ongoing
- 45 volunteers trained in first aid and deployed to support referral and casualty management. 30 volunteers trained in PSS and deployed to provide PSS services.
- 1,060 injured persons were provided with first aid.
- 1,172 persons reached with PSS services.

Shelter and NFI support for IDPs: Procurement and delivery of standard household shelter and NFI materials for 1,435HH.

Cash and voucher assistance: DREF targeted 1500 HH for multipurpose cash transfer. Beneficiary selection finalized and disbursements will occur during the month of March.

Tracing and restoration of family links: DREF supporting RFL activities. Through the joint support of ICRC and IFRC 250 families were connected and or reunited.

Sudan Red Crescent Society

SRCS has been implementing activities in refugee settlements in Eastern Sudan as the implementing partner of UNHCR before the current influx of refugees from Ethiopia. With support from the DREF as well as other Movement and non-Movement partners, SRCS has undertaken the following key interventions since the onset of the influx:

Shelter and NFIs

- Distribution of Household Items, including 5,400 tarpaulins, 5,400 blankets, 3,900 jerry cans, 5,400 mosquito nets, 725 kitchen, 5,400 sleeping mats, 1,500 hygiene kits and 1,500 dignity kits in Tunaidba and Um Rakuba settlement
- Construction of 25 communal shelters and 8 communal kitchens with support from German RC, UNHCR and IFRC; 10 demo shelters and distribution of 600 shelter kits with support from UNHCR
- SRCS provides support to UNHCR with the development of new sites in Um Rakuba and Tunaidba, including clearance of land as well as setting up WASH and Shelter infrastructure.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

- Distribution of 2,750 food baskets with support from Qatar RC, Turkish RC and Kuwait RC,

Health

- Provision of primary health care services through the SRCS Health Clinic in Hamdayet and the newly established health clinic in Tunaidba, with support from IFRC, WHO, UNHCR and Qatar RC.
- Establishment of a new health unit in Tunaidba camp.
- First Aid points have been established and equipped with support from German RC.
- Support PSS and protection services in 3 camps with support from Danish RC (until April 2021 when current funds end). This includes registration, protection desk and mobile teams to identify persons with specific needs and provision of safe referrals as well as PSS services.

WASH

- Deployed one Emergency Water Treatment Unit (WTU) from White Nile State to the new settlement camp in Tunaidba. IFRC supports the transport, installation and running costs of the WTU.
- Conducted health and hygiene promotion activities in all locations with support from various partners; constructing 27 latrine blocks and 140 individual latrines, 99 emergency bathing units, and 44 hand washing stations with support from various partners.
- Volunteers are deployed conducting COVID-19 screening in transit centres and at SRCS health units

Tracing and Restoration of family links

- With support from ICRC, SRCS is providing Restoring Family Link(RFL) services, including the collection of "Anxious for News" requests, and facilitating phone calls.

Djibouti Red Crescent Society

DRC has capacity in First Aid (FA), RFL, WASH (water purification, latrine construction/rehabilitation, waterpoint construction/rehabilitation, train community to safeguard waterpoints and latrines), COVID-19 awareness, health, and hygiene promotion. DRC are during 2021 going to develop their health strategy with support of IFRC. DRC is aware of the importance of the mainstreaming of PGI and recognize their need to strengthen this in their overall operations and Tigray operation especially. There is also an interest to develop the capacity to respond to the need of SGBV survivors and to strengthen especially the identification and referral pathways for SGBV survivors. DRC would rely on technical

support to strengthen their capacity in this field. The HQ have 14 core staff that is supporting all activities carried out by the NS. DRC have branches all over the country and access to all the targeted areas by this appeal. n. Through the DREF loan to the appeal DRC are going to:

Health

- Train volunteers in First Aid
- Conduct First Aid training to refugees in Hol Hol camp and Hol Hol host community

WASH

- Train volunteers in Health and Hygiene Awareness (special focus on handwashing and COVID-19 prevention)
- Positioning of handwashing stations in Hol Hol camp and Hol Hol host community
- Conduct Health and Hygiene Awareness sessions in Hol Hol camp and Hol Hol host community
- Dissemination of Health and Hygiene information material

Tracing and Restoration of family links

- Providing RFL services in Hol Hol camp (supported by ICRC)

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Needs assessment and targeting

Ethiopia

Ethiopia, a regional hub in the Horn of Africa, has had a long history of dealing with and showing resilience against a variety of disasters and emergencies. Having achieved some semblance of stability under the new government, the recent desert locust invasion, recurrent climatic shocks such as floods and droughts, and socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 are the contemporary drivers of humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. Other previous hazards include drought, cholera epidemic, desert locust invasion, floods, and civil unrest.

An estimated 2.6 million people in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and SNNPR need humanitarian assistance, based on needs assessments by Ethiopian Red Cross Society carried out in early 2021. Primary needs among affected people in Tigray include food and basic relief items, water and sanitation, medical supplies, and technical assistance for mobile clinics. In January 2021 alone, close to 200,000 people have been internally displaced in Ethiopia, and an estimated 60,000 fled into Sudan. In Djibouti, at least 230 Ethiopian refugees crossed over, besides truck drivers who were stranded as a result of the clashes, stressing the humanitarian caseload for the neighbouring nations and pushing for coordinated and comprehensive action by aid organizations.

Pregnant and lactating women, girls and children are some of the worst affected members of the local population, with significant psychosocial support, reproductive health, food, sanitation and for school-going children, education needs. Child and maternal health services have been drastically disrupted. According to health partners, only 16% of health facilities are providing vaccination services while only 22 per cent are providing maternal services, such as antenatal care and labour and delivery services.

Sudan

Over 68,470 people have crossed the border from Ethiopia to Sudan stretching existing capacities despite continued scale-up efforts. The Interagency Refugee Response Plan (launched in November 2020) is planning for a most likely scenario of 100,000 new arrivals in the first six months of the response, and a worst-case scenario of 200,000 new arrivals in the first six months of the response. Both reception areas in Kassala (Hamdayet) and Village 8 (Gedaref) remain highly congested with poor living conditions due to continued huge gaps in the provision of basic services in all sectors, including WASH, Health, Food, Shelter and Protection. As of February 19, a total of 26,809 people remained at Hamdayet and village 8 centre, a centre with an original capacity to host less than 1,000 people. People are scattered in Hamdayet, and many hosted within the host communities. Relocation to the permanent settlement of Um Rakuba and the newly identified Tunaidba settlement remains a priority, but the process has been slow due to various factors, including long distances, lack of transport and reluctance of refugees to move away from the border area.

The high influx of new arrivals has a significant impact on the host communities and the environment. Due to the overcrowding at transit centres, many refugees are currently residing in the existing villages with host communities, further stretching the already limited available basic services. To expand Um Rakuba and clear land for the new camp Tunaidba, many trees were cut down. The environment will suffer further due to overcrowding and increased pressure on available natural resources.

SRCS has 2 regional branches involved in the response, Kassala and Gedaref branches. The capacity of Gedaref branch is especially overstretched, the branch needs urgent support in National Society Development (NSD), including staff and volunteer management.

Djibouti

The increase of arriving asylum seekers is putting additional pressure on Hol Hol town already suffering from scarce services and severe poverty. It is possible any arriving Tigrayans wishing to claim asylum will have to be housed in Obock Camp, putting pressure on a town already suffering from scarce services and extreme levels of poverty. In the initial days of the crisis, over 600 Ethiopian trucks were abandoned in Djibouti and around 80% of Ethiopian truck drivers hail from the Tigray region⁴. So far, 179 truck drivers claimed asylum and were transferred to Hol Hol camp to be processed and registered as refugees. Moreover, Ethiopians from different regions continue to cross the border daily for private and commercial purposes, both officially and unofficially, and the situation can change rapidly stranding Ethiopians in Djibouti indefinitely

Targeting

The population targeted by this emergency operation has in consideration several factors: 1) geographic targeting, in non-armed violence affected areas, and in complementarity to the ICRC response supported actions; 2) the status of the population and consequently the type of their needs, and 3) the multiple shocks that have affected the population of concern in addition to the armed violence. Priority targeting will be informed by appropriate Protection, Gender and Diversity assessment and analysis. With the above in consideration, the following are the targeted areas and corresponding population in need.

In Ethiopia this emergency appeal will target populations in the region of Beshangul Gumuz, SNNPR region Konso zone, Amhara and Afar. In total 350,000 people – IDPs and host communities - will be targeted with shelter, health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS, PGI, DRR, NSD, livelihoods and basic needs interventions.

In Sudan 300,000 people – refugees and host communities - from Kassala and Gedaref will be targeted with Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC MHPSS, PGI, DRR, NSD interventions as well as health and hygiene campaigns.

In Djibouti 5,000 people – refugees and host communities - will be targeted in Ali Sabieh, Dikhil, Obock and Tadjoura with WASH, First Aid, health and hygiene promotion, IPC, MHPSS, PGI

More details can be found below in Annex 1.

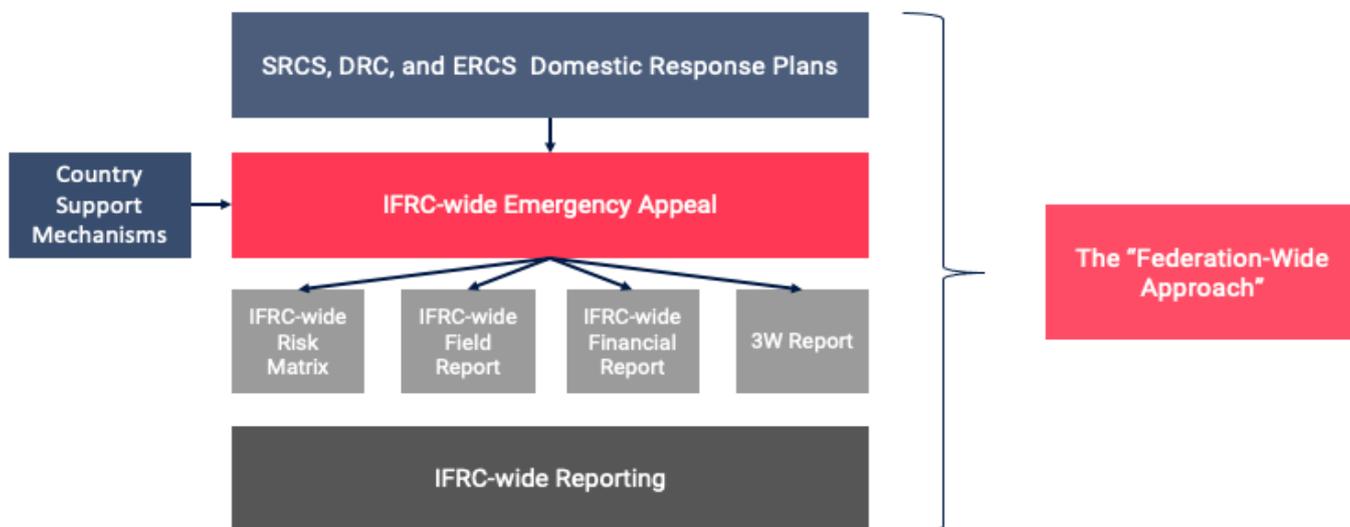
Coordination and partnerships

Federation-wide Approach

In line with the IFRC Agenda for Renewal and taking precedent from the COVID-19 Appeal and others, this Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach, which includes the response activities of all Federation members supporting the response. A Federation-wide Single Plan and related reporting mechanism was developed based on the National Societies' response plans and in consultation with all contributing Federation members. This Plan will ensure linkages between all response activities—including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically, establish a best-practice model for good coordination and assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the various countries. This is to maximise the collective humanitarian impact of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Sudan. The Appeal will emphasize Federation-wide programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies. It will also capitalize on the strengths of in-country partners to deliver humanitarian assistance most efficiently under the framework of the IFRC Complex Emergency Appeal and with the host National Societies at the center.

⁴ UNHCR briefing, Djibouti, 16.11.2020

Following a series of coordination meetings, where partner National Societies have agreed to work under one common framework to support the host National Societies' in their response to the Population Movement surrounding the Tigray region, the IFRC will seek to capture this coordinated support within the Federation-Wide Emergency Appeal. This while maintaining the spirit of a coordinated Appeal with the ICRC and building on strong coordination mechanisms established between all elements of the Movement.



Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Ethiopia

Response operations are coordinated between ERCS, ICRC, IFRC and several partner National Societies - Danish RC, Finish RC, Netherlands RC, German RC, Austria RC, Swiss RC, Qatar RC, British RC and Canadian RC. The ICRC and ERCS will continue addressing humanitarian needs stemming from episodes of armed violence inside the Tigray region and throughout the country. The IFRC, through this Appeal, is coordinating, complementing and providing support to ERCS and partner National Societies in addressing the needs of IDPs fleeing the crisis, host communities devastated by consecutive crisis, and refugees in-country, elsewhere in Ethiopia.



ERCS conduct distributions at a IDP site for people displaced by recent violence. Source @ERCS

ERCS volunteers prepare for distribution of essential household items to people displaced by recent violence. Source @ERCS

Sudan

SRCS' Head of Disaster Management leads weekly operational coordination meetings in Sudan. All in-country Movement partners participate in this meeting, including IFRC, ICRC, Danish RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, Netherlands RC, German RC, Turkish RC and Qatar RC. Movement support to the SRCS Refugee Response operation is well coordinated through this national coordination platform to ensure complementarity and a joint approach to technical and operational support to SRCS in the response. A consolidated Movement Plan to the Refugee Response was developed, planning for three different scenarios and providing a detailed overview of Movement (planned) support to the plan.

Djibouti

Djibouti Red Crescent currently has no bilateral partners supporting it. An IFRC Disaster preparedness delegate is permanently based in Djibouti embedded in the National Society, providing it with technical and day to day coordination support. ICRC supports DRCS through their Mission in Djibouti. Support to the National Society is effectively coordinated with DRCS, IFRC and ICRC communicating several times per week in-country.

Overall Movement Coordination

A multi country coordination cell covering all three countries will ensure strengthened coordination and synergy in planning the response. The Movement will have a shared understanding of the situation and leverage each other's capabilities in multi-country humanitarian situation. Meetings will be led by National Societies and co-facilitated by ICRC and IFRC, with the presence of all involved partner National Societies. As the evolution of the crisis is still unpredictable and the humanitarian consequences go well beyond the Tigray region, National Societies and partners must be updated, coordinated, and prepared to engage in different circumstances.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

In Ethiopia, there are currently 31 actors involved in non-refugee response operations, including 16 INGOs, 9 UN agencies, 4 National NGOs and 2 Government agencies. The Inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) and sectoral clusters were triggered in Ethiopia in the last week of November. The ERCS is co-leading the Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) network with IFRC support. Depending on National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) decision, the Strategic Multi-Agency Coordination (SMAC) forum, and Federal and Regional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) could be activated to mobilize and prioritize available scarce resources and coordinate emergency incident status information and other resources as required. The Government has activated the Zonal Emergency Coordination Center in Gondar and four more Incident Command posts in four woredas/districts bordering Amhara with Northern Tigray (Adiremets, Baker, Dansha, and Maikadr).

In Sudan, the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR co-chair at national level, the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF). Operational coordination in the field takes place in the Refugee Working Groups (RWGs), also co-chaired by COR and UNHCR. The inter-agency response for the Tigray crisis is coordinated by the RWG based in Kassala and a subgroup RWG has been established in Gedaref. UNHCR has launched the inter-agency refugee emergency response plan for the refugee influx from Ethiopia which is guiding the overall response.

In Djibouti, ONARS has been holding coordination meetings which Djibouti Red Crescent has been attending together with IFRC and/or ICRC. ONARS and the Ministry of Interior have identified triage and transit points and Phase 1 and 2 campsites with lead agencies identified for each technical sector (Health, WASH, MHPSS) for the response. Djibouti Red Crescent is closely coordinating with all stakeholders on the preparedness measures and liaising with UNHCR and IOM daily through the ongoing activities at the Aouraoussa transit camp and Hol Hol camp.

C. PROPOSED AREAS FOR INTERVENTION

Operational objective: Provide relevant humanitarian and early recovery assistance as well as protection services to the population affected by the Tigray crisis and underlying drivers of vulnerability (floods, droughts, locust, COVID-19, climate change), in Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti, while delivering an accountable operation that engages with and listens to affected people when meeting their needs, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized

Ethiopia	Sudan	Djibouti
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated humanitarian and early recovery assistance to IDP and host communities Address compounded disasters, secondary impacts Do No Harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated humanitarian and early assistance to refugees and host communities Address compounded disasters, secondary impacts Do No Harm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities Contingency planning DRCS capacity strengthening Do no harm

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support recovery process and durable solutions • ERCS's Strengthening Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support recovery process and durable solutions • SRCS's Strengthening Coordination 	
Multi-County Support		
<p>Peer to Peer support (NS/Branch – NS/Branch coordination, information sharing and support) PGI and PSS support: Continuous PGI and PSS services for cases requiring special attention people (refugees and returnees) Humanitarian Service Points: Allowing continuity of humanitarian services along the travel/journeys of the refugees and voluntary returnees. Advocacy for durable solutions Multi-country response services: i. RC/RC Coordination & IM tools ii. contingency planning and technical advisory. iii. Rapid Response / surge activation. iv. Coordinated logistics and supply chains; v. Coordinated efforts for positioning National Societies' Response and assertive Partnership and Resource Developments (PRDs).</p>		

The operational objective will be achieved through:

- Multisectoral humanitarian relief services to IDPs and Refugees on the move: first aid services, Psychosocial support, Food and Household items (preferably through Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)), PGI including identification and referral of SGBV and children protection cases, Water and Hygiene, including Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), IPC, Immunisations, Malnutrition screening, COVID-19 screening, surveillance and preventative measures for high risk groups, access to timely, accurate and trusted information as a relief service.
- Short to medium term humanitarian assistance and protection to IDPs, Refugees that have found temporary accommodation in formal or informal shelters and settlements, including Shelter & Essential household items (EHI), WASH, safe spaces for children and women, safe referral systems for cases of SGBV and child abuse or neglect, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), PSS support, primary health care (including includes referral systems and ambulance services), basic needs support (through cash or in-kind),
- Support to host communities and population affected by the crisis and other shocks (non-displaced), including those families hosting IDPs and refugees, with basic needs support and livelihood strengthening or recovery, basic health care, drinking water supply, sanitation infrastructure requirements, hygiene promotion and materials provision, and PGI and PSS support wherever needed;

Logistics and Supply chain

Logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent, and cost-efficient manner. For the initial response, available prepositioned National Society stocks will be utilized and replenished locally or internationally depending on local availability.

Warehousing may play a significant role in these operations, where possible the National Society will use central warehouses to store items in advance of distribution activities. Fleet assets will be deployed as and where requested, assessments of logistics capacity and systems (incl. procurement, transport, warehousing, fleet management) will be carried out where possible to enhance National Societies' logistics infrastructure on hardware, software, capacities and preparedness.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IFRC will ensure space for joint analysis, planning, and task allocations of pNS' through an agreed-upon coordination architecture and a Federation-Wide Plan of Action, which will be jointly developed and agreed upon by the HNS, IFRC, and pNS' to ensure all in-country programming relevant to this appeal is properly coordinated and captured.

To successfully implement this Federation-wide approach, it is understood that all host and partner National Societies are fully supportive of the approach and committed to its successful implementation. To do so, all partners commit to providing regular information to the IFRC IM team. Partner National Societies will be required to report narratively regularly through an agreed-upon reporting tool. The IFRC will consolidate the results to produce Federation-wide IM products including a 3W mapping, Federation-wide operational Updates, and others as necessary. This information can equally be used to produce separate Movement-wide IM products, including a Movement Picture, to demonstrate the collective impact of the Movement in response to the crisis in Tigray.

National Society Development

A strong focus will be placed on strengthening National Societies' capacities, enhancing skills and task shifting as leading humanitarian actors in their respective countries by promoting greater coordination and local cooperation and partnerships, governance and strategic planning, engaging and strengthening its existing volunteer network, stabilizing or increasing the National Societies' financial resources, including good management practices.

The Appeal will thus focus on the following areas:

- National Society Preparedness: The Appeal will invest in supporting further implementation of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) Plan of Action in Ethiopia and support Sudan and Djibouti Red Crescent
- Coordination, cooperation and local equal partnership: Support the ERCS, SRCS and DRCS to strengthen their auxiliary role and enhance their visibility and recognition as priority humanitarian actors in their countries through active participation and role in humanitarian country teams and coordination mechanism.
- Governance and Strategic Planning: support ERCS, SRCS and DRCS in the development of stronger and updated governance policies that allow accountable and agile decision-making, compliant with RC/RC internal rules and regulations as well as the principles and best standards of humanitarian action.
- Financial Management and Resource Mobilization: review of the financial procedures, and tools, and revisit the National Societies business model, including a resource mobilization plan that permits stability.
- Digitalization and digital inclusion: modernize the work platforms used in the National Society for better and faster coordination between teams, as well as better controls and outreach mechanisms to branches and volunteers.
- Volunteer Management: bring volunteers closer to the National Society, provide adequate duty of care, capacitate volunteers to act according to principles of humanitarian action and CEA.

COVID-19 Response

This operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 cases as of 18 March (source: PAHO)		
Country	Confirmed cases	Deaths
Ethiopia	179,812	2,592
Sudan	30,989	1,959
Djibouti	6,835	63

The National Societies' response to COVID-19 is supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This Coordinated Appeal operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the National Societies will ensure, even as they respond to the humanitarian needs due to the Tigray Crisis, that COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with the regional plan of action and their national COVID-19 country plans.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Societies will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of items, procurement issues, and movement of National Societies volunteers and staff. For more information, please consult the [COVID-19 operation page IFRC Go platform](#) and the [12-month Update](#).

Business continuity for the operation

Business continuity planning is currently a priority for the IFRC in all the countries of the operation. The main objective related to business continuity planning is to ensure critical functions of IFRC do not stop and the support provided to the NSs is on time and tailored to the preventive measure in place. Identification of the risks to business continuity and mitigation measures for the identified risks will put in place to ensure continuity of operation. New working modalities will be established in the country of the operations, tailored to the measures required by the various governments. To address identified risks for Rapid Response Personnel and following the duty of care principles, a constantly monitoring of the situation are carry out and information sharing meeting has been held with all the NSs who have deployed personnel in the ground.

Security Context of the response operation

The operational risk environments in Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti are diverse and threats vary widely by location. IFRC has been progressing to erect a strong security system in support of this multi-country Emergency Appeal while safeguarding the operation, staff and assets. Considering the volume and scale as well as regional sensitivities a full-time operational security focal point will be sought. The security focal point will keep under security management control all three countries and the IFRC operation designed under this Emergency Appeal. Taking also in to account the fact that most of the operational areas are either in Orange or Red phase, a detailed and well-orchestrated security support mechanism will be deployed with strong emphasis on coordination and cooperation on security matters with key stakeholders such as the Host National Society and ICRC. An advanced telecommunication system will be designed and implemented to strengthen operational management and security oversight. Secured and well-designed internal security setting will support Country and Operations management with high standard MSR compliance (design, plans,

contingencies, internal regulations, security oversight and controls). Close technical supervision from a security and safety angle will be carried out by the Regional Security Unit.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS



Shelter and Essential Household items

People targeted: 31,500
 Ethiopia: 10,500 (Male: 5,000 / Female: 5,500)
 Sudan: 21,000 (Male: 10,290 / Female: 10,710)
 Djibouti: N/A
Requirements (CHF): 4,199,000

Proposed intervention

Displaced populations have abandoned their homes and moved to seek refuge in camps or host communities in different regions. Majority of displaced persons are living in congested open settings with minimum shelter support. ERCS and SRCS will seek to ensure that people in camps, particularly people needing special assistance, can live in safety and dignity, through the distribution of essential household items and emergency shelter kits and technical support, guidance and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning provided. During the construction of emergency shelter, National Societies will encourage communities to utilize salvaged and locally available materials as part of community contribution to the assistance.

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

Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Ethiopia and Sudan

- Assessment of shelter needs, capacities, and gaps. Do no harm procedures will be ensured in the assessments to incorporate target recipient safety.
- Identify coordination needs with shelter cluster, local authorities and communities;
- Identification of community participation modalities in program design and implementation
- Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity, and disability in the response
- Distribution of emergency shelter kits and essential household items
- Construction of communal kitchens and accessible communal shelter (inclusive of WASH facilities)
- Support communities with building materials for transitional shelter solutions
- Cash feasibility and market assessments
- Energy saving cooking solutions and solar lamps prioritising single-headed female households and young girls.
- Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items and/or cash

Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to NS staff, volunteers, and affected households

Ethiopia and Sudan

- Train 60 volunteers in “all under one roof” shelter and distribution techniques – Sudan
- Demonstration of shelter kits use and emergency shelter construction at distribution site
- Design, translate and disseminate shelter related IEC materials
- Mobilization and training of volunteers on build back safer for targeted communities
- Training on simple construction of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce reliance on timber
- Monitoring of shelter activities and coordination with WASH for service access
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Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 66,667
 Ethiopia: 36,667 (Male: 16,114 /Female: 20,553)
 Sudan: 30,000 (Male: 12,500 /Female: 17,500)
 Djibouti: N/A
Requirements (CHF): 5,019,000

Proposed intervention

Ethiopia and Sudan: Populations have had their livelihoods impacted as a result of armed violence, floods, droughts, locust infestations – reducing income, and negatively impacted purchasing power thus contributing to the risk of deteriorating food security in the affected areas. ERCS and SRCS will target displaced populations in camps with food rations either in kind or through a cash mechanism (depending on market feasibility assessment) for at least six months, with further support to special population groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, disabled, and older people with food supplements. The assessment of cash feasibility and market potentials will also determine the survival minimum expenditure basket of cash value per household per cycle. Medium-term livelihood recovery support to host communities, including supporting farmers with seeds, tools and trainings, or small grants for micro-business initiatives, will also be prioritized.

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

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Ethiopia and Sudan

- Basic needs assistance (food) is provided to displaced households.
- Establish CEA mechanisms to ensure information can be shared with recipients on the assistance being provided, selection criteria, distribution processes and to provide feedback/complaints. (applicable for all three outputs)

Collect and process feedbacks from targeted communities and conduct post-distribution monitoring

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and restoration of income-generating activities

Ethiopia and Sudan

- Recovery needs assessments, market assessments, identification and targeting of vulnerable food insecure households/individuals will integrate PGI principles
- Distribution of seeds and tools for displaced and host communities following the seasonal calendar
- Provision of small grants for most affected/at risk groups and individuals (PGI) through micro-business initiatives.
- Provision of skills and vocational training.

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.3: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

Ethiopia

- Basic needs assistance is delivered through cash and voucher assistance, including cash for work to 7,500 persons (1,500HHs) over a period of three months
- Conduct market assessment and feasibility study to inform cash assistance strategies
- Design of the multipurpose cash program, including definition of survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB)
- Distribution of monthly cash assistance to selected households and monthly monitoring of cash distribution
-



Health

People targeted: 221,000

Ethiopia: 150,000 (Male: 66,000 /Female: 84,000)

Sudan: 66,000 (Male: 21,780 /Female: 44,220)

Djibouti: 5,000 (Male: 3,000 / Female: 2,000)

Requirements (CHF): 3,812,000

Proposed intervention

Displaced populations are living without access to basic health services as health facilities have either been closed, damaged, looted or health care workers left for personal safety. With none or limited access to safe water supply and sanitation in the camps, it is anticipated that infectious, waterborne, and vector-borne diseases are likely to rise and conditions will also exacerbate any pre-existing health conditions. Majority of the affected population (including children and youth) have been exposed to traumatic situations and severe mental stress as a result of displacement, separation, loss of loved ones, loss of property and livelihoods and forced to flee from their homes.

All of these countries are also facing an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases; and the crowded settings in camps makes protocols such as physical distancing challenging. There are also no formal risk communication strategies in place; meaning that people living in camps may lack the information needed to reduce their personal risks of disease. ERCS, SRCS and DRCS target people with integrated basic health services including, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, primary

health care and routine immunization and nutrition services. Health activities are closely coordinated with the ICRC to avoid duplication and ensure a maximum coverage and impact.

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Health Output 1.1: Communities are provided with services to identify and reduce health risks

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Training volunteers on community-based epidemic surveillance, Basic first aid (BFA), Psychological First Aid (PFA)
- Training on household treatment and identification of danger signs/awareness of symptoms for diseases such as COVID-19 and AWD/Cholera and promotion of healthcare seeking behaviour (CBHFA)
- Risk communication and community engagement activities for COVID-19 within IDP settlements and project areas

Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Procurement of First Aid kits and integrated First aid and PFA training
- Support to ambulance services- fuel, maintenance, equipment – Ethiopia
- Purchase visibility gear for volunteers and of PPE (masks and sanitizer) for first aid volunteers
- Prepositioning of health supplies for emergency response and referrals
- Provision of First Aid and ambulance services to injured and displaced people and support to Ambulance services
- Provide health equipment and furniture for SRCS health posts
- Support with running costs of health clinics, including additional staff – Sudan

Health Outcome 3: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Health Output 3.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided by NS to the target population

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Set-Up and equipping of Community Health Mobilization Points in vulnerable communities exposed to health risks
- Equip volunteers with basic health kit, including thermometers protection gear and bicycles for outreach activities at entry points – Sudan
- Social mobilization and risk communication activities in Malaria, AWD, Cholera, HIV, TB, Malnutrition (IYCF) and COVID-19 prevention, symptoms identification and treatments and health seeking behaviour (CBHFA)
- Distributing chlorine tabs, mosquito nets, soap as part of community-based disease prevention activities – Sudan
- Prepositioning of ORP materials and establishment of ORPs as necessary in case of outbreak of AWD
- Support MoH vaccination campaigns activities and maternal and infant health care through volunteers' mobile brigades

Health Outcome 4: Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with referral pathways for severe cases established

Health Output 4.1: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referral established for severe cases

- Nutrition screening (identification and referrals) and supplements are provided to children and pregnant women
- Identify referral pathways and treatment options for children and PLW identified as potentially malnourished

Health Outcome 5: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Health Output 5.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Training for volunteers in psychological first aid and referrals; provide basic PSS to people affected and to staff and volunteers
- Referral pathways are established to specialized services
- Refresher trainings and reorientation of staff and volunteers in basic first aid, PSS, lay counselling and referrals
- Provision of psychosocial support to population displaced and affected by armed violence, including PFA, individual and group sessions, basic counselling for substance abuse and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) psychoeducation and recreational activities for children and youth
- Strengthening the systems to provide psychosocial support to frontline staff and volunteers
- Provision of psychosocial support to SGBV survivors



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 144,333

Ethiopia: 73,333 (Male: 32,267 / Female: 41,066)

Sudan: 66,000 (Male: 21,780 / Female: 44,220)

Djibouti: 5,000 (Male: 3,000 / Female: 2,000)

Requirements (CHF): 4,647,000

Proposed intervention

Displaced populations currently depend on already limited access to clean, safe, and potable drinking water and water for domestic use in the host communities. If not controlled, it may bring competition and violence to access this scarce commodity between the IDPs and the host communities. Further to this, the prevalence of COVID-19 and the potential for community transmission within informal and temporary shelter areas and arrangements must be considered as an essential focus in the need for water provision, hygiene training and improving hygiene practices, such as the use of hands-free washing stations. In camps, there are no designated areas for solid waste disposal and there are no toilets forcing people in those camps to open defecation. The sudden influx of refugees to Sudan has overwhelmed the structures at entry points and transit, while the infrastructure in settlements is not ready to accommodate the increased number of refugees.

ERCS, SRCS and DRCS will provide people in camps and host communities with improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. This will be achieved through the provision of household water treatment and storage kits (buckets, jerrycans with lids); as well as water trucking if required. Community-level construction of latrines through provision of toilet slabs and training of local sanitation artisans who will further train the local communities in the construction of locally and culturally appropriate latrines will also be prioritized. Hygiene promotion and awareness sessions, as well as hygiene related supplies (hand sanitizer and soap), will be provided; and handwashing stations installed

WASH Outcome1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

WASH Output 1.1: Communities are provided with improved access to safe water

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Conduct WASH related trainings for National Society staff and volunteers
- Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Continuously monitor the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response
- Provision of safe potable drinking water (water trucking or other modalities such as the rehabilitation of existing water systems)
- Testing and purification in IDP and refugee camps, and at transit points
- Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Water Systems
- Provision and installation of water systems such as T45, T70 and T95 CBM Water Tanks with tap stands - Sudan
- Running WTU in Tunaidba settlement camp
- Distribute water purification agents for household level use
- Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products
- Procurement and distribution of jerry cans
- Provision of 12 handwashing points in strategic locations, and equipped with water, soap

WASH Output 1.2: Communities are supported by NSs to reduce open defecation

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Construction and equipping community latrines (including for PwD), with appropriate hygiene facilities
- Establishment and equipping WaSH Committees
- Development and promotion of appropriate solid waste management plans at community level in conjunction with local authorities
- Rehabilitation of community latrines in host communities
- Construction and installation of bathing, shower and handwashing units in camps
- Ensure toilets and washing units are clean and maintained through provision of spraying pumps and insecticides
- Ensure that community-based approaches are implemented to support the design and location
- Community based approaches through CEA approaches with adequate consideration of design and access (including ensuring separate facilities for men and women, and adequate lighting etc.)

WASH Output 1.3: NS promote behavioural change in personal and community hygiene (including MHM) among targeted communities

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Distribution of household hygiene kits including soap and other detergents and women's dignity kits.

- Distribution of
- Awareness-raising for individual and community hygiene
- Maintenance and rehabilitation of water systems
- Develop a hygiene communication plan and Conduct hygiene promotion sessions in refugee settlements and host communities
- Train volunteers and community leaders to implement activities of the plan
- Design IEC materials and print materials for distribution and use during the hygiene sessions



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 100,000

Ethiopia: 55,000 (Male: 20,000 /Female: 35,000)

Sudan: 40,000 (Male: 13,200 /Female: 26,800)

Djibouti: 5,000 (Male: 3,000 / Female: 2,000)

Requirements (CHF): 804,000

Proposed intervention

Impact of armed violence is felt most greatly by vulnerable groups due to their special needs which communities may struggle to support in emergency situations. These groups include persons with disabilities (PWD), older persons, under-five children, women, girls, young adolescents, immune-compromised people, among others. If these groups are not identified and supported, these groups may face additional risks such as Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) including sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking.

ERCS, SRCS and DRCS will mainstream PGI in all sectors with special consideration to gender, age, disability to minimize any stigma and discrimination or additional risks and vulnerabilities. Staff and volunteers engaged in the response will be sensitized on PGI mainstreaming and ensuring protection in all response activities as well as prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence to be able to address any arising during as well as post-implementation period.

Girls, boys, women, and men shall be provided with dignity kits containing essential supplies such as sanitary towels for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for the females. Consideration for the inclusivity of PWD and older persons will be done through targeted and tailored interventions that meet their specific needs. Cases of gender-based violence, abuse, trafficking, exploitation, and other risks are likely to increase in displacement contexts. The response will enhance sensitization of communities on protection risks, including prevention of gender-based violence and protection of children as well as development and dissemination of referral pathways to facilitate access to services within the shortest time possible and maintaining strict confidentiality. Children are also at risk of being separated from their guardians during displacement. National Societies will work with ICRC in uniting any displaced children as well as set up safe spaces for use by anyone at risk to enhance their safety.

PGI Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

PGI Output 1.1: NS work ensure safe and equitable access to basic services considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning
- Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)
- Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies
- Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings)
- People with disabilities/organizations of persons with disabilities are included in humanitarian assistance, and barriers to their participation are reduced
- Vulnerable and marginalized groups are meaningfully included in the activities and supported throughout the intervention
- Dignity kits with MHM are provided to women and girls displaced and affected by the crisis
- Community participation and dialogue is promoted between refugees/IDPs and host communities
- Social cohesion initiatives are mainstreamed into durable solutions for refugees

PGI Output 1.2: Affected population are protected from sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against women and children

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Briefings to all staff and volunteers involved on Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, child safeguarding and code of conduct

- PGI training for volunteers in Konso, Derashe, and Alle
- Ensure all volunteers are briefed and have signed the Code of Conduct
- Ensure measures to prevent and respond to situations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and to identify and respond to situations of trafficking
- Staff and volunteers conduct life-skills, lay counselling and SGBV awareness raising, identify and conduct safe referrals for PSS and SGBV cases, child abuse and neglect
- Children friendly spaces are set-up, providing psychosocial support, basic case identification, management and referrals, children recreational activities
- Development of safe referral pathways, service provider mapping, and establishment of protection protocols
- Identification and sharing of information on safe referral pathways with communities for SGBV
- Training to National society staff and volunteers on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence
- Printing of IEC materials on SGBV to be used in awareness sessions
- Translate SGBV IEC materials
- Include messages on prevention and response to SGBV in all community outreach activities



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 117,000

Ethiopia: 46,000 (Male: 26,000 /Female: 20,000)

Sudan: 66,000 (Male: 21,780 /Female: 44,220)

Djibouti: 5,000 (Male: 3,000 / Female: 2,000)

Requirements (CHF): 1,800,000

Proposed intervention

The Tigray situation is exacerbating the vulnerability of people to prevailing hazards and their capacity to recover. Communities have been forced to flee and are highly likely to have fewer financial or social assets and capital, increasing their vulnerability to hazards and reducing their capacity to cope with their effects. In some locations the high influx of new arrivals has a significant impact on the environment which will suffer further due to overcrowding and increased pressure on available natural resources. ERCS, SRCS and DRCS will provide integrated approaches that enhance community resilience in the face of the armed violence. Impacts of climate change are compounding hazards that exacerbate the vulnerabilities of the target communities including inter-changing drought, floods and reducing food production capacity and resource development. Conservancy and green initiatives are the most resilient and appropriate intervention to reduce climatological hazards which also contribute to strategic resource-based conflicts of farming and grazing land as potentiality of the land is reducing. ERCS, SRCS and DRCS branches will be supported through this response to establish, equip, and train community-based disaster risk reduction and management teams/volunteers who will also act as peace and reconciliation ambassadors at the grassroots level.

DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for a timely and effective response to disasters.

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Develop and implement a community plan of action for DRR developed based on the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA)
- Raise community awareness of risks and appropriate actions through dissemination of the Public Awareness and Public Education DRR key messages
- Form and train local branch volunteers in disaster management and response
- Form a community DRR/DM committee with a ToR
- Facilitate mitigation and preventive activities for risks identified
- Develop and disseminate targeted messages and communication assets (social media material) for media, volunteers, local and traditional leaders, churches, schools and other stakeholders to trigger community preparedness actions (using PAPE/What Now)

DRR Outcome 2: Communities in disaster-affected areas adopt climate risk-informed and environmentally responsible values and practices

DRR Output 2.1: Contributions to climate change mitigation are made by implementing green solutions

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Ensure recovery programmes are aware of and apply eco-system based and environmentally sustainable nature-based solutions where feasible
- Support tree planting initiatives, mobilising communities (refugee and host) and partner organisations

- Minimize use of single-use plastics across programmes and advocate for sustainable alternatives such as energy-efficient cooking stoves
- Promote and support energy transition at community level (solar panels, cooking stoves)
- Train volunteers in VCA, climate smart DRR and CCA

DRR Output 2.2: Community awareness-raising programmes on climate change risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Strengthen link with related RCRC initiatives at national and sub-regional level including Forecast Based Action
- Design and print CCA tools and materials
- Raise awareness on disaster risk and carry out drills and exercises in communities and schools



Migration and Displacement

People targeted: 150,000

Ethiopia: 90,000 (Male: 45,000 /Female:45,000)

Sudan: 55,000 (Male: 20,000 /Female: 35,000)

Djibouti: 5,000 (Male: 3,000 / Female: 2,000)

Requirements (CHF): 1,159,000

Needs Analysis & Proposed intervention

With an estimated 1 million internally displaced in the Tigray Region, over 60,000 Ethiopians crossed international borders, compounded by other population movements across Ethiopia, it is essential to ensure that those displaced have both their immediate, medium and long-term needs addressed. In the immediate, displaced populations must have access to information and essential services, in the medium to longer-term durable solutions must be considered while involving those affected in the decision-making process, including potential and future returnees. Cross border communication and coordination will be essential in the case of returnee populations.

Migration and Displacement Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of IDPs and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Output 1.1 Assistance and protection services to IDPs/refugees their families, and communities are provided with immediate assistance and their need advocated for through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Conduct detailed migration and displacement needs assessment
- Support distribution of household items - truck rental, fuel, mileage, volunteer allowances – Ethiopia
- Provide high energy biscuits and bottled water for immediate life saving support – Ethiopia
- Cash feasibility and market assessment - Ethiopia
- Multi-purpose cash grants to meet the immediate basic needs for food, shelter and WASH for one month – Ethiopia
- Distribution/Replenishment of ERCS Shelter and NFI stocks - Ethiopia
- Assistance and protection services in the context of migration
- Provide immediate life-saving and protection services (including referrals) via Humanitarian Service Points (HSP)
- Awareness raising and dissemination of information on RCRC HSP

Output 1.2 Awareness raising and advocacy address xenophobia, discrimination and negative perceptions towards migrants are implemented

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Awareness and advocacy work in the context of migration for durable solutions - Regional
- Phone and internet access provided to migrants in HSPs

Output 1.3: “Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster”

- Peer to Peer support and coordination of RFL services at the subregional level - Regional
- Restoring family links services – Ethiopia
- Coordination with ICRC for RFL services - Sudan

Outcome 2: Migration and Displacement context is continually assessed, actions are evidence-based, adaptive to needs using feedback mechanisms and CEA principles, and seek durable solutions

Output 2.1: CEA methods and periodic contextual assessments are established to ensure relevant and adaptive response based on current needs

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Periodic contextual assessments conducted, particularly for areas previously inaccessible
- Establishment of effective feedback mechanisms assessing direct beneficiary satisfaction of services as well as the wider-community perception of actions
- Continual adaptation of interventions based on feedback mechanisms to ensure that assistance is appropriate, and relevant to the evolving needs related to PGI, PSS and other as identified.

Output 2.2: Feedback and assessments are capitalized for service adaptation and to drive long term strategy focused on durable solutions

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Strategy development for IDPs, affected communities, and supporting returnees - Regional
 - Community communication activities ensure refugees, IDPs, affected communities have the necessary information and involve them in durable solution and recovery strategy planning.
- NS, with support of the ICRC and IFRC, advocates on behalf IDPs, affected communities, and returnees with reinforcement of relevant frameworks such as the Kampala Convention - Regional

ENABLING ACTIONS

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 3,072,000

Proposed intervention

ERCS, SRCS and DRCS are responding to numerous disasters from locust infestation to floods, civil unrest, malaria, population movement as well as an increase in cases of COVID-19. They have unparalleled access and reach to communities; and as such are strong partners to the United Nations Agencies, Government as well as other local and international Non-Governmental Organisations. This demands that the National Societies organisational policies, processes and procedures, and systems are place as well as skilled and experienced workforce at national and branch levels. There is a need to support the strengthening of the National Societies, particularly staff capacity especially in sectors such as Shelter, Health, WASH, PGI and CEA.

S1.1: 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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Output: NSs have a strong and effective leadership

- Continuous support to NS leadership in completing the Organizational Development plan and priorities

Output: NS has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

- Ensure that volunteers are insured – all countries
- Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face – all countries
- Provide psychosocial support to volunteers – all countries
- Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities – all countries
- Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing – all countries
- Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement – all countries
- Develop and roll out an online volunteer management system
- Develop and roll out training modules for volunteers and youth

Output: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

- Strengthen NSs financial management capacity at NHQ and selected provincial branches
- Agree and support internal audit function at NHQ
- Support finance systems development & training and refreshers training
- Promote and support digital transformation and inclusion across programmes and general management
- Support upgrades to branch infrastructure and equipment in selected branches
- Support the establishment of sub-branch offices (as required)
- Facilitate BOCA in selected branches at provincial and district level
- Provide technical and financial support to develop comprehensive HR strategy and support systems and tools development
- Enhance HR management capacity and systems (incl. job descriptions, function description and roles and responsibilities, emergency procedures, databank)
- Strengthen PMER systems and train branch and project staff on PMER

Output: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

- Develop a comprehensive strategy for DRM and institutional preparedness including health systems strengthening
- Engage the NS in the PER approach and support priority actions for response capacity strengthening under a detailed action plan
- Train volunteers in disaster risk management and response, including assessment, data collection, distribution, M&E, PGI and CEA
- Develop contingency plans, test and improve them through simulation drills for basic first aid and emergency
- Scale-up and support the management of pre-positioned NFIs

Ensuring Accountability**Requirements (CHF): 2,319,000****Needs Analysis & Proposed intervention for Effective international disaster management**

This Federation-wide emergency appeal includes the response activities of all Federation members supporting the response, through a consultative single plan and related coordination and reporting mechanisms, which will encompass multilateral, bilateral and activities funded domestically.

The IFRC Secretariat will establish a Federation-wide multi country coordination cell to support affected countries from the National Societies in developing domestic response plans and funding requirements with the expertise of the Federation-wide membership support. The IFRC Secretariat will complement with Coordination, NSD in emergencies, technical and support services management, including information management to all members, and coordinating with ongoing National Society preparedness for response capacity, and creating conditions for coordinated risk management.

The Appeal will emphasize Federation-wide programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between NS'. It will also capitalize on the strengths of in-country partners to deliver humanitarian assistance most efficiently under the framework of the IFRC Complex Emergency Appeal and with the Host National Societies at the center.

Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**Output 1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained****Regional Coordination**

- Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host national society and participating national societies

Output 1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**Regional Coordination, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti**

- Advocacy with government authorities for humanitarian access in Tigray region
- Lobbying for recognition of Red Cross emblem and adherence to Geneva Convention from all parties to protect volunteers and staff deployed for the operation
- Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation
- Questions on communication channel preferences, information needs, information consumption habits and preferences on raising complaints are integrated in to needs assessments and used to inform community engagement strategies to ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decisions
- CEA trainings are provided to volunteers
- Systems are put in place to involve communities in decision-making to ensure assistance is appropriate and relevant
- Ensure community engagement and accountability is fully operationalised across all programmes
- Develop plans, tools & training to mainstream CEA into all programmes systematically
- Exit strategy developed that includes community consultation and sharing of the final evaluation results with the community
- IFRC monitoring of activities; Lessons Learnt Workshop; Conduct Mid-term evaluation and final evaluation
- Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied
- Advocate for engagement with partner and operating NS on the promotion and use of the Principles and Rules
- Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making
- Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have they information they need about the response

- Exit strategy developed that includes community consultation and sharing of the final evaluation results with the community

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

Output 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

Regional Coordination

- Co-host sub-regional coordination cell with NSs and ICRC
- Activate SMCC – Strengthened Movement Coordination and Collaboration
- Evaluate SMCC and develop case study

Output 2.2: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Regional Coordination

- Supply partners and ICRC with information management products and tools

Proposed intervention for Strengthening Coordination and Accountability

Duty of care and staff performance will be increased in the operation, through adequate HR management that promotes personal and professional growth as well as performance but acknowledges the challenging environment staff is facing with consecutive shocks, unprecedented challenges and the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the HR plan has in due consideration all issues related with duty of care and well-being.

The finance department will continue to promote all safeguards and high standards of accountability to financial resources and provide timely reconciliations, adequate filing and reporting to all partners and donors. This will be done using well established IFRC systems. The operation will continue to make progress on the recommendations of the Internal Audit conducted, addressing the risk matrix and improvement plans. This is publicly available.

Outcome: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability

Output: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

- Conduct performance appraisals in due time

Output: 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

- Carry out internal IFRC financial & management audits
- Maintain active risk register across all areas
- Ensure all staff complete training on prevention of fraud and corruption.

Output: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

- Ensure active monitoring of security context, and make sure all operations are security compliant
- Enhance security management capacity for volunteers and staff (incl. security training)
- Carry out regular review of security risks, and update security rules & guidance accordingly
- The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.

Influencing others as strategic partners

Requirements (CHF): 168,000

Needs Analysis & Proposed intervention

Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti are severely affected by compounded effects of climatic shocks – leading to droughts and floods, locust infestation and disease outbreaks, including COVID-19 with dire impact over people’s coping capacities. Collective Movement response plays a vital role in providing bilateral and multilateral support to National Societies, responding to the critical needs. Together the Movement adds immense value in a coordinated response which respects

clear roles and responsibilities, promoting a principled humanitarian approach where others don't have access. The Appeal will promote, influence, and capitalize on the Movement's unique position, leveraging relations with the respective governments and National Societies to ensure needs and respect of those affected by a principled, neutral, and independent intervention.

National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that the National Society is resilient and therefore has the necessary foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and capacities to plan for this operation. Based on the demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver the objectives of operation, the programme support functions below will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination. All the work on National Society capacity enhancement will also be coordinated with ongoing projects and programmes of the NSs' to ensure sustainable and effective capacity enhancement efforts.

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

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

Regional Coordination, Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti

- Enhance NS communications capacity & support strategy & policy development
- Develop communications materials in relevant languages including image bank, snapshots, web stories, social media and agents of positive change
- Leverage NSs advocacy for durable solutions in national and regional fora including ministries
- Enhance NS knowledge and communication on relevant frameworks such as the Kampala Convention and the Global Compact on Refugees

Output 1.2: National Societies are supported to undertake successful policy and legislative advocacy at the national level

Regional Coordination, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Ensure NSs auxiliary role is appropriately framed within national laws
- Advocate for governmental support to RCRC activities in country

Output 1.3: National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development

Regional Coordination

- Support development & adoption of a resource mobilisation strategy & policy
- Develop and support RM plan of action
- Support NSs in negotiation of partnerships with, national and local authorities, the UN and INGOs
- Provide advice about partnership agreements

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

Output: Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

Regional Coordination, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti

- Support the NSs to develop quality plans and produce timely reporting
- Streamline operational monitoring using simple online tools and infographics where feasible
- Strengthen NSs' reporting functions and evidence-based documentation

D. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

EMERGENCY APPEAL

MDRTIGRAY - Tigray Complex Emergency

Funding requirements - summary

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	1,931,000
SHELTER	4,260,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	5,019,000
HEALTH	3,812,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	4,456,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	804,000
MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT	1,159,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	3,072,000
ENSRURING ACCOUNTABILITY	2,319,000
INFLUENCING OTHERS AS STRATEGIC PARTNERS	168,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	27,000,000

Jagan Chapagain
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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

In the Ethiopian Red Cross, Sudan Red Crescent and Djibouti Red Crescent National Societies

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- **Djibouti:** Mr. Abdi Khaireh Bouh, Secretary General of Djibouti Red Crescent; email: crd@intnet.dj

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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

- Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Manager, Email: Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 732 203 081

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.

Annex 1

Region	Locations	Status	Population Targeted	Typology of needs per sector	Partner Presence
Ethiopia					
Beshangul Gumuz	Metekel Zone	IDPs and host communities	170,000	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS, PGI, DRR, NSD, livelihoods and basic needs	
SNNPR region Konso zone	Konso Zone, Benschoko and benchmaji zone Ale Weroda Darashe Weroda	Red Cross Branch volunteers and staff IDPs and host communities Red Cross Branch volunteers and staff	80,000	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS, PGI, DRR, basic needs and livelihoods and NSD	
Amhara	Addi Adekay district, North gondar incudes Abdirafi, Ketema nugus and central Gondar zone	IDPs and host communities	70,000	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS PGI, DRR, NSD, livelihoods and basic needs	
Afar	Dalol district, Kilbati zone/zone 2 (Abala, Yallo, Megale, Erebti, Berhale and Kuneba) districts	IDPs and host communities	35,000	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS, PGI, DRR, NSD, livelihoods and basic needs	
Sudan					
Kassala	Hamdayet Transit Centre	Refugees, host communities and RC Kassala branch	18,000 refugees, 3,600 host communities Other: 81,900	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC MHPSS, PGI, DRR and NSD Other beneficiaries are mainly reached with health and hygiene promotion campaigns	
Gedaref	Lukdi reception centre, Village 8 transit centre, Um Rakuba settlement, Tunaidba settlement	Refugees, host communities and RC Kassala branch	37,000 refugees, 7,400 host communities Other: 152,100	Shelter, Health, WASH, IPC, MHPSS PGI, DRR and NSD Other beneficiaries are mainly reached with health and hygiene promotion campaigns as well as the tree planting initiative	
Djibouti					
Ali Sabieh	Galilee (triage and transit centres), Aouraoussa (camp phase 1), Hol Hol (camp phases 1&2)	Refugees, host communities	3,000	WASH, First Aid, health and hygiene promotion, IPC, MHPSS, PGI	ICRC, IFRC
Dikhil	Galafi (triage) Galafi 2 (transit centre), Gourabous (camp phase 1)	Refugees, host communities	500	WASH, First Aid, health and hygiene promotion, IPC, MHPSS, PGI	N/A
Obock	Obock (triage and transit centres)	Refugees, host communities	500	WASH, First Aid, health and hygiene promotion, IPC, MHPSS, PGI	N/A
Tadjoura	Balho (triage and transit centres), Dorra (camp phases 1&2)	Refugees, host community	1,000	WASH, First Aid, health and hygiene promotion, IPC, MHPSS, PGI	N/A