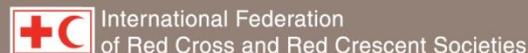


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Operation Update Report

Ethiopia: Election Preparedness



DREF n° MDRET025	GLIDE n° N/A
Operation update n° 1: 13 July 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 May to 12 July 2021
Operation start date: 11 May 2021	Operation timeframe: 4 months (New end date 30 September 2021)
Funding requirements (CHF): 200,433	
N° of people being assisted: 15,000 People	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Regional, zonal and city authorities in the targeted areas (10 branches), National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operation Update is to inform stakeholders of the progress made since starting implementation as well as inform on the timeframe extension by two months (new end date: 30 September 2021).

Indeed, election was postponed to 6 September 2021 by the electoral body in two regions Harar (2 constituencies), Somali (14 consistencies) as well as in polling stations in different regions including 8 in Amhara and 4 in Beshangul Gumuz region, 7 in Oromia. Moreover, overall results will be announced when election is completed across the country, that is after 6 September 2021. The DREF resources were already shared with Branches but could not be implemented for the postponed branches to keep relevant to the new election schedule.

Based on the above, it is important to extend the timeframe by two months, from 31 July to 30 September 2021, at no additional cost, to ensure the branches in localities where elections were postponed are able to fully cover the elections period, including post-elections monitoring for a few weeks.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Ethiopia entered its 2021 election process amidst an increasingly tensed political, security and humanitarian context. As the multi-faceted and polarized situation was foreseen to increase the susceptibility for outbreaks of election-related violence, it was imperative to plan and strengthen preparedness, before, during and after the elections. As such, this [DREF Operation](#) was launched to support Ethiopia Red Cross prepare its branches to mitigate any effects of election violence.

Ethiopia has undergone political leadership changes since 2018, after the resignation of the Prime Minister. Since then, the political structure of the country has been characterized by its fluidity – with the ruling coalition, Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (UPRDF), dissolved and replaced as the Prosperity Party, through a parliamentary process which has changed the political landscape and resulted in the formation of emerging political alliances.

The country held its sixth national multiparty election on 21 June 2021 after two times delay due to COVID-19 and by the request of National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) to allow more time to organize the ballot. Preliminary results were announced in some polling stations in Addis and regions. Official NEBE (National Election Board of Ethiopia)

reports revealed that over 38 million voters registered, 46 parties and 9,000 candidates contested for Federal and regional seats. NEBE decided to postpone the sixth national election in 63 constituencies in Hareri and Somali regions as well as in some polling stations in Amhara, Oromia and Benshangul Gumuz regions to 6 September 2021 due to some irregularities and security issues. As regards Tigray region, this decision remains indefinite.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

ERCS has been proactive in its preparedness for the 2021 general elections, as well as ensuring coordination structures are in place to support effective response. As at the end of election day on 21st of June 2021, the following activities had been undertaken:

- Movement Election Contingency Planning Taskforce committee instituted within the Strengthened Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) structure.
- A 2021 Election Contingency Plan was developed to guide preparedness, and if required, eventual response actions.
- The national election committee that comprised members from ERCS, ICRC, IFRC and participating National Societies (Netherlands and Finish Red Cross) has been active since it was officially established by the deputy Secretary General for Disaster Risk Management in mid-March 2021. In the past three months, the committee conducted first four bi-monthly meetings and latter three weekly meetings prior to 21 June election day.



Distribution of PPEs and hand washing facilities in Sedama region.

The meetings have been held every Thursday at 2 pm via virtual mechanism. Issues related to resource mobilization, emergency and security situations, election preparedness progress update, communication, coordination and close monitoring on the planned activities were the major areas of discussions among the national election committee members, among others.

- Emergency Response Committee, Communications Committee, and a Command post were set up in Addis Ababa
- The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) located in Addis Ababa, was activated for information sharing and decision making.
- ERCS wrote cooperation letters to Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Federal and Addis Ababa police and NEBE, to reinforce understanding of the role of Red Cross and advocate for free access to ERCS staffs and volunteers in undertaking emergency response.

Key field level activities that have been achieved to date include:

1. RCCE training for volunteers and staff
2. IEC materials with key messages delivered to the branches
3. First Aid kits were procured and distributed to the branches
4. Procurement and distribution of emblems
5. 400 volunteers trained in first Aid skills
6. 400 volunteers trained in PHEC (prehospital emergency care)
7. 400 volunteers trained in PSS
8. 400 volunteers trained in PGI minimum standards
9. 400 volunteers sensitized on PSEA and code of conduct and signed
10. 400 volunteers sensitized on SGBV and child protection
11. 400 volunteers sensitized on IHL basics
12. Contingency workshops for the regions and branches supported

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to ERCS through an Operations Manager based in Addis Ababa and the Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi, Kenya. There are seven PNS present in Ethiopia: Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Swiss Red Cross. The ICRC has a Delegation in Addis Ababa, Sub-Delegations in Mekele, Nekemte, Djijiga, and an Office in Shire. It supports and works closely with ERCS in areas affected by violence.

A Movement Coordination Framework by ERCS, ICRC and IFRC was ratified and is operational in accordance with the SMCC structure. It includes a Movement Platform (Strategic-level) and Movement Coordination Meeting (Operational-level), which are supported by following technical committees: Emergency Coordination Taskforce, Election

Contingency Planning Taskforce and a Security Coordination Committee. Terms of Reference (ToR) are in place for all the committees; and meetings are held according to a pre-agreed schedule with rotational chairs. A Movement Coordination Agreement and Movement Communications Framework were developed.

The Election Contingency Planning Committee comprises representatives from the ERCS, ICRC, IFRC and The Netherlands Red Cross and Finish ed Cross (PNs representative). This committee has resulted in the finalization of a 2021 Election Contingency Plan to support ERCS respond effectively and efficiently to humanitarian needs associated to the election process (before, during and after). Inputs to the plan have been made through the Security Coordination Committee, including on security-related contingency planning, preparedness measures; as well as recommendations on capacity strengthening required by the ERCS. The Election Contingency Taskforce has also conducted a resource mapping of partner contributions being made to support the plan; and identify possible gaps. This DREF provides a proportionate support to the implementation of preparedness activities based on the resource mapping as part of a coordinated Movement approach, with emphasis on using the tool to ensure these gaps are covered. Activities undertaken under the previous Civil Unrest DREF (MDRET022) and Tigray Population Movement Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRTIGRAY) – such as First Aid trainings and Ambulance service enhancement – have also been factored into this mapping to ensure there is no repetition of the same support.

The Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross are also supporting ERCS with funding from EU Humanitarian Aid to strengthen the response preparedness capacity of the ERCS to deliver a timely and principled response to humanitarian needs in the 2021 election. The preparedness activities targeted ERCS branches in four regions: Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Sidama.

The ICRC was providing technical and financial support for the implementation of the contingency plan, including towards First Aid trainings and equipment, Safer Access workshops, Dead Body Management trainings, and running costs of the ambulance service.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

ERCS coordinated with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions. UNICEF was a key external partner and supported the strategic prepositioning of items in different regions. The prepositioned supplies were assorted with varying quantities including medical emergency kits, WASH supplies, dignity kits, food and NFI kits. Refer to [EPoA](#) for details on the items prepositioned by ERCS and UNICEF partnership.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment.

For details on this section, refer to the [DREF EPOA](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective:

To enhance the preparedness of the ERCS to respond to humanitarian needs that could arise from election-related violence during the 2021 election process in Ethiopia. The operation will focus on readiness of ERCS NHQ and branches in seven hot spot regions, three cities, and their mapped zones and woredas. This will be done through pre-positioning and deployment of assets, equipment, and training of volunteers to enable ERCS provide emergency health care (Ambulance transportation, First Aid, RCCE and PSS) and PGI services.

The election was generally calm and there was no significant violence reported across the country. However, the DREF substantially supported the National Societies readiness and general preparedness for any violence as the election process continues until announcement of results. However, the polls for different locations where election was postponed to 6 September 2021 still must hold, and overall results will be provided only after this date. The operational strategy thus remains relevant to strengthen the preparedness capacity of the National Society.

Operational Strategy

The EPoA operational strategy involved preparedness of ERCS NHQ, branches and first responders in the seven hot spot regions, and three cities mapped out in the contingency plan. This was to enable ERCS to respond in a timely manner to the humanitarian needs during election campaigns, voting and announcement of results. It also involves strengthening of coordination with Government, Movement partners and other response agencies in the hotspot areas. The operation has strengthened the National societies readiness and capacity to respond to election violence. The election process is still not concluded, since the results are yet to be announced and other election centers in some of the target mapped regions have their elections postponed.

The same strategies in the EPoA are still relevant and this operation update allows for extension of the operational timeframe to cover the polling stations on 6 September, as well as the eventual process of results announcement which is not yet concluded.

On the sector-specific interventions, the below has been implemented to date:

I- Health (Target: 15,000 people):

ERCS trained and or refreshed and sensitized 400 volunteers in different areas, who have been deployed to provide First Aid and Psychosocial Support during campaigning, voting day and throughout the entire process until a winner is declared and situation continues to normalcy. Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) was also integrated in the response, to advocate for COVID-19 preventive measures during the election process.

In the Pre-election period volunteers were provided with refresher training on necessary and relevant skills which included First Aid, Pre-Hospital- Emergency Care (PHEC) and timely referrals, PSS, RCCE/CEA as well as briefings on Code of Conduct, Fundamental Principles, Safer Access, and PGI. The DREF supported the training of 400 volunteers across 10 branches.

Ambulances were prepositioned in the targeted areas and supplies including (stretchers), First Aid kits (and refilling materials), and PPEs for the responders were also prepositioned. Adequate visibility was provided for ambulances and volunteer stations to minimise mistaken identities.

This operation, the needs analysis 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 NSs to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The operation adhered to follow the Ethiopian Federal MoH and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing, where possible, in their engagement. Basic PPE for volunteers was provided to volunteers to minimize exposure to COVID-19 infection. This was supported through the IFRC COVID-19 Emergency Appeal (as a complement to the DREF).

II- Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) (Target 9,600 people):

In situations of violence which result in population displacement, women, old age, children, and people with disabilities are most affected. Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation was keen to pay particular attention to protection

and inclusion of vulnerable groups and on gender and diversity analysis. Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analyses, to better inform and if necessary, adapt the operation. Continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure activities planned mainstream PGI to ensure communities Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS). A surge delegate was deployed to support ERCS. This profile was useful for this operation because the National Society had inadequate capacity and he supported in guiding the implementation and mainstreaming of PGI. Moreover, the surge personnel supported discussions for more sustainable recruitment of PGI national staff with ERCS in developing the job description and mobilisation of resource from the partners. IFRC and Austria Red cross are supporting six months and three months respectively with discussions ongoing with Swiss and Netherlands Red Cross Societies.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Information was shared about the operation including the available services and entitlements of the affected population. As a means of participatory engagement, the operation liaised with different stakeholders including the security forces, the Ministry of Health, the election body and the populations to be served. The volunteers were sensitized on feedback and were integrated to collect community complaints and feedback. Where sensitive feedback was involved, it was designed to be handled through the referral pathways highlighted in the ERCS PSEA policy. Communication and dissemination of Fundamental Principles were also components of the CEA activities to ensure access and acceptance. Remarkably, the election has been peaceful this far, with no major and or sensitive complaints collected. There was good feedback on the prepositioning volunteers from electors indicating that ERCS was available and ready in most polling stations.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Health

People reached: 7,376

Male: 3,393

Female: 3,983

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with emergency health care services	15,000	7,376

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of FA Kits procured, replenished, and distributed	500	500
# of branches which received jackets, emblems, and other visibility materials	10	10
# of branches which received stretchers	10	0
# of volunteers trained on FA	500	400
# of volunteers trained on PHEC	500	400
# of volunteers deployed	500	400

Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population reached with RCCE on COVID-19	100%	49%

Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on RCCE	500	400
# of branches that receive IEC materials	10	10
# of volunteers provided with appropriate PPE	500	400

Health Outcome 6.0: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of identified people with specific PSS needs who are assisted	80%	49%

Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on PSS	500	400
# of staff and volunteers reached with PSS support	400	400

Progress towards outcomes

- The National Society disbursed cash to all ERCS branches in target regions to carry out the different planned trainings including First Aid, PHEC, PSS and CEA.
- Prepositioning of the necessary logistics including the ambulances in all the branches was carried in good time.
- Volunteers were deployed on the pre-election days, election, and post-election days. This deployment is pending in all locations where elections will hold on 6 September.
- A 24-hour command posts were established in the headquarters and the regions. The EOC was activated in full operation for information sharing, decision making and feedback to field teams.

- Procurement of supplies including emblems, visibility gear and PPEs were done at ERCS headquarters. There was delay in the delivery of stretchers, but the branches planned to use their buffer stock which will be replenished.

Challenges

The major challenge was delay of procurements, especially for the stretchers and hand washing units. For the stretchers, the tender process was conducted in due time but, there were no qualified bidders. The National Society is exploring options for selective bidding. Materials remain necessary since election is yet to be held in some parts and results will not be known before 6 September.

Lessons learned

Need to fast track emergency procurements.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 7,376

Male: 3,393

Female: 3,983

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of identified people with specific needs who are assisted	80%	49%

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of identified people with specific needs who are assisted	80%	49%
# of staff briefed on the PGI minimum standards	50	30
# of volunteers briefed on PGI minimum standards	500	400

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on PSEA, code of conduct and signed code of conduct	500	400
# of volunteers screened and briefed on child protection policy/guidelines	500	400
# of volunteers briefed on SGBV and child protection	500	400

Progress towards outcome

- The selection of volunteers was done making sure of clear gender representation after which, they were briefed on the Code of Conduct and child protection aspects. All volunteers signed the Code of Conduct before deployment.
- The staff and volunteers were also briefed on the PGI minimum standards (DAPS), contextualizing their respective locations. This included awareness on identification of PGI issues in an emergency and how to refer them.
- Sensitization on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was done both in the branches and HQ level. This was focusing on key issues that may affect the volunteers and staff both internally and externally, including how to refer such cases.

Challenges

- No clear referral pathways at branch level.
- More emphasis will also be put on the feedback mechanism to maximize the service delivery.

Lessons learnt

- Moving forward, there needs to be clear mapping of service providers and strengthening of the existing referral pathways.
- Need for capacity building on PGI and practical application for staff and volunteers. This will also include skills for monitoring and evaluation of PGI activities.

Strategies for Implementation		
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, competences, and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum standards are met for the NS legal, ethical, and financial foundation, system and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform.	N/A	N/A
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of deployed volunteers with insurance cover	500	400
# of volunteers briefed on roles and risks associated to the operation	500	400
# of active mechanism in place to share update with volunteers	10	8
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of management and coordination committees activated	3	3
# of staff and volunteers orientated on election contingency plan	35	20
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Movement coordination structures under which IFRC-ERCS are participating	5	5
Effective participation in coordination structures	Movement coordination framework in place	Movement coordination framework in place
Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid response personnel are deployed to support the operation	1	1
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF Financial/Narrative reporting is published as per DREF Guidelines to deadline (<i>Indicator target modified</i>)	Yes	Not due yet
# of community feedback systems established	10	8
% of community feedback responded to	80%	40%
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of Cluster system and interagency working group meetings attended	100%	100%
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operational Movement coordination meetings and committees are attended by ERCS-IFRC (target: 100%)	100%	100%
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
# of FW reporting tools that are utilized in the operation	3	0
Outcome S3.1: 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.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of communications products are produced	3	3
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communications products are produced	3	3
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Lessons learnt report produced	1	0
# of monitoring missions conducted	2	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a coordinated RCRC Movement approach the election preparedness response since funding was available from different Movement partners including IFRC, ICRC, Swiss Red Cross and NLRC (ECHO). All the three levels of SMCC structure were active and engaged. Under the technical level three adhoc committees were established thus the election committee, security, and communication. • Overall, 400 volunteers were mobilised in 8 regions and trained in different relevant skills and were deployed. The operation has provided for both safety gear against covid 19 and insurance for all the engaged volunteers. • The regional and zonal branches, as well as the EOC were active command centres throughout the election, providing information as necessary to volunteers and respondents. Due to restricted movement, there were no field level monitoring missions, but each region supervised its activities within its administration and reported to command centres and EOC. • To support the response capacity, the IFRC regional office deployed a surge delegate for month to ensure protection needs are mainstreamed. • Communication emblems and visibility materials were procured and distributed to the branches. • SMCC structures were developed. This Movement coordination structure has three levels including the strategic level, operational level and adhoc committees. Regarding this, there was an election committee in the lower category. These coordination structures report to each other and ensure that there is no duplication while enhancing complementarity in the operations. This was also supported bilaterally by other Movement partners (NLRC, SRC, ICRC) • Federation-wide reporting was not instrumentally developed within this operation. However, other sister operations like the Tigray Population Movement Emergency Appeal are ongoing and Ethiopia is potentially to roll out the tools as part of the new one narrative approach. • Regarding volunteer insurance, the target was 500 volunteers. This report however covers 400 volunteers who are deployed. The other 100 are not deployed yet since election in Harar and Somali regions are postponed. Nevertheless, the insurance is a group and covers all who are deployed in any one time. 		
Challenges		
Election was postponed at the eleventh hour for some targeted hotspot regions in Somali and Harari to 6 September, hence the need to extend the operation timeline.		
Lessons learnt		
No lesson observed		

D. Financial Report

The overall amount allocated for this operation is CHF 200,433 of which CHF 178,948 (82%) has been transferred to the National Society under the funds transfer modality as seen in below interim financial report. The National Society will report on expenditure at the end of the operation.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, Email: franciscah.kilel@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, Email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

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

- IIFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, 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.

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



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



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



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

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/05-2021/07	Operation	MDRET025
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2021/07	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 09/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET025 - Ethiopia - Election Prep. May 2021

Operating Timeframe: 11 May 2021 to 31 Jul 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	200,433
DREF Allocations	200,433
Expenditure	-178,948
Closing Balance	21,485

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	6,390	178,948	-172,558
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	154,691		154,691
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	17,306		17,306
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	178,388	178,948	-560
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,040		17,040
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,195		3,195
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,811		1,811
Strategy for implementation Total	22,046		22,046
Grand Total	200,433	178,948	21,485

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/05-2021/07	Operation	MDRET025
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2021/07	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 09/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET025 - Ethiopia - Election Prep. May 2021

Operating Timeframe: 11 May 2021 to 31 Jul 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	38,500		38,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,500		7,500
Medical & First Aid	31,000		31,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	19,000		19,000
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000		10,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000		9,000
Personnel	55,500		55,500
International Staff	6,000		6,000
National Society Staff	3,750		3,750
Volunteers	45,750		45,750
Workshops & Training	57,250		57,250
Workshops & Training	57,250		57,250
General Expenditure	17,950	698	17,252
Travel	1,000	701	299
Information & Public Relations	11,250		11,250
Office Costs	3,000		3,000
Communications	2,000		2,000
Financial Charges	700	-3	703
Contributions & Transfers		178,250	-178,250
Cash Transfers National Societies		178,250	-178,250
Indirect Costs	12,233		12,233
Programme & Services Support Recover	12,233		12,233
Grand Total	200,433	178,948	21,485