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Final Report

Ethiopia: Floods in Amhara

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation:	MDRET023
Date of Issue: 19 August 2021	Glide number: FL-2020-000203-ETH
Operation start date: 27 September 2020	Operation end date: 28 February 2021
Host National Society: Ethiopia Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 392,993
Number of people affected 63,030 People (10,505 HH)	Number of people assisted: 65,000 people - Direct assistance: 11,316 people (1,886 HH) - Indirect assistance: 53,684 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Austrian Red Cross, Finish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swiss Red cross, Qatar Red Crescent, German red Cross and Italian Red cross and the ICRC are present in country. However, Swiss Red Cross and Austria Red Cross in Partnership supported interventions in Flood's response reaching 600HH in Oromia with 82,000CHF.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Risk Management Commission, National Meteorology Agency, UNICEF, UNOCHA, WHO, WFP. OCHA was key in inter cluster coordination and UNICEF supported through UN CERF other floods affected regions except Amhara region	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Government of Canada contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

Please click [here](#) for the Final Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contacts

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Following above average rains experienced in the country led to massive flooding in five regions Afar, Oromia, Gambella, SNNPR (Southern Nations Nationalities, People's Region), Somali and Amhara regions between June and September 2020. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) reports indicated that about 1,017,854 people were affected and 292,863 people were displaced by floods across the country since the beginning of the rainy season. The floods killed livestock, destroyed crops, and damaged homes and public infrastructure to an extent not seen in decades.



Floods beneficiaries receive NFI, Amhara south zone ©ERCS

Table 1: Flood affected and displaced people by Regions from June to September 2020

Region	Flood Affected	Flood Displaced
Afar	162,921	128,242
Amhara	144,490	6,010
Gambella	31,865	18,819
Oromia	447,565	46,028
Somali	140,892	37,650
SNNPR	90,121	56,114
Total	1,017,854	292,863

Ethiopia Red Cross was among the first responders in providing lifesaving interventions to those affected by the flooding in Afar, Oromia, and SNNPR regions through other bilateral support and its contingency preparedness capacity. The flooding further stretched to Amhara, south Gondar zone, where rapid assessment conducted by south Gondar Branch necessitated funding for displaced population in IDP status. Based on this, a [DREF Operation](#) was launched on 27 September 2020 for CHF 392,993 to provide immediate support to 1,886 households (11,316 people) affected by floods in Amhara region, South Gondar zone through the provision of emergency shelter and household items, livelihoods and basic needs (cash), health promotion, and safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to alleviate suffering and reduce impact of the floods. An [Operation Update](#) was later published on 22 December 2020 to allow a one-month no cost timeframe extension of the operation. This was because the tender technical evaluation committee could not convene the tender evaluation meeting as planned due to unforeseen new emergencies and the engagement of the National Society's relevant technical experts on field missions. This resulted in two weeks delay in overall implementation of the operation, thus the need for an extension. Overall, the operation lasted 5 months.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society

Ethiopia Red Cross Society carried out the flood's interventions through its South Gondar zonal branch, supported by the Amhara regional branch and the disaster management coordinator was the focal person from the headquarter. A total of 50 volunteers and 3 NDRTs directly supported the implementation of this operation with support from IFRC in country Operations Manager.

These population were consecutively affected by conflicts, locust and then floods, which aggravated their situation. The DREF support facilitated ERCS to provide basic needs relief to 11,316 people and reduce the risks of the affected target population.

The following summary of activities were accomplished through this operation:

- Needs assessment (both rapid and detailed assessments)
- Cash feasibility and market assessment
- Refresher training for 30 volunteers on PHAST
- Training of Volunteers on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)
- Community Engagement and Formation of beneficiary targeting 10 committees
- Procurement and distribution for 1,886 household shelter and NFI materials
- Procurement and distribution of WASH household supplies
- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits
- Cascading community hygiene promotion activities by volunteers
- Cascading community RCCE by volunteers
- Multipurpose cash assistance, beneficiary targeting, registration, and linkage with financial service provider and disbursement of cash
- Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- Lessons learnt workshop

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provided support to ERCS through an Operations Manager based in Addis Ababa, Eastern Africa Country Cluster Delegation and the Regional Office for Africa, which are both based in Nairobi, Kenya. There were initially plans to deploy a WASH expert to support branch level implementation, but this strategy could not be realized due to security restrictions for international staff. Alternatively, the operation used national disaster response teams (NDRT) with relevant capacities.

ICRC, IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) has routine weekly coordination meetings to discuss ongoing operations and ensured continued coordination on planning and implementation of activities for information sharing and minimize duplication of efforts with long term programs. There were seven PNSs' present in Ethiopia including

Austrian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the German Red cross and the Italian Red Cross, which joined in the course of this operation as new in country partner National Society. The ICRC is also present in-country. The PNS did not contribute directly to the floods response, except the Swiss and Austrian Red Cross Societies, which directly supported similar operation in Oromia region which was also affected by the floods and not covered by this DREF. In this complimentary response, they reached to 600 household's beneficiaries with same intervention strategies.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Contingency Plan Flood Alert #2 was released based on the National Meteorology Agency (NMA) Kiremt season weather forecast for June-August/September of 2020, followed by Flood Alert # 3 (Amharic version) released in August 2020. The flood alerts informed of possible river flooding incidents, mainly in Somali, Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions and Dire Dawa city council, as well as listed at-risk communities along river basins and downstream areas of dams. The National Flood Taskforce held regular weekly and ad-hoc meeting as required to monitor the situation and provided support upon request from the regional level.

A Joint Government-Humanitarian Partners Response Plan for the 2020 Kiremt season floods was launched in September 2020. The response plan was prepared based on clusters inputs and Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau (RDRMB) reports from the affected regions combined with NMA weather forecast for the 2020 Kiremt season and prioritized focus on: Immediate lifesaving interventions and early recovery interventions.

At the national level, ERCS as standing member of the National emergency coordination centre strongly coordinated with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions. ERCS also participated in the inter-agency working group meeting for various sectors (food, nutrition, ES/NFI, protection, livelihoods and education) at HQ and regional levels as well as the NDRMC led national early warning task force and Cash Working Group. In particular to the floods, the National Emergency coordination centre (ECC) was active since the floods response and consolidated all coordination and information of ongoing emergencies including the floods, locust and most recent Tigray population movement.

The United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated \$8 million to urgently assist people affected by cholera outbreak and flooding in Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions. The fund was channeled through UNICEF and WHO to respond to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health needs, respectively. This CERF allocation was benefiting communities in six woredas of Afar region, 16 woredas in Oromia region, five woredas in Somali region and nine woredas in SNNP region (OCHA bulletin 06 September). This support did not cover Amhara region which was targeted by this DREF operation.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The needs of this response were ascertained through a rapid needs assessment that further followed a detailed assessment carried out by the South Gondar branch revealing that 63,030 people were affected by the floods on 10 September 2021. Out of those affected, 11,316 people were displaced and sort accommodation temporarily at the time of the assessment in schools and other public facilities as well as host communities in the target regions of Amhara, South Gondar Zone.

The detailed needs assessment that followed the rapid assessment used multiple tools and approaches including focused group discussions, interviews, key informants among the community and local sectoral experts as well as transactional observation. The assessment findings were categorized into immediate needs, mid- term, and long-term recovery needs in different sectoral intervention areas. The detailed and rapid assessment were the basis of the strategy design of the operation .

The immediate needs identified were basic lifesaving interventions including food, water and sanitation. The hygiene conditions were deplorable exposing the displaced population to both water borne and vector diseases. The displacement posed a risk to the spread of Covid-19 as people were staying in together in crowded spaces. Other basic needs identified were shelter and household items as most of their houses were either submerged or destroyed because of the flood with no or very little to salvage.

Majority of the families affected depended on farming for survival and the flooding deprived them from accessing their livelihoods which made them loose almost ready to harvest crops and affected also planting for the following season. The back flow from Lake Tana claimed the greatest length of land in 27 years according to elders. This land comprised of settlement, grazing as well as farmland which was the backbone of the livelihood of these population. On the long-term recommended interventions include infrastructural, proper settlement planning and strengthen community preparedness capacity to address underlying causes and reduce the risk of floods from lake Tana.

This operation was designed to respond to the basic immediate multi sectoral needs as detailed in the [EPoA](#).

Risk Analysis

- 1) **COVID-19 pandemic:** The flood-displaced people were more vulnerable to the disease because of the crowded conditions especially in the temporary shelters. In addition, the destruction of water and sanitation facilities increased the risk of transmission due to poor hygiene practices. This operation ensured that COVID-19 response strategy was part of the flood's response and the DREF design was aligned with the IFRC global COVID-19 emergency appeal strategy. The DREF activities followed the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization regulations on hygiene and social distancing, especially during distribution of HHIs. For the case of volunteers and staff who were front line responders, the operation provided personal protection materials (sanitizers and face masks) together with strict enforcement of all the MOH guidelines.
- 2) **Road accessibility:** Most of the rural earth roads were affected by the floods and became challenging for response vehicles. In some cases, beneficiaries were advised to move to accessible locations where the road were impassable, and access was limited due to the road conditions.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall strategy was to provide immediate support to 1,886 households (11,316 people) displaced by floods in Amhara region, South Gondar zone through the provision of emergency shelter and household items, basic needs multipurpose cash assistance, health promotion, and safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to alleviate suffering and reduce impact of the floods.

The National Society and the target Branch of Gondar had adequate volunteers with basic trainings who only required refreshers to be engaged. The structure of the National Society also provided adequate support to the implementation through the region and headquarters. Moreover, as our obligation the IFRC also provided necessary technical support through its Operation manager based in Ethiopia.

The premises of this response strategy were informed by a rapid needs' assessment carried out by the South Gondar branch which revealed that 63,030 people were affected by the floods on 10 September 2021 in which 11,316 people among them were displaced and were accommodated temporarily at the time of the assessment in schools, other public facilities and with host communities in the target regions of Amhara, South Gondar Zone.

The operation latter carried out a detailed needs assessment which confirmed the rapid needs assessment findings using multiple tools and approaches including focused group discussions, interviews, key informants among the community and local sectoral experts as well as transactional observation. The assessment findings were categorized into immediate needs, mid- term, and long-term needs in different sectoral intervention areas. The operational strategies were informed by the two assessments.

1. Shelter and household items intervention

From the need analysis, emergency shelter was seen to be an immediate need for the displaced population. Most of the populations had all their household items washed away or could not carry with them in the hassle of the evacuation. Through this operation, temporary shelter materials were provided for 1,886 displaced households who were most vulnerable and on the merit of the criteria defined in the operation plan. ERCS has a standard household items kit for a household (one plastic sheet, one mat, two blankets & one kitchen set containing two pots, six plates and six cups). Precautions were put in place to ensure social distancing and adherence to other COVID-19 prevention measures during the distributions. The displaced families could restart their household chores with the right household materials and the shelter related materials were relevant both in their IDP circumstance and could still support early recovery to reinforce their damaged houses, especially the tarpaulins and the beddings.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) intervention

The WASH software interventions including hygiene promotion targeted the entire populations who were affected, including the host communities in South Gondar zone. Interventions in both access to clean and safe water and sanitation were crucial to prevent a Cholera outbreak and or other waterborne diseases like typhoid and dysentery as well and other infectious disease/ illnesses like COVID-19. Community mobilisation and hygiene education (utilizing two-way communication platforms) for adequate behaviour change – outreach was applied in both house to house and mass awareness approaches using concomitant social distancing norms, practising hand washing /appropriate sanitisation, and wearing masks at all public places/ gatherings.

An overall, 30 volunteers were mobilized and provided with PHAST refresher training before being deployed for the implementation of hygiene promotion with engagement of three days per week for two months. This activity had

significant effects as the volunteers reached huge population and diversified their engagement approaches from awareness and information to practical demonstration of good practices to build skills. Provision of hygiene items and safe water supply materials reached 1,886 households. This supply included water Jerrycans for domestic household water storage, water treatment tablets and soap.

For protection of dignity of women and adolescent girls and for their specific hygiene needs, 500 women/adolescent girls received personal dignity kit. The neediest women (pregnant women and women of reproductive age groups) and adolescent girls who had no source of income were given priority. The kit comprised of sanitary materials and hygiene assorted materials in the preference for women.

Health interventions

There was increased mosquito manifestation due to the flooding and increased stagnant water as well as wet conditions, which favoured breeding grounds for the mosquitoes and Malaria was a potential hazard. The hygiene volunteers in the campaign efforts mobilised the community for environmental clean-up within the IDP site, cutting of shrubs and drainage stagnant small pools of water in the homesteads to minimise breeding grounds for mosquitos. To strengthen the community to prevent Malaria and other vector bone diseases 1,886 households were planned to receive mosquito nets per household. Unfortunately, this output was not realised because the National society could not get supplies from the local market. However, no risks of malaria were reported, and the community-based prevention activities were adequate

COVID-19 risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities implemented by 20 volunteers. The volunteers were provided with relevant ECV-RCCE and personal protective skills. The Volunteers were engaged for two months, three days per week. The Branch was already implementing COVID-19 RCCE activities and amongst the volunteers had already base-line knowledge on the subject and this facilitated easy roll out. The community engagement modalities included house to house, public address in social gatherings, markets and demonstrations of best practices including hand washing and proper use of masks. This intervention was effective, and no infection upsurge was reported in the community. These outreaches were not limited to the primary target of displaced population but the entire host environment population to minimise community cross infection and spread.

The operation acknowledged in its strategy design that the volunteers involved in the operation were exposed to the risk of COVID-19 infection and as a best practice, personal protection measures, protection gear (sanitizer and face masks) and adequate safe physical distancing were ensured as preventive strategy.

Food security and Livelihood interventions

On the short-term, food insecurity was identified by the assessment as an eminent need since the farms of this agricultural communities were submerged and their crops for the season destroyed. Under the intervention strategy, ERCS provided unconditional cash to the displaced vulnerable 1,886 households to enable them meet their household short-term food and basic needs and decrease the use of negative coping mechanisms to gain income. This also increased their prospects for early recovery. The recipient families were linked to the service provider, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, which is a contractual financial charge service provider, which for Ethiopia Red Cross, processed individual accounts to transfer the cash free of charge.

Cash feasibility and market assessment were conducted, and assessment revealed that cash intervention was feasible, and markets were functional and accessible with a balanced supply and demand curve to cushion effects of inflation. The beneficiary interviews, market assessment and comparative analysis with other organisations and studies on cash intervention in the region, established ETB 3,000 as minimum expenditure basket (MEB) of basic staple food commodities and related household domestic expenditures for basic survival and wellbeing needs, as presented in the table below:

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability was integrated into the operation to ensure that people assisted were involved and had access to timely and accurate information on the nature, scope, entitlement, and modalities of delivery of assistance. They were sensitized in their rights of complain and mechanisms of feedback as well as the expected responsibility and behaviour of staff and volunteers.

ERCS volunteers engaged in the operation applied CEA approaches as a participatory means during targeting and household registration, information sharing regarding response activities and criteria, distribution of household items, hygiene promotion and COVID-19 prevention sessions, coordination with local Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and

Food needs commodities	
Teff	1,260
Oil	365
Beans	375
Vegetable	150
Sub total	2,150
Domestic energy needs	
Paraffin	250
Cooking fuel	300
Sub total	550
Health needs	
Medical needs	300
subtotal	300
HH. MEB Total	3,000

collecting feedback from community members regarding project activities/assistance. For consistent connection with the community, a telephone line was provided and pinned at accessible notice boards in all Woredas administration centres. The beneficiary list was also pinned in the same notice boards for public view. These engagements facilitated participation and cooperation of both target communities and local government administration.


Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Response teams comprised of both male and female staff and volunteers. The operation ensured the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. During household needs assessment, sex, age and disability variables were considered in the data collection tools to analyse, PGI vulnerability in prioritisation of targeting. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders continued to ensure programmes mainstreamed Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

PMER

The PMER unit facilitated both the detailed assessment and the PDM activities. The reports from these assessments informed both the strategy and lessons learned from this operation

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 11,316 persons Male: 5,092 Female: 6,224</p>	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with emergency shelter NFI materials (Procurement of shelter and HH items (one plastic sheet, one mat, 2 blankets & one kitchen set per HH))	1,886	1,886
Number of need assessments carried out	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
The needs assessment carried out confirmed that there was a need for shelter and NFI for affected displaced households. Community engagement was carried out to select committees for targeting. The committees were provided with dissemination of the guiding targeting criteria and beneficiary selection and registration.		
The procurement of the NFI materials was initiated through an open tender bidding, the tender documents were analysed, and the value was beyond the threshold ERCS could unilaterally authorise and the file was reviewed and approved by IFRC regional office. The household items included one plastic sheet, one mat, 2 blankets & one kitchen set per household).		
The intervention was relevant and based on the finding of the needs assessment. The targeting, registration and distribution process was participatory, and the target community was involved at every level of decision and execution processes. Registered beneficiaries received their planned entitlement. The volunteers and staff involved in the distribution carried out CEA activities including sharing necessary information with community and incorporating in the process, their recommendations including venue and modality of distribution.		
Challenges		
The procurement process took longer than expected and delayed the timely delivery of the response package.		
Lessons Learned		
In the future, it is prudent to expedite the procurement process to ensure that beneficiaries receive timely assistance. Moreover, procurement files that require second level approval by IFRC and or overseas sourcing should be determined in advance, so as not to compromise of quality time delivery		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 11,316

Male: 5,092

Female: 6,224

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with cash support	1,886	1,886
Number of cash feasibility and market assessments	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

A needs assessment was carried out, which identified and prioritized the urgent lifesaving interventions that included the need for food to the population affected. The operation carried out targeting based on predetermined vulnerability criteria. Targeting committee was established with inclusive representation and beneficiary registration was accomplished.

A financial service provider was established – ERCS has a long-term agreement with Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. Through the COVID-19 operation, IFRC facilitated the process of procurement of this service provider. The modality of transfer was through bank accounts since mobile services were not feasible because of ununiformed network coverage and most of the beneficiaries did not possess telephone lines. The process of reconciliation of beneficiary particulars with their respective account details was carried out successfully and all beneficiaries with valid bank accounts received their cash. Some beneficiaries on special circumstances of terminal illness and age, who could not access the bank, received their cash in envelopes but with special approvals from ERCS management and with consultation with IFRC, DREF focal and CVA focal points in the region. The actual disbursement was supervised by a finance officer from headquarters on special mission and IFRC Operation Manager.

The PMER unit carried out integrated PDM for NFI and reports shared as learning for future programming

Challenges

Some of the beneficiaries did not have identity cards and this was a secondary process for the targeted beneficiaries to process identity cards with their respective local administrations for opening bank accounts, hence, delaying the cash disbursement.

Lessons Learned

ERCS needs to have alternative service providers and diversified mechanism since the current disbursement through account is not suitable for some people especially the elderly and ill, who cannot physically process the account. In addition, having only one financial service provider could be detrimental in the event of multiple operations. As such, it is advisable for ERCS to source for a second financial service provider.



Health

People reached: 65,000

Male: 29,900

Female: 35,100

Outcome 1: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Output 1.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion messaging	11,316	65,000
Number of households that received mosquito nets	1,886	0
Number of volunteers trained on RCCE for Covid 19 prevention	20	20

Narrative description of achievements

Some 20 volunteers were provided with refresher training in CVE and RCCE, which was cascaded at the community level. The volunteers were engaged three days a week for two months. They used different approaches to deliver behaviour change communication to the target beneficiaries, including house to house, public address through public announcements audio systems in organised gatherings and other concentration points like markets. The operation planned to reach 11,316 but ended up reaching 65,000 persons, since the awareness creation campaigns were not specifically for the population in IDP status but was done to cover all affected communities and their hosts. This approach was ideal to control cross infection and spread of any diseases hence, the higher numbers reached.

Challenges

The operation planned to support with insecticide treated mosquito nets for 1,886HH, but this could not be realised because according to ERCS procurement unit, the supplies were not available in the local markets.

Lessons Learned

The National Society to opt for alternative procurement including overseas for provision of mosquito nets, with support of IFRC.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 65,000

Male: 29,900

Female: 35,100

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output 1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of vulnerable households with increased access to clean and sustainable safe water	1,886	1,886
Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	11,316	65,000
Number of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	30	30
Number of HH that receive soap and hygiene materials	1,886	1,886
Number of women/ adolescent girls who receive dignity kits	500	500
Number of PDM conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

A specific needs assessment was carried out which found that apart from food, water and sanitation were also a prioritised need. Participatory beneficiary targeting was accomplished, and distribution of different wash supplies were conducted. Overall, 30 volunteers were provided with PHAST refresher training which was cascaded at the community level. The volunteers were engaged for two months, three days a week. They applied different approaches for the behaviour change communication engagement with the community including house to house visits, public address systems and practical demonstration sessions of best practices like hand washing. Moreover, the volunteers mobilised the community for voluntary clean up environmental hygiene campaigns.

The operation procured and distributed hygiene materials including soap, dignity kits that targeted women, as well as aqua tabs for household water purification and jerrican for safe water storage at home. Integrated PDM was carried out by the PMER unit for the cash and hygiene and shelter materials.

The target for hygiene activities was 11,316 internally displaced persons. However, the volunteers conducted a blanket coverage including the host and affected villages. The modalities of engagement where public address system and community gathering organised were favourable for the reach of the large population.

Challenges

Delayed procurement of the supplies

Lessons Learned

Improve procurement timeframe to ensure speedy delivery of support to affected communities.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome: 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
Number of volunteers actively involved in the operation, with proper training and adequate insurance (Target: 50)	50	50
Number of volunteers who receive training through the operation (Target: 50)	50	50
Number of volunteers who are insured through the operation (Target: 50)	50	50
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of CEA feedback mechanisms set up (Target: 1)	1	1
Number of community feedback comments collected	20	8
Number of PDM carried out	1	1
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>A total of 50 volunteers were trained by the operation, with 30 volunteers in PHAST for hygiene promotion and 20 in RCCE. They were engaged in the operation to carry out hygiene promotion, RCCE, and other activities including beneficiary targeting and registration as well as the reconciliation beneficiary data with bank account details of beneficiaries.</p> <p>A telephone line was provided to the beneficiaries and volunteers also physically collected and provided feedback. All selected beneficiaries' lists were posted in the local woredas and Kebele offices for public notice. Most of the complaints handled were linked with eligibility and were responded to programmatically.</p> <p>Integrated post distribution monitoring was carried out after the disbursement of cash and distribution of relief materials.</p> <p>Volunteer insurance was covered because Danish Red Cross full premium for the year for all ERCS volunteers to be engaged in different operations.</p>		

D. Financial Report

Overall budget allocated for this operation was CHF 392,993 out of which CHF 306,175 (78%) was utilized. The balance of CHF 86,818 has been returned to the DREF Fund.

Under the funds transfer modality, CHF 339,624 was transferred to Ethiopian RC, which spent CHF 271,692 (80%) as per Annexed financial report. The National Society spent 70% on relief supplies, transportation, and storage while remainder went to other direct costs. A balance of CHF 67,932 was returned by the National Society.

Explanation of variances:

Travel: there was an underspent of 13,798 which was due to overbudgeting.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operations Update](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)

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

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How we work

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

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

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

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/09-2021/07	Operation	MDRET023
Budget Timeframe	2020/09-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET023 - Ethiopia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 Sep 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	392,993
DREF Allocations	392,993
Expenditure	-306,175
Closing Balance	86,818

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	392,993	-20,588	413,581
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs		312,240	-312,240
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	392,993	291,653	101,340
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies		3,836	-3,836
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management		10,687	-10,687
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total		14,523	-14,523
Grand Total	392,993	306,175	86,818

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/09-2021/07	Operation	MDRET023
Budget Timeframe	2020/09-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET023 - Ethiopia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 24 Sep 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,702	3,702	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,702	3,702	0
Personnel	1,763	1,726	37
National Staff	1,763	1,726	37
General Expenditure	23,919	10,369	13,550
Travel	19,705	5,915	13,789
Office Costs	149	68	81
Communications	189	189	0
Financial Charges	1,686	2,006	-320
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,190	2,190	0
Contributions & Transfers	339,624	271,692	67,932
Cash Transfers National Societies	339,624	271,692	67,932
Indirect Costs	23,985	18,687	5,299
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,985	18,687	5,299
Grand Total	392,993	306,175	86,818

3.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Ethiopia Red Cross Society			
PROJECT NAME	[ERC5-IFRC FLOOD DRIET (S.GONDAR)]			
IFRC PROJECT CODE				
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 1-Oct-20	To: 28-Feb-21	(Y1 Qtr 2-3)	
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 1-Oct-20	To: 28-Feb-21	(Y1 Qtr 4)	

3.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Exchange Rate Used

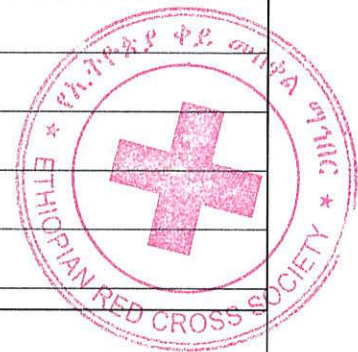
ETB	1	CHF	0.0248
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Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10%)
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
AP005 Procurement of 1,886 tarpauline		848,700.00	848,700		844,916.68	844,917	3,783	0.45	3,783	0.45	
AP005 Procurement of 1,886 sleeping mats		660,100.00	660,100		453,007.17	453,007	207,093	31.37	207,093	31.37	
AP005 Procurement of 3,772 blankets 1.60m x 2.20m		943,000.00	943,000		1,056,160.00	1,056,160	- 113,160	- 12.00	113,160	12.00	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP005 Procurement of 3,772 cooking pots (2per HH)		1,131,600.00	1,131,600		1,093,863.03	1,093,863	37,737	3.33	37,737	3.33	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP005 Procurement of 11,316 plates (6 per HH)		1,131,600.00	1,131,600		390,402.00	390,402	741,198	65.50	741,198	65.50	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP005 Procurement of 11,316 cups (6 per HH)		565,800.00	565,800		350,796.00	350,796	215,004	38.00	215,004	38.00	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP005 incentive for volunteers for distribution NFI (30 volunteers *3 days)		18,000.00	18,000		17,000.00	17,000	1,000	5.56	1,000	5.56	
AP005 NFI distribution site preparation (ropes, visibility, etc)		5,000.00	5,000		4,500.00	4,500	500	10.00	500	10.00	
AP005 Transport of shelter NFI costs 950kms		57,000.00	57,000		7,220.00	7,220	49,780	87.33	49,780	87.33	overestimation of transportation price
AP005 Loading and offloading cost		37,720.00	37,720		55,640.00	55,640	- 17,920	- 47.51	17,920	47.51	this is due to lower estimation of labour cost
AP008 Multi purpose cash grant including food needs (1,886 HH for 1 month)		5,658,000.00	5,658,000		5,616,000.00	5,616,000	42,000	0.74	42,000	0.74	
AP008 Needs, feasibility and market assesment (3 persons for perdiun accomodation and transport		30,000.00	30,000		71,730.70	71,731	- 41,731	- 139.10	41,731	139.10	
AP008 Post distribution monitoring		20,000.00	20,000		10,175.00	10,175	9,825	49.13	9,825	49.13	this activity is already done but this variance is due to over allocation of budget
AP021 PPEs for COVID (face mask & sanitizer for 30 staff and 50 volunteers)		8,000.00	8,000		-	-	8,000	100.00	8,000	100.00	
AP021 Visibility gear (RC T-shirt for 50 volunteers)		5,000.00	5,000		299.92	300	4,700	94.00	4,700	94.00	



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AP021	Refresher training for for 20 volunteers on RCCE for one day		8,000.00	8,000		37,373.68	37,374	-	29,374	-	367.17		29,374	367.17	
AP021	RCCE and health promotion volunteer allowance (20 volunteers *3 days aweek for 2 months)		96,000.00	96,000		45,350.00	45,350		50,650		52.76		50,650	52.76	
AP021	Procurement of mosquito nets		565,800.00	565,800					565,800		100.00		565,800	100.00	mosquito nets were not available in local market
AP026	Water treatment chemicals (aqua labs) for 1,886HH		377,200.00	377,200		16,974.00	16,974		360,226		95.50		360,226	95.50	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP026	Procurement of water jericans (20L/2pcs for 1,886HH)		377,200.00	377,200		343,252.00	343,252		33,948		9.00		33,948	9.00	
AP030	PHAST refresher fo volunteers for 30 volunteers one day		10,000.00	10,000					10,000		100.00		10,000	100.00	
AP030	Hygiene promotion 30 volunteers x 3 days a week x 3 months		144,000.00	144,000		82,723.68	82,724		61,276		42.55		61,276	42.55	
AP030	HQ and NDRT support to monitoring and distribution (cost for 3 people transort, per diem and accomodation)		31,800.00	31,800					31,800		100.00		31,800	100.00	
AP030	Procurement of soap for 1,886HH		188,600.00	188,600		24,518.00	24,518		164,082		87.00		164,082	87.00	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP030	Procurement of Washing basin		188,600.00	188,600		162,190.34	162,190		26,410		14.00		26,410	14.00	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP030	Dignity kits for 500 women/ adolescent girls		500,000.00	500,000		138,704.00	138,704		361,296		72.26		361,296	72.26	number of items were purchased as per the plan, but this variance occurred due to change in estimated price VS. actual price
AP040	Volunteer Insurance		3,750.00	3,750					3,750		100.00		3,750	100.00	IFRC COST
AP042	HQ and region monitoring costs		40,000.00	40,000		38,635.90	38,636		1,364		3.41		1,364	3.41	
AP042	Mileage cost		60,000.00	60,000		63,284.17	63,284		3,284		5.47		3,284	5.47	
AP042	Stationery		15,000.00	15,000		1,395.00	1,395		13,605		90.70		13,605	90.70	
AP042	Bank Charges		8,090.61	8,091					8,091		100.00		8,091	100.00	Commercial bank of Ethiopia FREE SERVICE
AP046	IFRC surge capacity		970,875.00	970,875					970,875		100.00		970,875	100.00	IFRC COST
AP084	Set up Complaint and feed back mechanism		9,000.00	9,000					9,000		100.00		9,000	100.00	
AP055	IFRC monitoring and Evalutaion		60,000.00	60,000					60,000		100.00		60,000	100.00	IFRC COST
AP055	Lessons learnt workshop		30,000.00	30,000		22,326.56	22,327		7,673		25.58		7,673	25.58	IFRC COST
AP064	Bank Charges (Transfer to NS)		4,045.31	4,045					4,045		100.00		4,045	100.00	IFRC COST
AP068	IFRC audit support		120,000.00	120,000					120,000		100.00		120,000	100.00	IFRC COST
	TOTAL		-	14,927,480.92	14,927,481	-	10,948,438	10,948,438	3,979,043	27%	-	3,979,043	-27%		



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

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Cost Categories	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)			
				Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%		
1 Personnel		3,750.00	3,750		-	-	3,750	100.00	-	3,750	-	100.00
2 Relief supplies, transportation and storage		13,144,200.00	13,144,200	10,490,783	10,490,783	2,653,417	20.19	-	2,653,417	-	20.19	
3 Contributions to other organisations			-		-							
4 Other direct costs		808,655.92	808,656	457,655	457,655	351,001	43.41	-	351,001	-	43.41	
5 Indirect cost recovery		970,875.00	970,875		-	970,875			970,875			
TOTAL		14,927,480.92	14,927,481	10,948,438	10,948,438	3,979,043	27%	-	3,979,043	-	(26.66)	

3.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN CHF

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

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)			
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period*	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	%	Variance CHF	%		
Overall		370,434.69	370,435		271,692.27	271,692	98,742	26.66	-	98,742	-	26.66

CERTIFICATION

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

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

Date Submitted

DD/MM/YYYY

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

_____ Date

Validated by IFRC Finance officer

_____ Date

Samson S.



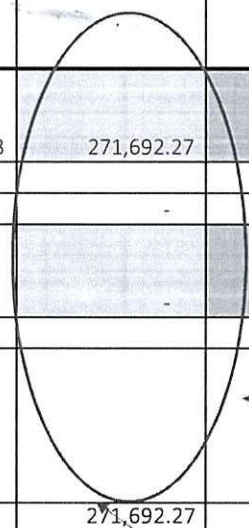
3.4 CALCULATING THE EXCHANGE RATE FOR REPORTING PURPOSES

FIFO

FUNDS AT HAND

FUNDS OUT

Date	Description	Local Currency	CHF	Exc Rate	Date	Description	Current Expenditure Value in Local Currency	Local Currency	CHF	Exc Rate
	Fund Transfer 1	13,685,896.25	339,624.00	0.0248	24/06/19	Report 1	10,948,437.83	10,948,437.83	271,692.27	0.02
									-	-
	Fund Transfer 2					Report 2			-	-
	Balance of Fund Transfer 2									
		13,685,896.25	339,624.00				10,948,437.83		271,692.27	



Current Expenditure



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3.3 FUND TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Ethiopia Red Cross Society		
PROJECT NAME	ERCS-IFRC FLOOD DREF (S.GONDAR)		
IFRC PROJECT CODE			
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 1-Oct-20	To: 28-Feb-21	
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 1-Oct-20	To: 28-Feb-21	

This section is to be completed by the Project Partner and the IFRC together. It shall be agreed and signed by both parties. All figures are in CHF
3.3.1 FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE RECONCILIATION AND TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

	Project Partner Payment Administration	IFRC Payment Administration	Total (Project Partner + IFRC)	Planned Project Partner Procurement Activity	Instalment date	Funds received CHF
Total Overall Budget per Project Funding Agreement	339,624.00	-	339,624.00		1 22/10/2020	339,624.00
(-) Total Expenditure	271,692.27		271,692.27		2	
Prior Period Expenditure Accepted					3	
Current Period Expenditure	271,692.27		271,692.27		4	
Prior Provisional Expenditure Under Review (if any)					5	
Remaining Overall Budget Available	67,931.73	-	67,931.73		6	
					7	
					8	
					9	
					10	
					11	
					12	
					13	
					14	
					15	
					16	
					17	
					18	
					19	
					20	
(-) Total Funds Received to date	339,624.00				TOTAL	339,624.00

Funds available with Project Partner: 67,931.73

Is there sufficient existing funding for requested planned expenditure? SUFFICIENT

Funds Transfer Required: -

Approved by IFRC Project Manager _____ Date _____

Validated by IFRC Finance officer _____ Date _____

- Any conversion of local currency to CHF has used an appropriate exchange rate
- Any indirect cost recovery that has been applied is reasonable and based upon a justifiable costing mechanism and supporting documentation
- Costs have been correctly classified including the application of approved risk mitigation measures related to procurement and IFRC Direct payment

