



REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

Multi-Country Response in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Djibouti

Ethiopia's Crisis and its Humanitarian Consequences



Sudan Red Crescent Society distributes household items to refugees crossing the border from Ethiopia © IFRC/SRCS

Appeal №: MDRTIGRAY	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement (multilateral): CHF 9.4 million. Federation Wide Funding Requirement: CHF 27 million The current funding gap is CHF 20 million (November 2021)	
Glide №: CE-2020-000229-ETH	People affected: >23,000,000 people (in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Djibouti)	People to be assisted: 665,000 people (355,000 - Ethiopia, 300,000 - Sudan, 10,000 - Djibouti)
	Appeal launched: 26/01/2021 Revised appeal published: 29 Nov 2021	Appeal ends: 31/12/2022

The second revision of the Federation Wide Emergency Appeal addresses the rapidly evolving humanitarian needs and operational context in Ethiopia and neighbouring Sudan and Djibouti. This revised Emergency Appeal endeavours to ensure relevance and agility in the provision of humanitarian assistance, including preparedness and readiness measures and considered key lessons learnt during the response. The Federation Wide funding requirement is retained at CHF 27 million given the severity and now protracted nature of the humanitarian situation. Please refer to [Operations Update – Six Month](#) for information on the accomplishments made thus far under the Emergency Appeal.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The crisis in Ethiopia continues to have a profound and devastating impact on women, men, children, and families. The year-long fighting combined with multiple natural disasters has left people homeless, jobless, traumatized, and hungry.

The humanitarian situation and prevailing outlook remain of grave concern. Latest reports indicate that 23 million people in Ethiopia are now in need of humanitarian assistance across the country, due to the combined consequences of conflict, drought, epidemics, food insecurity, pest outbreaks, and population movement.ⁱ

Sustained fighting in locations across northern Ethiopia since November 2020 has resulted in the loss of life; injuries; destruction of property and infrastructure; displacement; loss of livelihood and has led to psychological distress. In June 2021, a humanitarian ceasefire was announced inside the Tigray region, however, fighting has persisted with increasing spillover of violence into adjacent Afar and Amhara. This has generated new population movement, including the displacement of affected people for the second and third time. On 2 November 2021, a state of emergency was declared, underpinning the protracted nature of the fighting, and deep concerns regarding the security situation.

Meanwhile, multiple natural and man-made shocks have been aggravated by the effects of the violence, exacerbating humanitarian needs even further. Compounding impacts of climatic shocks, devastating desert locust infestation, the continued economic consequences of COVID-19, and below-average rainfall, particularly in the south and south-eastern parts of the country, have led to a deterioration in food insecurity. An estimated 4.4 million people across the country are now facing acute food insecurity, of which 400,000 people are experiencing catastrophic conditionsⁱⁱ.

In other regions of the country, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions (SNNPR), violence has continued to flare up creating humanitarian needs.

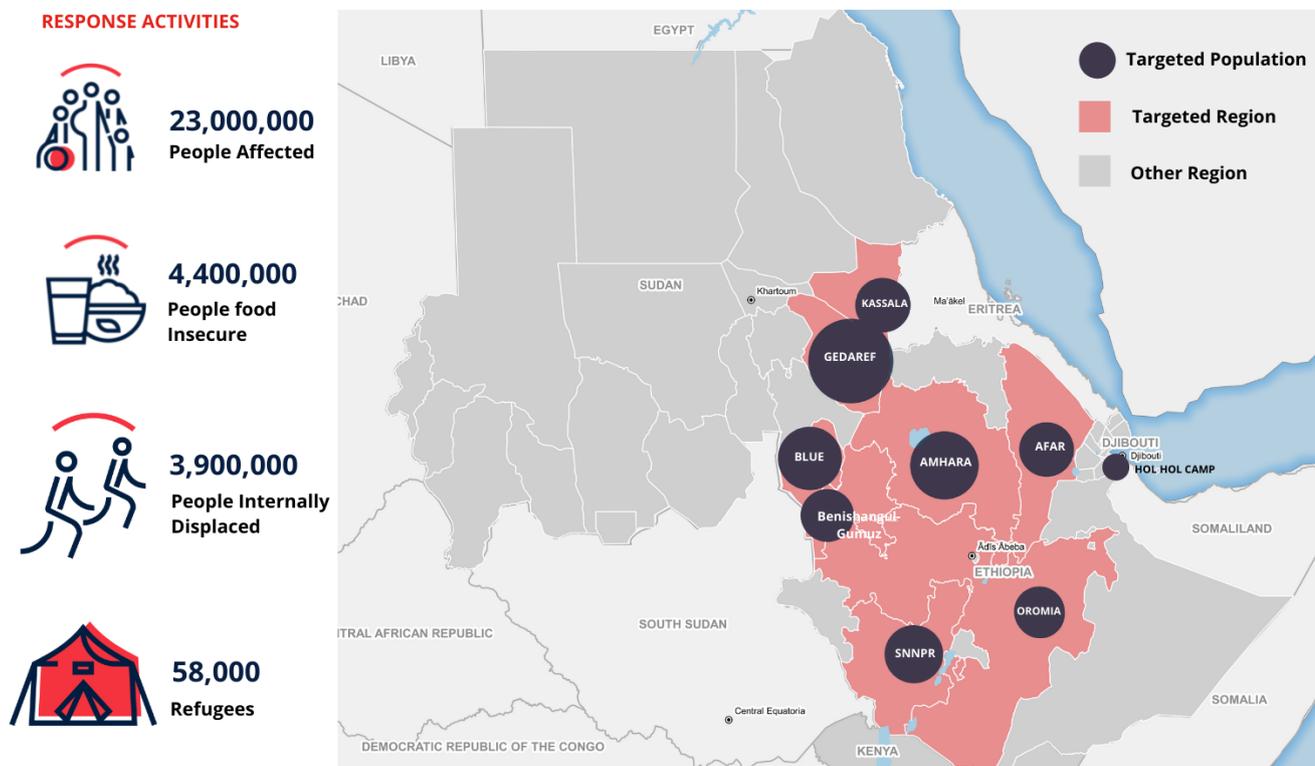
In Sudan, the crisis has led to an increased number of arrivals of people from Ethiopia seeking safety across the border, predominantly to Gedaref, Blue Nile and Kassala states. More than 58,000 arrivals have been reported by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and Sudan's Government Commissioner for Refugees (COR) – with this number continuing to increase as violence in Ethiopia persists. The rapid pace of the refugee influx has required a scale-up of services to respond to the urgent needs of refugees; as well as reduce the impact on host communities and the local environment. Sudan is also contending with the effects of devastating flooding, and an economic crisis that has resulted in spiralling inflation rates, with basic items now increased by 200%. On 25 October 2021, a military takeover led to widespread demonstrations in Khartoum and other states including Gedaref. The current political situation might further compound the humanitarian situation.

In other countries that share a border with Ethiopia, the influx of refugees has thus far been modest. However, with the escalation of fighting in new areas, the situation is fluid, and there is the possibility of prospective Ethiopian refugee population movement into Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan. In Djibouti, there is a refugee camp at Hol Hol on the border of Ethiopia, and population movement is possible due to cultural and ethnic affinity. While the porous borders with northern Kenya and western Sudan, present points where people could also cross. In these areas, residents are already experiencing challenging conditions. An influx of arrivals from Ethiopia could increase pressure on scarce resources, prompting further instability, and generating a humanitarian situation which authorities are not yet prepared for.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is bringing together its members and partners to enable the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS), Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), and Djibouti Red Crescent Society (DRCS) to scale up the lifesaving humanitarian response and preparedness for future actions. The respective National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are leading the response operation to reach the most vulnerable population through the mobilization of their staff and volunteers. The National Societies, as impartial, neutral, and independent organizations, have unparalleled access to and acceptance from communities across their countries, which allow them to work without disruption in sensitive areas. They are supported by the IFRC, its member National Societies, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The crisis in Ethiopia remains continuously complex and evolving, and the IFRC and membership under this revised Emergency Appeal will support host National Societies with scenario-based contingency and readiness planning so that the response can be adapted as necessary, and service delivery sustained. National Society strengthening investments will include pre-positioning of stocks, securing pipelines to deliver humanitarian assistance; strengthening of strategically located branches including those at border points; sustaining communications, including internet and mobiles; and skills development of staff and volunteers.

There will also be collaboration and coordination with National Societies in neighbouring countries (Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and others) to ensure readiness planning should the humanitarian consequences of the crisis have cascading impacts within the sub-region. In this event that there are emerging needs in other countries resulting from this crisis, which trigger a need to scale up the response, consideration will be given to the revision of the Emergency Appeal and associated Operational Strategy



TARGETING

Through the revised Emergency Appeal, a total of 665,000 people will be provided with essential humanitarian support, in areas of Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti that have been most affected by the crisis; and where are needs which remain unmet. The number of people to be assisted in Ethiopia (355,000) and Sudan (300,000) remains unchanged; however, there is an increase in Djibouti (from 5,000 to 10,000) to ensure readiness should there be an increase in the number of refugees.

The revised Emergency Appeal targeting strategy remains unchanged with a focus on assistance for people who have been internally displaced inside Ethiopia, those that have crossed the border to Sudan and Djibouti, as well as host communities. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable, comprising people and families where there is the presence of elderly persons; those living with disabilities or chronic diseases; women and girl-headed households; pregnant and lactating mothers; households with children under 5; as well as those that have experienced multiple shocks.

The strategy in terms of geographical targeting for Sudan (Blue Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala states); and Djibouti (Hol Hol camp) remains unchanged in this revision however, in Ethiopia, given the evolving situation and spill-over of violence into new areas, there is now the addition of Oromia region, to Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz and SNNPR.

Please see below for a breakdown of the targeting under this revised Emergency Appeal:

Country	Region/State	Target population	
		(# of people)	(# of Households)
Ethiopia	Afar	65,000	13,000
	Amhara	110,000	22,000
	Benishangul-Gumuz	60,000	12,000
	Oromia	50,000	10,000
	SNNPR	70,000	14,000
	Tigray ⁱⁱⁱ	NA	NA
Sudan	Blue Nile	60,000	12,000
	Gedaref	180,000	36,000
	Kassala	60,000	12,000
Djibouti	Hol Hol camp	10,000	2,000
		665,000	133,000

SECTORS

Through this revised Emergency Appeal the IFRC and its members will support host National Societies in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Djibouti to respond to the crisis and anticipate the impact of its potential escalation. The operational strategy has been redesigned to provide targeted assistance and contribute to meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population while anticipating potentially expanded impact in Ethiopia and across neighbouring borders.

Based on the priority needs of the affected population, and key learning gained during the response, the revised Emergency Appeal is concise in the number of sectors, to avoid dilution and ensure that the strategies are within the capacity and mandates of the respective host National Societies to effectively and efficiently deliver on.

Prioritization is given to the following sectors: 1) Shelter, Housing and Settlements, 2) Livelihoods, 3) Health and Care, and 4) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); with the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Data Management and Context Analysis as enablers.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140,000 people are supported with emergency shelter and essential household items, – this includes blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, shelter tools, and tarpaulins. • 665,000 people benefit from initiatives that help reduce the impact of the response on climate and restore their local environment.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70,000 people are supported with in-kind food assistance. • 125,000 people are supported with unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance to help address their basic needs. • 125,000 people are supported with livelihood assets (seeds, tools, fertilizers, and other materials) to support recovery.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Health & Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360,000 people are reached with services to reduce the immediate risks to their health and the psychological impacts of the crisis.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360,000 people are reached with targeted support for access to water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion services

Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following inbuilt enabling approaches:

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>National Society strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Federation-Wide plans for National Society capacity strengthening in emergency response • Strengthen capabilities for response in strategically located branches and frontline volunteers. • Support sub-regional cooperation and communication – including contingency planning and readiness for response in the event of increased population movement
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the response through a Federation Wide approach Including reporting, management, and technical services. • Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Membership Coordination. • Amplify communication, advocacy, and humanitarian diplomacy.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of CEA in the response to ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the communities being supported. • Integrate Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across the sectors and overall response.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN-COUNTRY



Ethiopian Red Cross Society

Established: 1935

Staff: 2,176

Volunteers: 44,700

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners: IFRC, Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, ICRC.

Core areas of operation:



جمعية الهلال الأحمر السوداني
Sudanese Red Crescent Society

Sudan Red Crescent Society

Established: 1956

Staff: 780

Volunteers: 40,000

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners: IFRC, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and ICRC.

Core areas of operation:



Djibouti Red Crescent Society

Established: 1977

Staff: 34

Volunteers: 300

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners: IFRC, ICRC

Core areas of operation:



The host National Societies involved in the response are coordinating their operations with respective governments, Humanitarian Coordination/Disaster Management agencies, stakeholders, and wider humanitarian community to create synergies, and avoid duplication.



Ethiopian Red Cross Society assessing the needs of people impacted by the humanitarian crisis © ERCS/IFRC

Federation Wide Approach

In January 2021, the IFRC launched a [Federation Wide Emergency Appeal](#) to respond to the secondary impacts of the Tigray crisis. It set a framework under which the IFRC and its members could provide support to the host National Societies in response to the crisis, as well as strengthen coordination and cooperation. The Federation-Wide Emergency Appeal emphasizes a holistic approach in programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies in neighbouring countries. Thanks to these efforts over 275,000 people have been reached with humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Djibouti through the Emergency Appeal; please refer to [Operations Update - Six Month](#) for more information on the accomplishments made.

Partners and donors are encouraged to contribute donations to the IFRC Secretariat multilateral CHF 9.4 million funding requirement of the Federation Wide Emergency Appeal; or as participating National Societies, can contribute to the bilateral CHF 17.6 million funding requirement. This includes supporting operationally the delivery of activities in a range of sectors, geographical areas; and through the provision of technical surge capacity, which acts as a resource to the host National Society, IFRC and other members. Thus far, eleven participating National Societies (Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross Turkish Red Crescent) under the Federation Wide Emergency Appeal have contributed the equivalent of **CHF 7.94m** through financial and in-kind support against the bilateral funding requirement. Details are available in the upcoming Operational Strategy.

Movement Coordination

In Ethiopia, ERCS, IFRC and the ICRC have coordinated their approach and interventions in support of ERCS. The revised Federation Wide Emergency Appeal is intended to reinforce the complimentary support under a coordinated and collective Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement response - with consideration of the changing scenarios, respective mandates, capacities, and resources available – This includes supporting in areas that are not being covered by ICRC where there are unmet needs, and alongside the ICRC in some areas, where the IFRC and its members have a value addition to the response.

Movement cooperation and coordination mechanisms are in place in Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Sudan at strategic, operational, and technical levels. They provide platforms for operational decision making, distribution of roles, and building complementarity support to National Societies, both geographically and by sector. In addition, Movement communication guidelines define rules of engagement of Movement partners for external engagement and visibility.

Contact information

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

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- **Secretary-General** Getachew Ta'a; Email: ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org,
- **Deputy Secretary General** Abera Lulessa; Email: ercs.dsg@redcrosseth.org

In the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRCS)

- **Secretary-General** Dr Afaf Yahya; Email: afaf.yahya@srcs.sd
- **Director of Disaster Management and Emergency Response** Hamid Gour; Email: hamid.gour@srcs.sd

In the Djibouti Red Crescent

- **Ag. Secretary General** Amina Houssein; Email: aminacrd@hotmail.fr

In the IFRC

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)

ⁱ [Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 \(Government of Ethiopia – UNOCHA\), October 2021](#)

ⁱⁱ [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Projection \(July – September 2021\)](#).

ⁱⁱⁱ *ICRC remains the lead support to ERCS inside Tigray region*