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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Ethiopia : Drought emergency in south regions

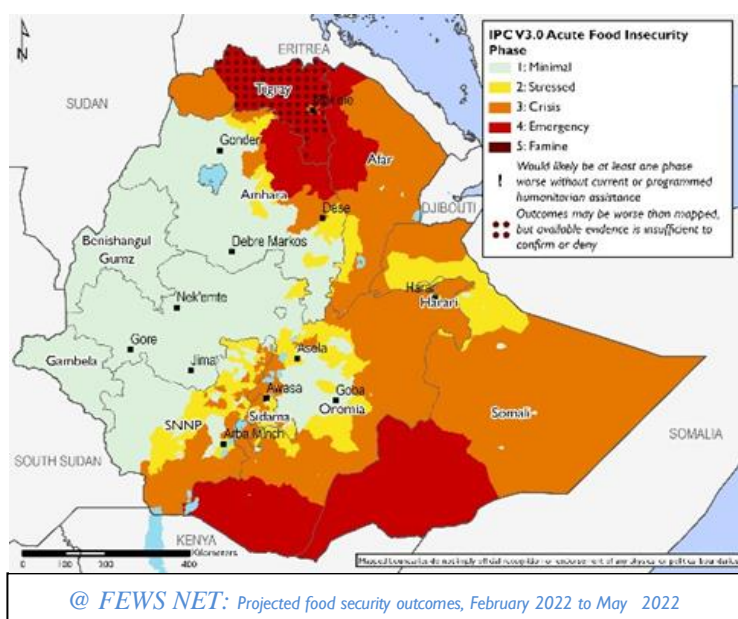
 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRET027	Glide n°:	DR-2022-000168-ETH
DREF Date of issue:	02 March 2022	Expected timeframe:	6 months
		Expected end date:	31 August 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 507,108			
Total number of people affected:	6,400,000	Number of people to be assisted:	50,000 (10,000 Households)
Provinces affected:	Somali, Oromia and SNNPR regions	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Somali region and Oromia (Boran and Moyale zones)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has 37 branches across the country and 5,000 active volunteers			
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners involved in the Response: There are well-coordinated movement partners in the country. It includes ICRC, IFRC and seven participating National Societies: Swiss RC, Danish RC, Austrian RC, Finish RC, German RC, Italian RC and Netherlands RC. They are involved in the integrated response in different parts of the country.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The operation in Ethiopia is complex and with multi-stakeholders. However, ERCS partners, in its response, is working with key government authorities including the security forces, the NDRMC and EOC. UN agencies are also present, including WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and other INGOs such as Save the Children.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The effect of the drought is on a worsening trend in all the country affecting at a different level the North, East and South regions mainly Tigray, Afar, Harari, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) regions Somali and Oromia regions. The most severely impacted regions are the lowland areas of southern and eastern Oromia and Somali regions especially the Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) region of Somali and parts of Oromia and SNNPR are experiencing a deterioration of the situation. The drought prevalence is a result of the two main rainy seasons Ganna/GU rains (March-May) and the short rainy season (Hagayya/'Dyre') (October-November), which has been erratic and characterized by late onsets, below-average cumulative quantities, and poor distribution both in time and space in the Somali region (southern and eastern Somali region (6 zones)),



southern Oromia region (4 zones) and SNNPR region (1 zone). Given the forecast for a poor March to May 2022 Gu/Gana season, The Famine Early Warning Systems ([FEWSNET](#)) [predicts](#) widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, with worst-drought affected areas likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes starting late February 2022.

The impacts of drought are already visible, with diminishing pasture and water. Atypical livestock deaths increase water stress and looming hunger in the Borana Zone of Oromia region and six zones of the Somali region.

The most recent effect of the drought is migration and displacement of both humans and livestock northwards due to reduced pasture and water scarcity. Often 200km or 300km northwards with an everyday additional pressure on host community's livelihood also. Social tensions cannot be ruled out as one of the origins and also the effect of migration. An increase in malnutrition levels and related opportunistic diseases among children under five, lactating and pregnant women are already being felt and may increase further if quick action is not taken.

UNOCHA estimates more than 6.4 million people require food assistance in 2022 across all drought-affected areas¹, including 3 million people in Somali Region, 2.4 million in eastern Oromia and 1 million people in southern Oromia. Apart from the drought, the food security situation of affected populations is further compounded by the COVID19 pandemic and persisting locust pests. It should be noted that drought is one of the key factors of the food crisis in the country when in the North the Tigray conflict has worsened the situation which is impacting other regions already affected by the drought such as Afar and Oromia as an example. There is a global risk of Famine declaration in the country in the most affected localities among the North and South regions. IFRC is implementing an emergency appeal operation covering the complex situation and consequences of the Tigray crisis when in the South, drought is still worsening the needs.

Drought as a climate challenge is linked to all the other humanitarian challenges raised above and appear like a slow onset becoming a high risk to be felt on additional humanitarian emergencies in the affected localities and over. The Ethiopian government through the regional authorities has requested ERCS to support the scale-up of the ongoing response since the population and needs are alarmingly increasing surpassing the current capacities. Refer to link of the letter dated 10th February 2021: [DRMB Letter to ERCS.pdf](#).

For the details of the government of Somali region response plan, please see: [Somali Region Drought Response Plan-Dec 2021 \(1\) \(1\).pdf](#)

Summary of the current response

ERCS has a responsibility to provide humanitarian assistance to populations affected by disasters, as enshrined in the amended charter revised on 26 January 2018 for assisting people affected by natural disasters and conflict throughout the country. The main auxiliary role of ERCS is to supplement the government in the fulfilment of its responsibility to address the vulnerabilities that exist in the country. The Geneva Convention and additional protocol and the International Humanitarian Law are other legal bases for Red Cross engagement in such kind of humanitarian interventions being impartial, neutral and independent as outlined in its Fundamental Principles. ERCS is a key national humanitarian actor and is present in all the regions of Ethiopia through its network of branches and 44,138 volunteers, including 215 staff and volunteers trained in CVA. 5 million members and 6,000 Red Cross committees at the community level. ERCS has representation by regional and zonal branches for a total of 11 regions and 37 branches.

At the National Headquarters (NHQ), through the Deputy Secretary-General (DGF) for programs, operations are led by a competent technical team in the disaster preparedness and response department. ERCS has 16 trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and 229 Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs). ERCS` auxiliary status ensures that ERCS can move faster and reach areas that are relatively sensitive and where other humanitarian actors cannot easily access. ERCS has been privileged by its local network and acceptance by communities and has not been limited in terms of access across the entirety of affected regions Ethiopia.

ERCS has the structural, skills and systemic capacities to implement the proposed food security DREF operation with the support of IFRC. ERCS, in the past two years, has successfully implemented/implemented in collaboration with IFRC three Emergency Appeals: COVID-19, [Tigray Crisis Population Movement Complex Emergency](#), and Locust invasion and three DREF operations ([Civil unrest in Oromia](#), [Floods in Amhara South](#), [Election Preparedness and food security in Amhara](#)). It is recently one of the approved pilot countries for the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods. Moreover, ERCS is one of the first National Societies to be validated for Working With Project Partners (WWPP) funds transfer funding mechanism after rigorous assessments and capacity development by IFRC and reportedly one of the most successful in the application of the modality.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-humanitarian-bulletin-3-january-2022>

ERCS maintains equal, independent, and neutral responsibility to reach all in needs in all parts of the country; and has been called upon in its position as an auxiliary by its Government to scale up in collaboration with other Movement partners its immediate support to communities experiencing food insecurity across Ethiopia.

The table below presents the initial responses and achievements of ERCS so far before:

Regions	Response given	No. of beneficiaries reached	Partner
Somali region Jigjig zone	300 quintals of wheat flour and 2,000 litres of oil	2,000 people	ERCS
Somali region and Oromia region Moyale	200 quintal wheat flour and 1,332 litres of oil distributed	1,332	ERCS HQ and Ormia region and Farma Africa
Somali Region Moyale and Oromia Region Moyale	200 quintal wheat flour and 1,332 litres of oil distributed	1,332	ERCS HQ and Ormia region and Farma Africa
Oromia region, Borena zone	398 quintal wheat flour and 2,655 litres of oil distributed	2,655 people	ERCS HQ and Oromia region
Oromia region, Dawe Serer, Bale	90 quintal food	600 people	ERCS and Coalition for Humanity
Somali and Oromia Moyale	Fodder distributed	600 people	Swiss Red Cross
Somali and Oromia Moyale	Purchase of 500 quintals of wheat flour and 3,335 litres of oil on process	3,335 people	ERCS HQ and Moyale branch
Oromia region, Medawelabu and Dello woredas of Bale	250 quintals of wheat flour and 1,668 litres of oil	1,668 people	ERCS HQ and Oromia region branch

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

IFRC has a cluster delegation presence in Ethiopia which also covers Djibouti which is also adequately supported by the African Region office in Nairobi. The delegation has technical staffing including the Operations manager and PMER officer while it also supports key functions in the National society staffing establishment including the Operations officer, PGI coordinator and finance officer.

ICRC has a delegation in Addis Abeba and 5 Sub-Delegations (Mekelle, Shire, Nekemte, Jigjiga, Gondar). In addition to its specific operations, it supports ERCS in different regions of the country through its annual Cooperation Programme. In response to the drought, ICRC has complemented its livestock vaccination programme with the provision of animal feed for 20,000 vulnerable households affected by the drought.

There are a significant number of Partners National Societies (PNS) in Ethiopia who also support different projects in the country, including cash preparedness, as well as emergency operations including the Federation wide Ethiopia crisis appeal led by IFRC. The in-country PNSs include the Swiss Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finish Red Cross and Italian Red Cross. The Canadian and the British Red Cross are remote active partners to ERCS in the Ethiopia humanitarian movement operation.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement have a robust Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) mechanism and through its operation pillar has an active Emergency operation coordination forum. This forum activated a movement response task team from 1st of February 2022, comprising of technical delegates from IFRC, Swiss Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and led by ERCS director of Programs/operations. The task team have since then dispatched three teams to carry out a comprehensive assessment in three affected regions of Somali and parts of Oromia and SNNPR. The team, as part of its elaborate term of reference, will support ERCS in developing a movement response plan after the assessment. That plan will coordinate and support resource mobilization for the response, including the request for a DREF allocation through this plan of action.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in the country

ERCS coordinates with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions; and is a member of the National Operations Centre. ERCS is also part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), it is represented in clusters and participates in inter-agency working group meetings for various sectors (Cash, Food Security, Nutrition, ES/NFI, Protection, and Education) NHQ and regional levels, as well as the NDRMC, led national early warning task force and Cash Working Group. Movement Partner focal points are supporting ERCS with engagement in the cluster system. The IFRC Ethiopia and Ethiopia CCD is supporting the Food and Non-Food Security, ES/NFI clusters, and are active members of the National Cash Working Group.

The humanitarian country team structure in Ethiopia is active with all structures fully engaged because of the protracted multi-hazard crisis in the country in the last few years. UNOCHA and the Government through the NDRM department are the lead in the coordination.

Multiple numbers international organizations are active in the response to the drought. The coordination by the regional government is very robust, all clusters are activated, and their regional government has developed a drought response plan mentioned in the first section which also forms the basis of this DREF.

Further assessment will update more on the catalogue of specific engagement of respective organizations in the Region and on the active field response in the targeted region.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Reference to triangulated sources of assessment including the Movement multi-sectoral assessment, Somali Regional response plan based on the regional level inter-agency assessments, early warning and projection indicators of FEWS NET (February to May 2022) and OCHA. update bulletins of the country humanitarian situation of the country, have all indicated that the drought is alarming, scaling and ravaging increasing vulnerabilities among the pastoral communities in the affected arid climate zone of Ethiopia, Somali region being worst affected by geographical and demographic scope.

FEWS NET (February-May 2022) projection indicates that the drought-affected Somali and Parts Oromia region will progress to IPC 4 from February a reality being confirmed now ([FEWS NET Ethiopia Food Security Outlook 21 to May 22_Final.pdf](#)). Moreover, UNOCHA (Ethiopia Humanitarian bulletin, 3rd January 2022) postulates that more than 6.4 million people are estimated to require food assistance in 2022 across all drought-affected areas, including 3 million people in Somali Region, 2.4 million in eastern Oromia and 1 million people in southern Oromia.

The worsening trends include deteriorating vegetative conditions, increased distances to water sources, worsening livestock conditions, diminishing productivity of livestock products and low stock prices. At worst parts of the Somali zone, the stock is dying especially goats and cattle with the camels looking weak and exhausted too. The condition is compromising people's life due to induced food security crisis which makes the affected population susceptible to risks of nutritionally related diseases and even death especially among children under five, lactating and pregnant mothers and the elderly.

Summary of ERCs assessment in Somali region :

- >3 Million people in need, 900,000 people receive daily support through different sectors
- Malnutrition: from 813,000 screened 14,000 (1,72%) are SAM and 137,000 (16.8%) are MAM, 32% of pregnant and lactating women are moderately malnourished (72,000 women)
- WASH: 2.28 Million people in 657 sites across 86 woredas require emergency water interventions
- Livelihood: 683,000 livestock deaths have been reported already
- IDP's: 146,297 households are displaced in Somali Region spread over 427 sites - latest info from August 2021 (DTM27. Refer to detailed ERCS assessment in Somali region [Briefing drought assessment Somali Region.pdf](#)).

Key Basic needs sectors are analysed to guide the response strategy of this DREF based on the information and data available from the different instruments aforementioned

Food and livelihood needs

The assessments indicated that food is the priority need. FEWS NET focused indicator of February to May 2022 places most of the region in IPC4. Household food access is expected to remain constrained as staple food prices remain above average and livestock prices are relatively low. As a result, critical nutrition outcomes will persist in children under five years of age. Households are also likely to increase consumption-based coping strategies like reducing the number of daily meals, eating less preferred foods, limiting adult intake for children to eat, borrowing food from friends and relatives and sale of more livestock than normal. The current regional response plan appeal for immediate food relief

for 628,744 persons a number that is progressively increasing as the drought scales up and more populations drop from the pastoral livelihood.

The lack of pasture for the livestock, which is the main livelihood of the affected pastoral communities, is resulting in emaciated body condition of the animals, exhaustion, and eventual death. Those with large stock are making all effort to sustain their stock including the desperate coping option of migration which also due to the long stretch is increasing exhaustion level of weak animals to succumb. Others with small stock are trying to feed their livestock sometimes sharing with them what the family had for domestic sustenance. This is another desperate undertaking that also compromises the family's nutrition.

In the practical observation of such needs, provision of livestock feeds for the milking lactating stock in the villages can be an expensive undertaking but ideal to save the stock and increase milk production to contribute to the children's nutrition requirement which is now depriving them by feeding with them. In the alternative, home stock feeding initiative, the children are also tasked to do a collection of food remains and grass in the forest and any hidden under the woods. This is another child labouring at the expense of school which also increases their exhaustion and malnutrition levels.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs:

Failure of the two rainy seasons has resulted in extreme water shortage, migration of pastoral communities and widespread reliance on water trucking. High-water prices have been reported in most pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. With the movement of livestock to strategic water points and limited access to productive land for farming and grazing, there is already increasing local tensions which could trigger further inter-communal conflict as a result of inward migration and survival competition thereof for pasture and water. The cost of water has increased in some areas by 60 % during the critical drought period. There is an increase in distance to household water sources because of the drying water sources.

The regional inter-agency assessment report states that a population of 2,279,609 people have constrained access to water and need water trucking intervention in 657 sites across 86 woredas in the Somali region. Water needs are also impacting community services, including health facilities, leading to closures which further exacerbates the wellbeing of the affected population.

The few sustainable water sources are under pressure with huge human population and livestock population due to the inward migration when the sub-surface water sources are depleted. This result in increased running hours of the borehole pumps, hence frequent breakdowns and high cost of maintenance. There is need to support and maintain/sustain the operation of these lifeline water sources.

The table below captured from the Somali region assessment from Regional interagency Assessment reflects the level of water stress with half of the water sources not functional:

Zone	Boreholes			HDW			Birka			Dam			River Intake			Springs		
	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total	F	NF	Total
Dawa	11	6	17	88	15	103	107	27	134	1	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Afder	12	7	28	129	52	181	201	203	404	7	9	16	3	0	3	2	0	2
Erer Nogob	8	8	16	73	65	138	242	88	330	18	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollo	37	2	39	864	599	1198	133	38	171	5	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fafan	77	22	99	97	44	141	256	472	728	20	14	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jarar	43	10	53	154	4	158	467	79	546	24	11	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korahey	32	6	38	252	88	340	234	96	260	19	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liban	36	6	42	80	16	96	196	43	239	6	6	12	5	2	7	0	0	0
Shabelle	3	2	5	302	58	360	218	68	286	16	4	20	31	8	39	0	0	0
Sitti	80	17	97	65	11	76	105	27	132	8	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	348	86	434	2104	952	2791	2159	1141	3230	124	70	195	39	12	51	2	0	2

Health and Nutrition needs:

The drought had a direct effect on the health sector, with some facilities completely closed due to lack of water and migration of the population in search of water and pasture for their livestock as cited by the regional seasonal

assessment. Water scarcity increases the risk of susceptibility of water and hygiene borne diseases like cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, scabies, etc.

Malnutrition related ailments is another hazard as a result of the drought due to the low nutritional level. The drivers of acute malnutrition include reduced livestock productivity, reduced milk consumption, poor infant and young child feeding practices, poor hygiene and sanitation, stock-outs for essential commodities for the management of acute malnutrition and other morbidities.

A nutritional screening conducted by the Regional Health Bureau across Somali Region in December 2021 revealed a proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 18 per cent, higher than the global threshold of 15 per cent. Some 225,000 malnourished children and over 100,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women in Somali and Oromia currently need nutrition support according to UNICEF².

Protection needs

Women and girls in areas affected by drought face the risk of multiple forms of gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, intimate partner violence and forced marriages. Other vulnerable groups include people living with HIV, people living with disabilities, children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers among others. The emergency has also placed an additional burden on women in terms of responsibilities around household food consumption, water collection and household care responsibilities, which expose them to greater risks.

A recent assessment by ERCS has revealed that women track long distances for water and wait more than 8 hours in water points due to congestion, the assessment further noted that after this stressful day some collapsed on the way due to hunger and fatigue.

Older men and women have to cover greater distances to find food, firewood and water for themselves and their families. With entire communities affected, traditional support networks are unable to cope. Older people are left isolated and in need, causing great emotional distress.

Targeting

In terms of geographical targeting, this DREF operation will target the Somali region and Oromia (Moyale and Boran zones). The specific location will be determined by the Branch in consultation with the regional government and other humanitarian actors in the regional level coordination forum. A total of 50,0000 people of the most vulnerable households will be assisted in the multisectoral support, including 3000HH (15,000 people) targeted with multipurpose cash assistance.

Priority will be given to support economically vulnerable households (living under MEB) who are most affected by the drought with no alternative coping strategies, as guided by standard humanitarian practices and any other localised community standards and within customs - with specific consideration within this group for:

- i) Households with either pregnant and lactating mothers and/or under-five children,
- ii) Household with nursing aged persons, and/or persons terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other similar diseases,
- iii) Households that contain orphans, elderly people, people with disabilities,
- iv) Household with single mothers or are child-headed
- v) Households with social protection needs.

² [Ethiopia Drought Update No. 1, January 2022 - Ethiopia ReliefWeb.html](#)

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	30%	13%	12%
Children (5-17yrs)	20%	11%	9%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	45%	35%	10%
Elderly (>50 yrs)	10%	6%	4%
Total	100%	55%	45%
People with disabilities	12%	unknown	unknown

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Scenario 1: Food security shocks are beyond community means and stressed water access levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target areas receive below-average rainfall - with low crop yield and reduced pasture regeneration. Longer dry spells High food prices in the local markets Increased cases of malnutrition among the affected population Increase in water shortage Stressed phase classification are in IPC 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Somali regional actors are providing initial response Monitor the rains and support WASH and livelihood initiatives. Within ongoing long-term projects Conduct periodic market assessments. • Support communities in need of food (social cases). Execute community engagement and surveillance through volunteers.
Scenario 2: Food Security situation is in worsening from IPC 3 and realising indicators projected IPC 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity trends worsening, with an increase in the affected population and areas classified to IPC Phase 4 Populations selling livelihoods assets and resorting to other negative coping mechanisms An increase in cases of acute malnutrition reported Greater sub-surface water dries with an exhaustive concentration in the few boreholes. Migration of populations Massive Livestock deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement DREF response in a prioritised targeting and intervention strategy in coordination with complementary initiatives from the government and other agencies to support communities to cope. Continuer's situation assessment to inform scale-up.
Scenario 3: Food Security situation deteriorates, to IPC 4 and 5 level triggering acute emergency scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The food insecurity situation worsens with an exponential increase in the affected population and areas classified as IPC Phase 4 and Phase 5. High prevalence of acute malnutrition (critical). Increase water bone diseases and malnutritional related ailments with needs for therapeutic and care. Limited access to water to huge populations leading to needs to water trucking to save lives Displacement and population movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More humanitarian assistance required – beyond the scope of DREF and/or other operations/programs Launch Emergency Appeal to scale up operation to address increased immediate lifesaving needs and linked with medium-longer term interventions. The humanitarian scope and scale will be wide and multi-sectoral and multi-agency response will be required in collaboration and involvement of the international community

Operation Risk Assessment

Security risks: The security situation in Ethiopia is fluid and dynamic although the Somali region remained exceptionally calm. The target Somali region shares a border with the Oromo and Afar Regions and internally with Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti. The pastoral communities' migratory trends in search of pasture and water make them cross borders in which case there is often resource-based ethnic conflict with neighbours. In the long stretch Somalia border risk infiltration of AL-Shabab, armed militant group although the government security apparatus is aware, vigilant and in control.

Oromia Region

Protests and demonstrations occur periodically in a range of towns across the Oromia region. Towns in the Wollega and Shewa Zones, and West Arsi Zone, including Ambo, Wolissa, Nekemte and Shashemene, have been particularly affected. Demonstrations have also been witnessed elsewhere including in the Bale Zone to the south-east. Some protests have turned violent and resulted in casualties; others caused severe disruption to road travel including major roads to and from Addis Ababa. There is a threat of kidnapping in western areas of Oromia, particularly West Wollega, East Wollega and Qellem Wollega Zones. Recent kidnaps have targeted the mining industry. Towns in the Wollega and Shewa Zones, and West Arsi Zone, including Ambo, Wolissa, Nekemte and Shashemene, have been particularly affected.

Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR)

There have been some instances of civil unrest in towns in the Sidama Zone, including Hawassa, and clashes along stretches of the internal border with the Oromia region, especially in the Gedeo Zone. Whilst such disturbances have been less frequent than in several other areas of Ethiopia, a number have turned violent at short notice.

Somali Region

There is local instability, lawlessness, military activity, and general risk of banditry in the Somali Region. Since the mid-1990s, insurgent groups, some affiliated with militant organizations, have clashed with government forces. There have also been attacks on staff working for international NGOs.

Moreover, ERCS has invested heavily in security including technical capacities and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). In addition, due diligence for the safety of staff will be taken utmost and the following specific actions will be part of the routine:

- Community engagement and conflict-sensitive approach strengthened through observance of Red Cross movement fundamental principles, and
- The community feedback data can also be monitored regularly for comments that may indicate a threat to staff and volunteers and relayed to security focal points
- Respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all the movements.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers and staff of their behaviour and Safer Access.
- Coordination will be maintained between the ERCS and IFRC to ensure that all security measures are respected.
- Carry out periodic and need-based security assessments to inform the security strategies.
- Constant communication check-in measures with base by all operation staff will be sustained and communication to communities around the objectives of this assistance.
- Implement the ERCS CVA risk analysis and mitigation measures, especially around the safety of affected populations

COVID-19 pandemic: This operation and its operational strategy consider the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC Global COVID-19 Emergency Appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the Ministry of Health of Ethiopia as of 5th December of February 2022, a total of 466,455 COVID 19 cases had been registered with 400,734 recoveries and 7,356 deaths in total lab tests of 4,382,926 persons in Ethiopia with a total vaccinated of 9,372,107

To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask-wearing, handwashing stations, using soap and water or alcohol hand rubs, setting up of COVID-19 screening sites, setting up of testing and treatment centres; advocating with available risk communication resources, providing updated information regularly on the evolving COVID-19 situation. ERCS responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC Global

COVID-19 Emergency Appeal, which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision while adapting to the COVID-19 situation. ERCS operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action (4th Revision) for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners.

Ethiopia Red Cross has recently developed with support from the IFRC COVID-19 vaccine plan and consequently acquired extra logistical support through IFRC funding to increase its capacity to support mass vaccine uptake in the country. ERCS is in a consortium of national societies receiving funding for COVID-19 vaccine operation from the global Africa- CDC and IFRC partnership on COVID-19 Vaccine

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crises should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same and the NS will ensure COVID-19 prevention measures are mainstreamed in all operations to deal with exceptional needs of affected communities as a result of the emergency.

ERCS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of cash and livelihoods items, procurement issues, and movement of ERCS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult the COVID-19 Operations Page on the IFRC Go platform.

B. Operational strategy³

Overall objectives: Support 50,000 people of the drought-affected population in the Somali region, and Moyale and Boran zones of the Oromia region, through a 6-month multisectoral intervention.

Proposed Strategy: ERCS will focus on the most vulnerable people in the targeted regions. With a Priority being given to support economically vulnerable households who are most affected by the drought with no alternative coping strategies, as guided by standard humanitarian practices and with no overlapping assistance. The assistance will cover basic needs of livelihood/food, Wash and health services with a protection and community engagement approach in the specific migration and security context. Per sectors, the proposed intervention will be as follow:

Operational learning to be considered in this response:

ERCS operational learning from past intervention will serve to complement the actual response. The following point will be considered in this strategy: A close follow-up with IFRC support must be put in place to ensure procurement is complete in the time of the operation. Considering the delay observed in previous interventions that led to extensions, ERCS is planning the intervention for an extended implementation period of 6 months directly. In addition, regarding lessons learnt from the previous Food insecurity DREF MDRET026, although the projects were all completed, the needs of communities have increased or are constantly complexified by conflicts. In the previous DREF MDRET026 food security, the implementation was closely follow-up and completed. However, these communities were later affected by conflict in the third wave of escalation when war came close to Addis Ababa. a situation that was not foreseen because the project was implemented in that range.

Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) has 37 branches across the country and 5,000 active volunteers supporting the multiple interventions on which NS is taken part with IFRC and other partners. The NS has sufficient resources to lead multiple large-scale operations. And ERCS will also ensure required staff and volunteers are mobilised without impinging on ongoing operations.

ERCS in the past two years has considerably strengthened its capacity in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming. NS has also good operational experience on this type of crisis and intervention in collaboration with IFRC on multiple Emergency Appeals and DREF. It delivers 90% of its interventions through cash and is used by all the partners and so far, it has been an efficient and transparent process. In the last series of coordination meetings scaling capacities in the regions with cash, experts were raised subject to resources. For this operation, a surge cash expert will also provide additional technical support to complete this intervention.

³ The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

Basic Needs and Livelihoods: target is 15,000 people

The intervention will ensure that access to food for the affected population is not further compromised, nor the nutritional status of the most vulnerable such as children aged under five years old, lactating, pregnant mothers, the elderly and those living with a disability.

ERCS has also considerably strengthened its capacity in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming as a response option. It has an established Financial Service Provider (FSP), the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, which has enabled it to reach populations across the country with CVA programming and has an appointed CVA focal point. Cash feasibility and risk assessments have been conducted in most regions of the country – and it presents a viable option for ERCS to efficiently address the multitude of needs, including immediate household food insecurity, that is emerging across Ethiopia. Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (FSP), which is the largest bank network in the country, has branches in all zones and is accessible to affected populations at inconvenient distances. Since the disbursement modality is through a targeted beneficiary individual account, the cash transfer is safe, confidential and a free service both for ERCS and the beneficiary. In the service provider agreement, the bank provides the service as a humanitarian compliment from its cooperate responsibility and charges no cost on ERCS nor the targeting population nor does these beneficiary accounts have any limits or conditions including account maintenance balance or transaction charges. This applies only to ERCS humanitarian services

Multipurpose cash transfers will be used as a short-term lifesaving mechanism to deliver this strategy through criteria-based targeting. Cash will be delivered using the ERCS' existing Financial Service Provider (FSP) - Commercial Bank of Ethiopia through direct recipient bank accounts. However, where the bank is not accessible ERCS will procure alternative service providers feasible in the region through standard IFRC guidelines following IFRC compliance. ERCS will provide sensitization on the process of targeting, registration, account opening and access to cash, to targeted households.

Targeted families will receive one instalment of ETB 6,000 cash assistance per household based on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). The MEB is derived from cash feasibility and market assessment carried out by ERCS and is harmonised with the transfer value used by other humanitarian actors, which covers basic food and non-food items. The amount is only an indicative average of what is in the minimum need and what actors are given as assistance. Market price and Households needs will be triangulated before distribution at the same time of beneficiary identification and registration.

Volunteers will be trained in CVA and related CEA requirements and will be subsequently engaged to facilitate the delivery processes of the cash assistance. Alongside cash activities, ERCS will engage affected populations on complementary activities that support the utilisation of the cash received; this includes nutritional awareness, discussions on management of cash for example through sensitisation sessions with both women and men on the cash benefitting the entire household, ensuring that volunteers are aware of referral mechanisms between humanitarian organizations as well as public services and know-how to make safe and confidential referrals (e.g. to SGBV case management, health, child protection, malnutrition and therapeutic care centres etc.). In addition, a surge with cash and voucher assistance profile will be deployed to follow up this process closely.

ERCS as part of the operation activities will conduct Post distribution monitoring (PDM) and market monitoring to assess the relevance, acceptance and effects of the response which will also inform feedback and as lessons for future programming.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): target is 50,000 people

WASH needs were cited by all assessments as a priority. Most water sources have dried and there is heavy reliance on the boreholes which are also experiencing exhaustion and frequent breakdowns. Water assessment in the Moyale and Boran zones reflected that water costs for a 20lt gallon increased 20-40 ETB depending on the distance:

The proposed WASH sector intervention strategies include:

- Provision of HH water storage containers (jerrican 20 l)
- Water treatment tablets
- Boreholes operations maintenance through the supply of fast-moving servicing parts and replaceable items
- Training volunteers on hygiene promotion
- Safe disposal of livestock carcasses at water points and homesteads
- Hygiene promotion and sensitisation on the use of wash material with IEC material printing
- Dignity kit distribution to women of childbearing age.

Health and Nutrition: target is 50,000 people

Conduct community MHPSS sessions, engaging local associations and community platforms including religious and education stakeholders. This will be psychosocial First Aid (PFA) done through group and individual one on one sessions based on needs identified by professional PFA providers.

Sensitize community Health Volunteers on nutrition surveillance through the family MUAC approach. Training and sensitization of 30 caregivers on family MUAC and referrals and equip them with the screening materials.

Continuous nutritional surveillance and screening of under-fives, pregnant and lactating mothers and sensitizing the community for linkage to care facilities for proper management of the nutrition care and support pathway. In the event the acute malnutrition levels surge with the increased caseload, ERCS can partner with the Ministry of Health or any other health and nutrition expert NGO providing facility-level clinical and therapeutic care to adequately provide social mobilization, community awareness and linkage to care facilities.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Food insecurity is the primary effect of drought emergency as reflected in all the different progressive assessments carried out and food insecurity is a driver of protection issues that results in negative coping strategies including child labour, child marriages, sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse.

PGI will therefore be mainstreamed throughout this intervention to ensure communities' dignity, access, participation, and safety. As part of the need's assessment and analysis, a gender, protection and diversity analysis have been in assessment and will continue to understand and respond to individuals and groups in the affected community, based on their specific risks, needs and concerns. And will inform the operational strategies. IFRC is supporting through the MDRTIGRAY Emergency Appeal the recruitment position of PGI coordinator which will oversee and technically support relative activities in this DREF.

Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risks and coping strategies, there is a need to:

- Conduct PGI assessment in the targeted area
- Equip staff and volunteers with skills and knowledge on PGI, with more emphasis on the practical application of the PGI minimum standards (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety)
- Include SGBV messages and awareness including safe referral pathways in community sensitisation sessions
- Ensuring all staff and volunteers in this operation receive briefings on Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and code of conduct and they sign the code of conduct
- Collection and analysis of Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) in ERCS operations.
- Integrating PGI in assessments and ensuring a gender and diversity analysis guides the operational strategy.
- Provide dignity kits for vulnerable women and adolescent girls
- Coordinating with CEA in the handling of sensitive complaints in community feedback and response systems
- Ensure PGI is integrated in all sectors
- In engaging with communities ensure gender and diversity is factored in and that women, persons with disabilities, youth, children are engaged at all levels in the response.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

CEA will be integrated into the response interventions to ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the community members of the affected populations. Communities will be consulted at all stages of the response and be given opportunities to participate in and influence operational and programme decisions. In addition, two-way information sharing approaches will be used to inform community members about the operation including the selection criteria, distribution processes, participation/dialogue platforms, etc. This will be completed as part of the preparedness/set-up activity across the branches involved in the implementation of this DREF; and may include platforms such as community meetings, radio shows and/or social media depending on what the preferred and trusted communication channels of the communities are as well as their appropriateness to the context in the respective area.

Community feedback and response systems will be established to listen to people's feedback, questions, and concerns about the response and the data will be analysed and discussed with communities to understand where improvements need to be made. Communities will be made aware of the established ERCS feedback system, how to use it as well as the role of the volunteers in the feedback system. The community will also be supported in the establishment of community feedback committees for reliable and swift relay of information, feedback, and complaints. Sensitive feedback will be handled through the referral pathways highlighted in the ERCS PSEA policy. Communication and dissemination of Fundamental Principles will be a component of the CEA activities to ensure access and acceptance. To ensure the

effective integration of CEA and accountability of the response, staff and volunteers will receive training on CEA and community feedback systems

For all intervention strategies of this DREF, the ERCS will ensure coordination with Government authorities at all levels, relevant stakeholders and thematic clusters to ensure complementarity, transparency and coordination. As noted, ERCS will conduct a PDM of the cash disbursement and will conduct a lesson learnt workshop for reflective learning and improving on future programming.

Exit strategy

Acknowledging that funding from DREF is for immediate response during an emergency thus the operations it supports focus on immediate life-saving interventions.

The scale of the drought and the needs raised by the assessment will require a bigger response in terms of scope and time. In this respect, this DREF will be upgraded to an emergency appeal for wider coverage by geography and demographic targeting and to address early recovery and rehabilitation needs to strengthen resilience and preparedness capacities

ERCS will carry out advocacy and popularise the impact of the project to attract potential partners including ECHO, UN bodies and other multi-lateral agencies and within the RCRC Movement, in a bid to highlight the silent food crisis affecting communities outside of those directly affected by the Tigray crisis and in alignment with the Pan African Zero Hunger Initiative 2021-2030 through sustainable medium- long-term solutions to address the risks of hunger in Ethiopia. A launch of an Emergency appeal covering the most affected countries is in line with this perspective.

ERCS and IFRC will work to ensure that there is the transfer of competencies on the lesson learnt following project implementation, to ensure the sustainability of the impact on the community and to document a larger response to be launched. The Ethiopia complex crisis appeal and the food security drought response will eventually converge towards an Ethiopia-wide recovery and resilience strategy.

Operational support services

➤ Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Emphasis is made on encouraging continuous assessment of the situation, monitoring of the services being provided as well as looking at monitoring of the feedback from beneficiaries. Analysis of monitoring data and reports will be used for decision-making and continuous improvement of the implementation. Attention will be paid to data management, inclusive of the collection of disaggregated beneficiary data, storage, and analysis.

Post-distribution monitoring is planned, and a lesson learn to get the achieved results to assess and have operational learning that will document the potential scaled up of this operation or any planned operation on Drought related issue. Continuous communication with the field teams, along with the issuance of necessary updates of the operation including the final report will be managed accordingly. The IFRC Operations Manager based in Addis Ababa will work with the ERCS team to ensure monitoring of the operation for quality, quantity, scope, and quantity as well as transparency and accountability in its delivery.

➤ Human Resources

ERCS human resources involved in the operation include 100 volunteers engaged in distinct functions in WASH CEA; PGI the implementation of the operation will be supported by the ERCS respective branches in the regions of Somali and Oromia. The regional programs coordinator will also oversee the implementation and will be supported from national headquarters (NHQ) by the focal operations coordinator delegated from the Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) team by the director of programs. The National society's systemic capacities, staffing and volunteer capacities and network is an asset to the operation. Any gaps will be resourced by the operation. Most importantly focal response technical coordinators could be considered in each region.

IFRC surge field officer cash expert will be deployed to support locally the implementation of the operation for 3 months.

➤ Finance and administration

Financial resources will be safeguarded by high quality financial and administrative practices supported and monitored by ERCS and IFRC finance staff at national and regional levels. Compliance with IFRC logistics and financial procedures will be observed and continuous monitoring and technical support will be provided by IFRC to ensure agreed standards are met. ERCS is on funds transfer modality and IFRC Finance officers in the AU- delegation in the country will conduct spot checks for the operation as per the framework agreements and the WWPP funds transfer modality requirements.

➤ **Logistics and Procurement management**

Local procurement will be carried out for all material requirements like PPEs, IEC and/or visibility of the operation within the National Society's threshold of the WWPP framework following the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Procurement processes will be administered by ERCS HQ and the IFRC Operations manager will support the compliance process. For the cash to be disbursed for food assistance, ERCS will conduct the market and cash feasibility assessment to determine the mode of delivery (cash or voucher). ERCS has a pre-existing agreement with financial service provider Commercial bank of Ethiopia for provision services.

➤ **Communications**

ERCS will regularly share information and updates on the operation via a range of communications channels and the Secretary-General will be the primary spokesperson for communications to external stakeholders within Ethiopia. IFRC will support the ERCS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on food security and the Red Cross humanitarian action assisting people affected by disasters. The communications will generate visibility and provide advocacy for both humanitarian and sustainable support in the food security sector. ERCS will ensure close technical collaboration with the IFRC African regional communications unit for a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

➤ **Security**

The security situation in the country at large because of the fighting in different regions is fluid. However, since the onset of the Tigray crisis the ERCS in collaboration with the PNS have invested capacity in security. The operational area supported by the DREF is a considerable distance from Tigray and areas of Afar and Amhara where there has been a spillover of violence.

Security coordination is an integral part of the coordination of partners and through the different coordination platforms. Advisory support will be sought through this forum; as well as in coordination with the IFRC security officer in Ethiopia; and proactive measures will be taken to ensure that the operation is not adversely affected and or for timely re- strategy in the event of any recurrence.

To reduce the risk of personnel falling victim to crime, violence or road hazards active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC personnel throughout. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security in emergencies, Level 3 Security for Managers).

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 6,000

Female: 9,000

Requirements (CHF): 368,138

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of supported households that report cash assistance is appropriate in meeting their basic needs (target: 100%)															
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.4: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people targeted by the CVA program (Target: 100%) # of people reached with Nutrition awareness and dissemination sessions (Target: 15,000) # of volunteers involved in CVA and the targeting process (Target: 20) # of PDMs carried out (Target: 1) 															
	Activities planned Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Meetings with authorities and consultation with stakeholders and launching of the multipurpose cash grant	■	■														
AP014	Community reached in nutrition sensitisation and awareness sessions	■	■	■	■	■											
AP081	Train volunteers on CVA	■															
AP081	Formation of Project community committees	■															
AP081	Market and price assessment	■	■														
AP081	Targeting, bank registration and verification processes	■	■														
AP081	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions.		■	■	■	■											
AP081	Conduct post distribution monitoring and market monitoring					■											



Health

People targeted: 50,000

Male: 20,000

Female: 30,000

Requirements (CHF): 12,261

P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues	# of volunteers trained on Covid19 RCCE (Target: 20) # of people with Covid19 RCCE (Target: 50,000 people)																
		Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Volunteers are trained in RCCE and covid 19 prevention																	
AP021	Volunteers are deployed for the RCCE COVID-19 prevention campaign																	
AP021	Volunteers are provided with PPE kits																	
P&B Output Code	Health Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referral established for severe cases.	# of volunteers trained in CBHFA including nutrition (Target: 20) # of people reached with nutrition and proper use of cash awareness (Target: 15,000) # of people reached with community screening (Target: 30,000)																
		Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP014	Train volunteers in CBHFA training including nutrition and PSS in programming																	
AP014	Identify adequate and accessible SAM/MAM treatment referral pathways per area of intervention																	
AP014	Identify and sensitise communities on nutrition referral pathways and treatment options for children identified as potentially malnourished																	
AP014	Implement MUAC screening training and activities for volunteers/CHW (family MUAC)																	
Ap014	Community approach screening carried out																	
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of people reached by MHPSS session conducted (Target: 20,000) # of people provided with PSS services (Target: as per needs) # of staff and volunteers received PSS (Target: 20)																
		Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff																

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Conduct community MHPSS (PFA) sessions																
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers																



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 6,000

Female: 9,000

Requirements (CHF): 50,789

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality are provided to the target population	<i>#HH provided supported to access clean and safe water (target: 50,000) #HH received household water containers (target: 3,000) #HH received water treatment (target: 3,000)</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute water household storage containers (3,000HHs)																
AP026	Distribute household water treatment products aqua tabs tablets, sachets to (3000HHs)																
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, on the safe use of water treatment products) and carry out home visits for post-distribution monitoring																
AP026	Support bore hole maintenance units of government with replaceable and serviceable parts																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	<i>#of volunteers trained in hygiene promotion modules (target: 70) #of people reached with hygiene messaging (3,000HHs)</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP029	Train volunteers on PHAST (90 volunteers)																

AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials																		
AP030	Facilitate volunteers to carry out hygiene promotion activities																		
AP030	Support the safe disposal of livestock carcasses																		
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.																		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 5,000

Female: 15,000

Requirements (CHF): 16,243

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.		% of target population participating in project implementation															
P&B Output Code	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trainings with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings) (Target: 50 staff) # of IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing child protection (or integrate a session on addressing child protection in standard/sectorial trainings) (Target: 50 staff) # of volunteers involved in the operation to support people protection needs (Target: 10 volunteers) % of men and women reached with SGBV awareness messaging (Target: 20,000) # received women/girls dignity kits (Target: 3,000) 															
	Activities planned Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning																
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)																

AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV																			
AP033	Include messages on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities																			
AP033	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing child protection, SGBV																			
AP033	Procure distribute dignity kits to vulnerable women and adolescent girls																			
AP033	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard including on PSEA																			

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): CHF 59,677

P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers insured (Target: 70) # of Volunteer briefing sessions on roles and risk held (Target: 2) # of community complaint received and responded (Target: 100%) # exit lesson learnt stakeholder workshop (Target: 1) 																	
	Activities planned Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																		
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % compliance to rules and procedures and policies (target 100%) % of community who feel their opinion is taken into account during operation planning and decision making (data can be gathered during the PDMs and/or during the community consultations (target: 50%)) 																	

		• #lesson learn workshop held															
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied	█															
AP046	Surge deployment CVA profile 3 months	█	█	█													
AP049	IFRC monitoring	█	█	█	█	█	█										
AP084	Refresher volunteer training on Principles and rules of emergency assistance	█	█	█	█	█											
AP049	Advocate for engagement with partners and operating NS on the promotion and use of the Principles and Rules	█	█	█	█	█											
AP049	Regularly check compliance with the Principles and Rules	█	█	█	█	█											
AP084	Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making	█															
AP084	Two communication channels are put in place to ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have the information they need about the response	█	█	█	█	█											
AP084	Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback is acted upon and used to improve the operation	█	█	█	█	█											
AP084	Exit strategy developed that includes community consultation and sharing of the final evaluation results with the community					█											
P&B Output Code	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of communication sessions handled (Target: 1) • # of financial spot check conducted by IFRC (Target: 2) • # of security briefing session held (Target: 4) 															
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues																
Activities planned Week		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP053	Communications work	█	█	█	█	█											
AP064	Finance work	█	█	█	█	█											
AP065	Administration work	█	█	█	█	█											
AP066	Security: Code of conduct and stay safe briefing to staff	█	█	█	█	█											

AP053	<i>Lesson learn workshop</i>																
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Funding Requirements

Total budget is CHF 507,108 for 6 months implementation. The summary is as below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRET027- ETHIOPIA- DROUGHT

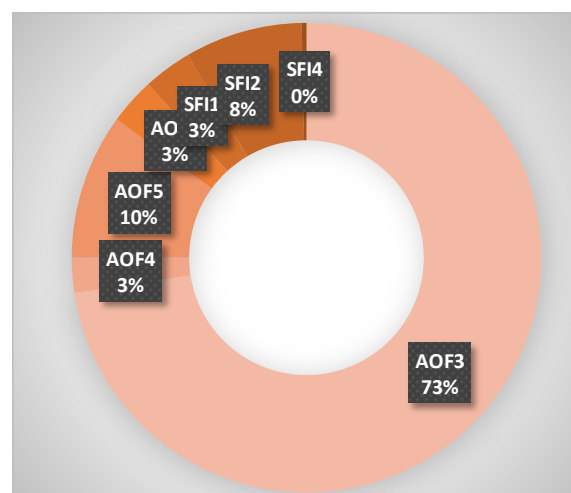
10/02/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	51,392
Medical & First Aid	6,686
Teaching Materials	1,658
Cash Disbursement	341,507
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	401,243
Distribution & Monitoring	1,474
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,197
Logistics, Transport & Storage	16,670
International Staff	22,104
National Society Staff	9,394
Volunteers	9,862
Personnel	41,360
Professional Fees	5,001
Consultants & Professional Fees	5,001
Workshops & Training	5,839
Workshops & Training	5,839
Travel	1,842
Information & Public Relations	2,652
Office Costs	456
Financial Charges	1,094
General Expenditure	6,045
DIRECT COSTS	476,158
INDIRECT COSTS	30,950
TOTAL BUDGET	507,108

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	368,138
AOF4	Health	12,261
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	50,789
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	16,243
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	16,918
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	41,108
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	1,651
TOTAL		507,108



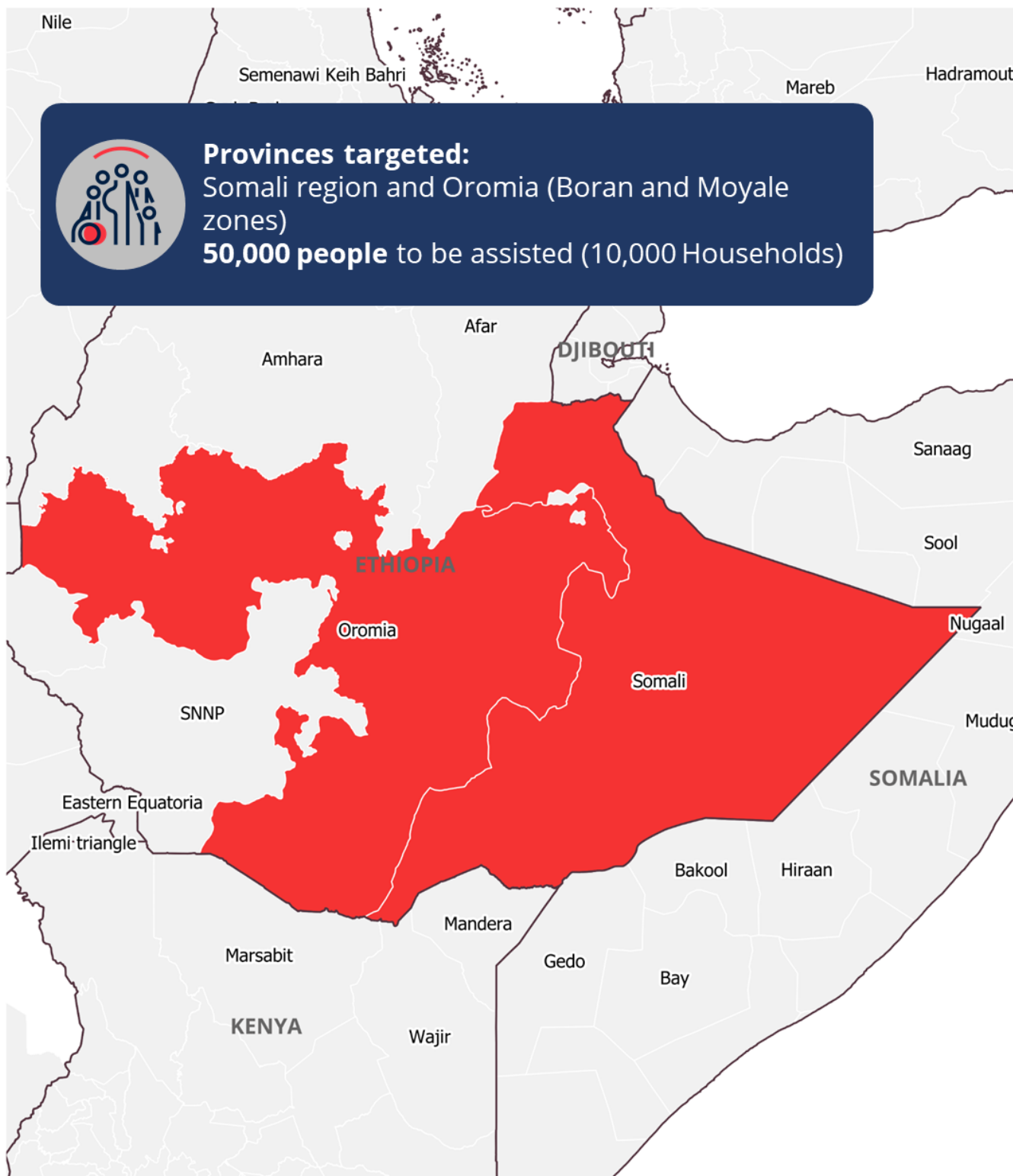


+C IFRC

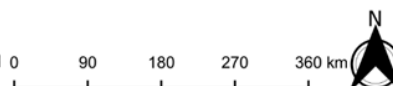


Ethiopia : Drought emergency in south regions

Glide [DR-2022-000168-ETH](#)



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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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.**