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# Final Report

## Ethiopia: Election preparedness DREF

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRET025</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 16 March 2022</b>	<b>Glide number: N/A</b>
<b>Operation start date: 11 May 2021</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 October 2021</b>
<b>Host National Society: Ethiopia Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: (CHF): 200,433</b>
<b>Number of people affected:</b> Approximately 150,000 people at risk in Priority 1 hotspots	<b>Number of people assisted: 14,376</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Regional, zonal and city authorities in the targeted areas (10 branches), National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). UNICEF is a key partner for ERCS emergency contingency stocking and provided prepositioned items	

*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. On behalf of the 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

Ethiopia entered its 2021 election process amidst an increasingly tense political, security, and humanitarian context. As the multi-faceted and polarized situation was foreseen to increase the susceptibility for outbreaks of election-related violence, it was imperative to plan and strengthen preparedness, before, during, and after the elections. As such, this [DREF Operation](#) was launched to support the Ethiopia Red Cross Society (ERCS) prepare its branches to mitigate any effects of potential election violence in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambela, Oromia, Sedama, Somali and SNNP regions; Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Hareri cities identified as priority hotspots 1.

On 21 June 2021, the country held its sixth national multiparty election after two years delays due to COVID-19 and upon request of National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE). However, the election was not held the same date, 21<sup>st</sup> June 2021, as earlier planned for all the regions. NEBE postponed the election in 63 constituencies in Harar and Somali regions as well as some polling stations in Amhara, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz regions to 6 September 2021 due to some



ERCS Volunteers training ©ERCS

irregularities and security issues. Consequently, by the request of ERCS through [Operations Update 1](#) published on 13 July 2021, for a no cost two months extension.

However, on 23 August 2021, the National Elections Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) further postponed the polling date in the above-mentioned regions to 30 September 2021, obliging the National Society to extend the operation with [Operations Update 2](#) to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2021 (one additional month), at no cost.

Despite the historical analysis of the past election in 2005, the 2021 political context, and the activist formation more describe in the EPoA, the election in Ethiopia was peaceful and no major incidents were reported from all the regions. However, the election dragged, and polls held different in days for different regions and polling stations. ERCS has remarkably set an adequate preparedness and surveillance all along.



*First Aid training in Harari region. ©ERCS*

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of Host National Society Response Action**

ERCS has been proactive in its preparedness for the 2021 general elections, as well as ensuring coordination structures are in place to support an effective response. As of the end of election day on 31 October 2021, the following activities had been undertaken:

- Movement Election Contingency Planning Taskforce committee instituted and spearheaded the response planning.
  - A 2021 Election Contingency Plan was developed to guide preparedness. The national election committee that comprised members from ERCS, ICRC, IFRC, and participating National Societies (the Netherlands and Finish Red Cross) has been active since it was officially established in the leadership of Deputy Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Management in mid-March 2021. The committee held weekly meetings to march to the end of July and monthly meetings until all polling was accomplished on 30<sup>th</sup> September. The committee followed progress on security situations, election preparedness progress update, communication, coordination and close monitoring on the planned activities were the major areas of discussions among the national election committee members.
  - Emergency Response Committee, Communications Committee, and a Command post were set up in Addis Ababa. The two committees had different functions. The emergency committee coordinated the overall activities while the communications committee was a subset that dealt with technical communication issues including media relations.
  - The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) located in Addis Ababa, was activated for information sharing and decision making.
  - ERCS wrote cooperation letters to the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Defense (MoD), NEBE, Federal and Addis Ababa police to reinforce understanding of the role of Red Cross and advocate for free access to ERCS staffs and volunteers in undertaking emergencies in the target regions.
- response.

### **Key field level activities achieved include:**

1. National society designated a focal officer (CEA coordinator) at the headquarters to be coordinating the operation and act as liaison and focal for all partners and stakeholders involved. Position functionally active to the reporting date
2. 476 volunteers and staff received Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) IEC materials with key messages delivered to the branches
3. 500 First Aid kits were procured and distributed to the target branches 10 branches received emblem and visibility materials
4. 467 volunteers trained in First Aid skills
5. 467 volunteers trained in PHEC (Pre-Hospital Emergency Care)
6. 467 volunteers trained in PSS
7. 467 volunteers trained in PGI minimum standards
8. 467 volunteers sensitized PSEA and Code of Conduct and signed
9. 467 volunteers sensitized on SGBV and child protection
10. 467 volunteers sensitized on IHL basics
11. Contingency workshops for the regions and branches supported
12. The NS headquarters carried out monitoring and strengthening missions to Harar and Somali, Southern Nations, and Nationalities region SNNPR, Amara, and Sedama regions.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The IFRC provided financial support to ERCS through Election preparedness DREF and technically supported the operation coordination from the Ethiopia cluster with a cluster Operations Manager based in Addis Ababa and Africa region technical support teams from the Regional Office for Africa in Nairobi, Kenya.

The ICRC has a Delegation in Addis Ababa, Sub-Delegations in Mekele, Nekemte, Djijiga, and an Office in the Shire. It supports and works closely with ERCS in areas affected by violence. ICRC was providing technical and financial support for the implementation of the contingency plan, including First Aid training and equipment, Safer Access workshops, Dead Body Management training, and running costs of the ambulance service. The resources were well balanced for all the regions and zones for universal coverage with priorities of focus in the pre-mapped hot spots in the contingency plan. Please refer to [DREF EPOA](#) for more details on Red Cross actions.

There are 7 Partner National Societies (PNS) present in Ethiopia: the Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, The Netherlands Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Swiss Red Cross. The Netherlands Red Cross and Danish Red Cross supported ERCS with funding from EU Humanitarian Aid to strengthen the response preparedness capacity of the ERCS to deliver a timely and principled response to humanitarian needs in the 2021 election. The preparedness activities targeted ERCS branches in four regions: Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, and Sidama.

A Movement Coordination Framework by ERCS, ICRC, and IFRC was ratified and is operational following the SMCC structure. It includes a Movement Platform (Strategic-level) and Movement Coordination Meeting (Operational-level), which were supported by the following technical committees: Emergency Coordination Taskforce, Election Contingency Planning Taskforce, and a Security Coordination Committee. Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed for all the committees and meetings were held accordingly in stipulated routine schedules. Movement Coordination Agreement and Movement Communications Framework were developed as well.

The Election Contingency Planning Committee comprises representatives from the ERCS, ICRC, IFRC, and The Netherlands Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross (PNs representative). This committee finalized the 2021 Election Contingency Plan to support ERCS responding effectively and efficiently to humanitarian needs associated to the election process (before, during, and after). Inputs to the plan have been made through the Security Coordination Committee, including on security-related contingency planning, preparedness measures; as well as recommendations on capacity strengthening required by the ERCS. The Election Contingency Taskforce has also conducted a resource mapping of partner contributions being made to support the plan and identify possible gaps. This DREF provided proportionate support to the implementation of preparedness activities based on the resource mapping as part of a coordinated Movement approach, with emphasis on using the tool to ensure these gaps are covered.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in-country

ERCS coordinated with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in the planning and implementation of emergency response actions. UNICEF was a key external partner and supported the prepositioning of items strategically in different regions. The prepositioned supplies were assorted with varying quantities including medical emergency kits, WASH supplies, dignity kits, food, and NFI kits. Stocks were prepositioned by ERCS and UNICEF partnership. Please refer to [DREF EPOA](#) and [Operations Update 2](#) for details on Red Cross actions with partners and coordination.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Depending on the polarized political situation and the frequency and scale of conflict in the country and violence risk mapping for hotspot locations carried out within the country in the 2021 elections contingency planning, some of the trigger factors were ongoing boundary, ethnic and resource-driven violence across Ethiopia which reflected an already polarized situation in the country. In the contingency planning, the hot spots were pre-identified. This was based on several factors depending on trends and reports from the branches :

- Diversity in terms of a large proportion of multi-ethnic groups, and/or existing internally displaced populations,
- Past conflicts and trends including those that have experienced ethnic and religious disputes resulting in injury and death following recent political reforms,
- Those in Oromia special zones surrounding Addis Ababa, where the movement of armed groups was observed,

- Political polarity, those towns with potential fierce competition between opposition parties and the ruling Prosperity Party. This is especially the case in the Oromia region, after the withdrawal of the two parties (Oromo Federalist Congress and Oromo Liberation Front), which could result in competition between the remaining opposition parties and the ruling party.

In the merit of the above mapping factors, the operation targeted the following category one and two priorities.

Priority 1 areas				
#	Regions	Zones	Priority zones / Woredas /sub cites/areas	High risk towns
1	Addis Ababa	10 sub cites	Lideta, Addis Ketema, Arada, Kolfe, Gulele	Lideta, Addis Ketema, Arada, Kolfe, Gulele
2	Oromia	12 zones	Finfine special woredas, East, West, and south-west Shewa, West and East and Kelem Wollega, West and East Harerghe, Borena, Bale and West Arsi	Adama, Bishoftu, Nekemet, Gimbi, Ambo,Chiro, Harer, Shashemena and Dodola, Dembidolo, Robe and Jima, small towns surrounding AA, Moyale
3	Amhara	10 zones	West Gojam, East Gojam, South and North Wollo, North Shewa and North and South Gonder	Bahir Dar, Dere Birehan, Humera Deber Markos, Dessie, Gonder
4	Sidama	4 zones/woredas	Dale, Aleta wondo, Bensa, Hula, and Hawassa Zuria	Hawassa town, Hawassa Zuria and Yirgalem
5	SNPPR	7 zones	Gurage, Kembata, Hadiya, Bench Maji, Guraghe,	Wolita Sodo, Durame, Hosaena, Mizan, Wolikita
6	Benshangul Gumuz	4 zones	Asossa, Kemasha, Metekel and Tongo SW	Asossa, Metekel, Kurmuk and Sherkole
7	Gambela	4 zones	Godera, zone 1, 2 and 3	Gambela, Itang and Jikawo
8	Somali	9 zones	Afder, Deghabur, Fik Gode, Jijiga, Korhe, Liben, Shinile and Warder	Jijiga and Gode
9	Dire Dawa	1	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa
10	Hareri	1	Hareri	Harer
Priority 2 areas				
#	Regions	Zones	Priority zones / Woredas / sub cites / areas	High risk Towns
1	Afar	5 zones	Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Semera, Asita

Humanitarian needs emerging from election-related violence were informed by an analysis of precedents from the 2005 election when violence was experienced, as follows:

**Emergency health needs:** Diverse emergency health needs were perceived as possible in the occurrence of violent elections. The most probable need was for ambulance services to refer casualties of any injuries. First aid provision and post-hospital care for those affected were needed to complement the ambulance services hence the requirement for First Aid stations in strategic places. In the event of although, it was realized of absolute violence resulting in injuries, death, loss of property. Apart from evacuation services, it was foreseen needs for complementarity/ availability of Psychosocial Support (PSS) for those affected directly as well their kind if needed. Dead body management services were also needed to ensure the dignity of any deceased.

**Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs:** The National Society capacity was low and there was a need to strengthen preparedness capacity. Moreover, it was imperative that if the elections lead to widespread violence and population displacement, the affected population has been anticipated as potentially being at a higher risk of protection concerns which included sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children. The elderly, persons with disabilities, women, girls, and children were anticipated to require support in an event of violence.

**Shelter and Basic needs:** This need was envisaged by the operation at the response stage where the violence of magnitude of the displacement was realized. It anticipated provisions of emergency shelter and essential household

items to ensure basic survival and human dignity for the displaced population. However, it was not in the priority of the intervention and no resources were planned.

**In addition to the 2005 analysis reported to this election, we have the health need related to the COVID-19 context.** The large gathering of people and long queues at polling stations, without adequate social distancing of 2 m at least, and without wearing a properly fitted mask were foreseen to increase the risk of spread of COVID-19. There was the need to disseminate key messages on COVID-19 at polling stations and in other public places including the provision of handwashing stations or the provision of hand sanitizer.

However, generally, since the election was not violent as potentially perceived most of the projected needs and or risks were not realized. Moreover, the contingency planning and resourcing including the interventions of this DREF were adequate as well as building branch level capacities for eventualities

## Operation Risk Assessment

The operation is perceived to be challenged by two main risks as highlighted below. In which case, this operation considers deliberate mitigation measures to minimize exposures:

- I. **Security effects of volunteers, staff, and response facilities:** Major risk in the implementation of this operation was the security of staff and volunteers in event of violence. Direct targeting was not feasible, but in a violent situation, there were risks of mistaken as well as blanket effects ( non-targeted ) which exposed to responders in their line of duty. The operation ensured that adequate visibility was provided to volunteers, as well as facilities they used including vehicles and buildings. ERCS was strategically coordinated with Movement partners, including ICRC, to advocate for respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, as well as access for humanitarian interventions for populations affected in any scenery that compromised the safety of front-line responders and populations at risk. However, the election was greatly peaceful and there were no situations that compromised the preparedness capacity that was put in place.
- II. **COVID-19:** This operation and its operational strategy considered the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and was aligned with the IFRC Global COVID-19 Emergency Appeal that supports NSs to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of 6 May 2021, the operation executed safety measures to curb the spread of the disease including mandatory mask-wearing, handwashing stations, using soap and water or alcohol hand rubs, setting up of COVID-19 strategies were key strategies to ensure minimal exposure for both responders and target populations.

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. This operation was aligned and contributed to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action (4<sup>th</sup> Revision) for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS ensured COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional EPoA and its national COVID-19 country plan. 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. For more information, please consult the [COVID-19 Operations Page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

The anticipated impact of the pandemic on this operation and how ERCS prepared to ensure COVID19 prevention measures remain stringently enforced are included in the [DREF EPOA](#).

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

**Overall Operational objective:** Enhance the preparedness of ERCS to respond to humanitarian needs that could arise from election-related violence during the 2021 election process in Ethiopia.

The operation focused on the readiness of ERCS NHQ and branches in seven hot spot regions mentioned in targeting. The operation timely pre-positioned and deployed equipment, and trained volunteers to enable ERCS to provide emergency health care (Ambulance transportation, First Aid, RCCE, and PSS) and PGI services are timely where the needs arise.

## Operational Strategy

The DREF substantially supported the National Society's readiness and general preparedness for any violence throughout the election process. The strategy of the operation remained relevant to strengthen the preparedness capacity of the National society for similar scenarios including civil unrest and conflicts in the future despite a final calm election process with no significant violence reported across the country. Considering experience and contingency plan, NS has maintained the same approach all along the different postponed of the elections in the regions. The DREF time frame initially to cover two months was extended two times (cumulative 3 months extension) due to postponement of election dates in some regions to cover the date changes on the election calendar.


The EPoA operational strategy focused on the preparedness of ERCS NHQ, branches, and first responders in the seven hot spot regions, and three cities mapped out in the contingency plan. This enabled ERCS to respond timely to the humanitarian needs during election campaigns, voting, and announcement of results. It also strengthened coordination with Government, Movement partners, and other response agencies in the hotspot areas. The operation has strengthened the National Society's readiness and capacity to respond to election violence and similar violence scenarios in an emergency including health and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs in emergencies.

The election was finally generally calm and there was not any significant violence reported across the country. However, the training, mobilizations, and material pre-positioning activities were already held as planned for the readiness of NS in election preparedness EPoA.


This DREF was extended twice to align with the election dates of the target regions. In this regard, the Ethiopian election agency postponed the election for various reasons and resources had to be aligned accordingly.

Achievements in the operational plan are highlighted below.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Health</b>  <b>People reached: 14,376</b>            Male: 6,613            Female: 7,763</p>	
<b><i>Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment</i></b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with emergency health care services	15,000	14,376
<b><i>Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.</i></b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of FA Kits procured, replenished, and distributed	500	500
# of branches that received jackets, emblems, and other visibility materials	10	10
# of volunteers trained on FA	500	467
# of volunteers trained on PHEC	500	467
# of volunteers deployed	500	467
<b><i>Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</i></b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of target population reached with RCCE on COVID-19	100%	60%
<b><i>Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population</i></b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers trained on RCCE	500	467
# of branches that receive IEC materials	10	10

# of volunteers provided with appropriate PPE	500	467
<b>Health Outcome 6.0: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of identified people with specific PSS needs who are assisted	80%	49%
<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers trained on PSS	500	467
# of staff and volunteers reached with PSS support	400	467
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Society disbursed cash to all ERCS branches in the target regions to carry out the different planned training including First Aid, PHEC, PSS, and CEA in good time.</li> <li>Prepositioning of the necessary logistics including the ambulance in all the branches was carried out in good time.</li> <li>Volunteers were deployed on the pre-election days, election, and post-election days.</li> <li>24-hour command posts were established in the headquarters and the regions. The EOC was activated in full operation for information sharing, decision making, and feedback to field teams.</li> <li>Procurement of supplies including emblems, visibility gear, and PPEs were done at ERCS headquarters.</li> <li>The National society unfortunately could not source quality stretchers in the country and missed the opportunity. Two times open bidding was done with no satisfactory bids and third selective bidding which also the quality of its samples was rejected by programs.</li> <li>In the indicator table, some targets are not achieved because the election was peaceful and the number of deployment of staff and volunteers, as well as engagement number of days, were not optimal but realistic to the needs.</li> <li>In the case of volunteers why the optimal number was not trained could be budget constraints or under mobilization. However, this operation did not underscore the overall preparedness objective</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The major challenge was the delay of procurements, especially for the stretchers and hand washing units. For the stretchers, the tender process was conducted in due time but, there were no qualified bidders.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to fast-track emergency procurements.</li> <li>Need for National society to explore overseas sourcing where IFRC can support.</li> </ul>		

<b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>		
	<b>People reached: 14,376</b> Male: 6,613 Female: 7,763	
<b>Protection, Gender &amp; Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of identified people with specific needs who are assisted	80%	76.7%
<b>Protection, Gender &amp; 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.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of identified people with specific needs who are assisted	80%	76.7%
# of staff briefed on the PGI minimum standards	50	30
# of volunteers briefed on PGI minimum standards	500	467
<b>Protection, Gender &amp; Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.</b>		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on PSEA, code of conduct, and signed code of conduct	500	467
# of volunteers screened and briefed on child protection policy/guidelines	500	467
# of volunteers briefed on SGBV and child protection	500	467
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of volunteers was done making sure of clear gender representation. After, they were briefed on the Code of Conduct and child protection aspects. All volunteers signed the Code of Conduct before deployment.</li> <li>The staff and volunteers were also briefed on the PGI minimum standards (DAPS), contextualizing their respective locations. This included awareness on the identification of PGI issues in an emergency and how to refer them.</li> <li>Sensitization on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was done both in the branches and HQ level. This was focusing on key issues that may affect the volunteers and staff both internally and externally, including how to refer such cases.</li> <li>In the indicator table where targets are not achieved is because the election was peaceful and the number of deployment and volunteers as well engagement number of days were not optimal but realistic to the needs.</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No clear referral pathways at the branch level.</li> <li>More emphasis will also be put on the feedback mechanism to maximize the service delivery. these challenges were more general than activities for this operation and we are advising going forward in subsequent operations.</li> <li>ERCS needs to have toll-free lines for beneficiary feedback.</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons learnt</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need to create a clear mapping of service providers and strengthen the existing referral pathways.</li> <li>Need for capacity building on PGI and practical application for staff and volunteers. This will also include skills for monitoring and evaluation of PGI activities.</li> </ul>		

<b>Strategies for Implementation</b>		
<b><i>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</i></b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Minimum standards are met for the NS legal, ethical, and financial foundation, system and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform.	N/A	N/A
<b><i>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</i></b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of deployed volunteers with insurance cover	500	467
# of volunteers briefed on roles and risks associated to the operation	500	467
# of active mechanism in place to share update with volunteers	10	8
<b><i>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</i></b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of management and coordination committees activated	3	3
# of staff and volunteers orientated on election contingency plan	35	20
<b><i>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</i></b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Movement coordination structures under which IFRC-ERCS are participating	5	5
Effective participation in coordination structures	Movement coordination	Movement coordination

	framework in place	in	framework in place
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Rapid response personnel are deployed to support the operation		1	1
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
DREF Financial/Narrative reporting is published as per DREF Guidelines to deadline ( <i>Indicator target modified</i> )		Achieved	Achieved
# of community feedback systems established		10	8
% of community feedback responded to		80%	40%
<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of Cluster system and interagency working group meetings attended		100%	100%
<b>Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of operational Movement coordination meetings and committees are attended by ERCS-IFRC (target: 100%)		100%	100%
<b>Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Federation wide reporting tools that are utilized in the operation		3	0
<b>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.</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of communications products are produced		3	3
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of communications products are produced		3	3
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of Lessons learnt report produced		1	0
# of monitoring missions conducted		2	3
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a coordinated RCRC Movement approach for the election preparedness response since funding was available from different Movement partners including IFRC, ICRC, Danish RC, and NLRC (ECHO). All three levels of the SMCC structure were active and engaged. Under the technical level, three ad-hoc committees were established thus the election committee, security, and communication.</li> <li>• Overall, 467 volunteers were mobilized and trained in different relevant skills and were deployed. The operation has provided for both safety gear against Covid-19 and insurance for all the engaged volunteers.</li> <li>• The regional and zonal branches, as well as the EOC, were active command centers throughout the election, providing information as necessary to volunteers and respondents. Due to restricted movement, there were no field-level monitoring missions, but each region supervised its activities within its administration and reported to command centers and EOC.</li> <li>• To support the response capacity, the IFRC regional office deployed a surge delegate for a month to ensure protection needs are mainstreamed.</li> <li>• SMCC structures were developed. This Movement coordination structure has three levels including the strategic level, operational level, and ad-hoc committees. Regarding this, there was an election committee in the lower category. These coordination structures report to each other and ensure that there is no duplication</li> </ul>			

<p>while enhancing complementarity in the operations. This was also supported bilaterally by other Movement partners (NLRC, SRC, ICRC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation-wide reporting was not instrumentally developed within this operation. However, other sister operations like the Tigray Population Movement Emergency Appeal are ongoing and Ethiopia is potentially to roll out the tools as part of the new one narrative approach.</li> <li>• Regarding volunteer insurance, the target was 500 volunteers. This report however covers 467 volunteers who were deployed.</li> <li>• ERCS conducted three monitoring visits to Harar and Somali and SNNPR regions.</li> <li>• In the indicator table, some targets are not achieved. It is because the election was peaceful and the number of deployment of staff and volunteers as well engagement number of days were not optimal but realistic to the needs.</li> <li>• Moreover, the lesson learned workshop was inconvenienced by the conflicts and could not be held. The Tigray conflict was spreading and limiting movement. Moreover, the national society was overwhelmed with also change in priorities in the period of the ending of the operation when the workshop was supposed to take place. So activity was finally surpassed by time.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>
Several postponements of elections stretched operation time from 2 months to 5 months.
<b>Lessons learnt</b>
The cooperation and relation of ERCS with government authorities including the security agencies and the election board was quite good and harmonious

## D. Financial Report

The overall amount allocated for this operation is CHF 200,433 of which CHF 179,650 (90%) was transferred to the National Society under the funds' transfer modality. There is a closing balance of CHF 20,783 which will be returned to the DREF pot. The variance on disaster risk reduction, Health, Protection, Gender & Inclusion and Strengthen National societies is due to IFRC booking on the cash transfer to NS. The total amount of the NS transfer was recorded under Disaster Risk Reduction. However, NS spent the transfer following the approved budget, refer to the attached NS report.

## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operations Update 2](#)
- [Operations Update 1](#)
- [DREF EPOA](#)

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

#### **In the Ethiopia Red Cross Society**

- Secretary-General: Getachew Ta'a Email: [ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org](mailto:ercs.sg@redcrosseth.org)

#### **In the IFRC**

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone: +254731067489; Email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: [Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

#### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, Email: [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto:franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org)

#### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto: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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



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	2021/05-2022/2	Operation	MDRET025
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2022/2	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 10/Mar/2022  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRET025 - Ethiopia - Election Prep. May 2021

Operating Timeframe: 11 May 2021 to 31 Oct 2021

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>200,433</b>
DREF Allocations	200,433
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-179,650</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>20,783</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	171,731	177,326	-5,594
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	21,566		21,566
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	799		799
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>194,096</b>	<b>177,326</b>	<b>16,771</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,929		2,929
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,598	2,325	-727
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,811		1,811
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>4,012</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>200,433</b>	<b>179,650</b>	<b>20,783</b>

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### MDRET025 - Ethiopia - Election Prep. May 2021

Operating Timeframe: 11 May 2021 to 31 Oct 2021

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/05-2022/2	Operation	MDRET025
Budget Timeframe	2021/05-2022/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10/Mar/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>38,500</b>		<b>38,500</b>
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,500		7,500
Medical & First Aid	31,000		31,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>19,000</b>		<b>19,000</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000		10,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000		9,000
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>52,164</b>
International Staff	6,000	3,336	2,664
National Society Staff	3,750		3,750
Volunteers	45,750		45,750
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>57,250</b>		<b>57,250</b>
Workshops & Training	57,250		57,250
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>17,950</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>14,598</b>
Travel	1,000	2,973	-1,973
Information & Public Relations	11,250		11,250
Office Costs	3,000		3,000
Communications	2,000		2,000
Financial Charges	700	379	321
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>161,997</b>	<b>-161,997</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		161,997	-161,997
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>1,268</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	12,233	10,965	1,268
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>200,433</b>	<b>179,650</b>	<b>20,783</b>

3.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME  
 PROJECT NAME  
 IRC PROJECT CODE  
 CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD  
 PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD

Exchange Rate  
 USD = 0.5718

3.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Output	Budget (in per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)		Expenses (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)		Budget Variance (Open to Date Period) Variance %	Budget Variance (Current Period) Variance %	Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10)	
	Prior Period(s) Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period (Year to date)				
AP022		238,872.50	238,873		238,873	100.00	100.00	Here some of ERCS Regional Branch offices use the IRC material from other about Covid-19 IRC materials was used
AP022		358,308.75	358,309	191,012.18	166,697	46.52	46.52	Submitted by KRC
AP022		477,745.00	477,745	320,968.00	156,777	32.82	32.82	ERCS has no two And Kilunif, was lower and delivered needs
AP022		955,490.00	955,490	663,066.80	402,434	42.12	42.12	Lack of medicines supply in the Market
AP022		298,590.63	298,591	292,224.74	6,366	2.13	2.13	
AP022		47,774.50	47,775	29,689.90	18,075	37.83	37.83	Rebated with back supply due to multiple order
AP022		418,026.88	418,027	434,322.36	16,295	3.90	3.90	
AP022		418,026.88	418,027	418,866.71	2,160	0.52	0.52	
AP031		418,026.88	418,027	426,386.36	8,359	2.00	2.00	
AP031		179,154.38	179,154	176,830.88	3,323	1.86	1.86	
AP036		203,041.63	203,042	207,306.72	4,265	2.10	2.10	
AP036		179,154.38	179,154	179,000.00	154	0.09	0.09	
AP036		179,154.38	179,154	170,997.06	8,757	4.89	4.89	
AP036		179,154.38	179,154	170,682.43	8,472	4.73	4.73	
AP036		238,872.50	238,873	221,143.00	17,730	7.42	7.42	



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AP/ID	Establish and activate management and coordination committees, command posts and other structures	71,661.75	71,662	64,849.84	6,812	9.51	6,812	9.51
AP036	Running costs of ambulances (fuel and repairs), communication and other equipment	477,745.00	477,745	531,532	53,807	11.26	53,807	11.26
AP038	Vehicle costs (fuel, maintenance etc.) for 10 branches and 2 x NHQ	429,970.50	429,971	456,287.34	26,317	6.12	26,317	6.12
AP036	Deployment of 500 volunteers for 12 days to provide FA, PSS, RCCE and other services	2,149,852.50	2,149,853	2,255,711	105,859	4.92	105,859	4.92
AP036	Set up feedback mechanisms	71,661.75	71,662	68,244	3,418	4.77	3,418	4.77
AP036	Quality assurance of emergency health care services	35,830.88	35,831	36,634	803	2.24	803	2.24
AP036	Monitoring of PSS services	35,830.88	35,831	37,481.34	1,650	4.61	1,650	4.61
AP083	Monitoring of PGI services	35,830.88	35,831	40,492	4,661	13.01	4,661	13.01
AP083	Bank charges	23,887.25	23,887	-	23,887	100.00	23,887	100.00
AP040	ERCS Office Costs	71,661.75	71,662	73,653	1,991	2.78	1,991	2.78
AP042	ERCS communications support (NHQ)	23,887.25	23,887	-	23,887	100.00	23,887	100.00
AP042	ERCS communications support (Branches)	47,774.50	47,775	42,907.78	4,867	10.19	4,867	10.19
TOTAL		8,264,988.50	8,264,989	7,396,309	868,679	11%	868,679	11%

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

Cost Categories	Budget (to Year Project Funding Agreement)		Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)		Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
1 Personnel		2,030,416.25	1,055,637	1,055,637	974,779	47.52	974,779	47.52
2 Fuel supplies, transportation and mileage		6,234,572.25	6,234,572	6,234,572	99,100	1.54	99,100	1.54
3 Contributions to other organizations								
4 Other direct costs								
5 Indirect cost recovery		8,264,988.50	7,396,309	7,396,309	868,679	11%	868,679	11%
TOTAL								

3.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN CHF

Output	Budget (to Year Project Funding Agreement)		Expenditure (Actual)		Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
Overall		178,250.00	161,997.45	161,997	16,253	9.12	16,253	9.12



*Handwritten signature: T. Samson*

- 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 minimize the risk of fraud and corruption
- b) They have taken reasonable steps to minimize the risk of error and inaccuracy in this report. This includes, but is not limited to, verifying the appropriateness of internal controls and engineering assumptions used
- 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 technical regulations, as required by the RRC.
- e) The planned expenditure figures set forth in the report represent estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

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*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

Approved by RRC Project Manager

Validated by RRC Finance officer





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	1,964,585.61	48,302.41	0.0246	6/8/2021	Report 1	1,964,585.61	1,964,585.61	48,302.41	0.02
	Fund Transfer 2	6,208,181.14	129,947.59	0.0209		Report 2	5,431,722.39	5,431,722.39	113,695.01	0.02093
	Balance of Fund Transfer 2	8,172,766.75	178,250.00				7,396,308.00	7,396,308.00	161,997.42	

Current Expenditure

