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Final Report

Ethiopia: Food security DREF

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	**Operation n° MDRET026**
Date of Issue: 10 May 2022	**Glide number:** DR-2021-000121-ETH
Operation start date: 26 August 2021	**Operation end date:** 31 December 2021
Host National Society: Ethiopia Red Cross	**Operation budget: (CHF): 307,812**
Number of people affected: 253,000 people	**Number of people assisted: 8,000 people**
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: There are well-coordinated movement partners in the country, they include the ICRC, IFRC, and seven participating National Societies: Swiss RC, Danish RC, Austrian RC, Finish Red Cross, German RC, Italian RC and Netherlands RC who are involved in the integrated response in different parts s of the country.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The operation in Ethiopia is complex and multi-stakeholder. However, the ERCS partners in its response with key government authorities including the security arms, the NDRMC, and EOC as well as UN bodies including WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and other INGO including Save the Children**.**	

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

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The country has faced multiple hazards in sequence in the last two years, due to conflicts, civil unrest, desert locust infestation, floods, and drought, which has contributed to a deterioration in food insecurity. The COVID-19 pandemic and locust infestation have further exacerbated the situation.

Beneficiary verification for validation @ERCS

According to IPC Analysis then Acute Food Insecurity Situation May - June 2021 and Projection for July - September 2021, it was estimated that 5.5 million people are facing acute food insecurity in Tigray and the neighbouring regions of Afar and Amhara in Ethiopia, with 353,000 people in Catastrophic situation (IPC Phase 5), which was at that moment the highest number of people in this category since the 2011 Somalia famine.

Furthermore. There were 2.1 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and 3.1 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), between May and June 2021.

This situation did not improve as the country was hit by more drought which compromised the food security situation. Moreover, there was an escalation of the Tigray conflict which affected other parts of the country. Specifically, the Ataye region has received huge numbers of displaced populations. This further compromised economic activities as well as household food security capacities as a result of being a host to the displaced population from Northern Ethiopia.

As per the call to all partners on 13th August 2021 to scale up their support across all areas of the country, Ethiopia Red Cross has launched a DREF to initiate a response to the acute hunger crisis, particularly focusing on the situation in the North Shewa zone located in the southern part of Amhara region where the humanitarian situation was of considerable concern. Inter-communal violence in May 2021, resulted in the displacement of more than 250,000 people, and the destruction of livelihoods, agricultural production assets including seeds and fertilizers, and household food reserves. All those tensions, even if reduce have triggered a worsening of the food insecurity situation in the zones.

Conflict effects have escalated in these parts of the country with huge consequences impacting all of the country. Closing the MDRET026 DREF operation with a positive impact in North Shewa, the drought, and food security situation is still alarming in the country. The expected rains in January failed and the forecast predicts that the April -June 2022 showers of rain will also be below average. Currently, the effect is worse in the semi-arid regions including the Somali region and southern Oromia. The IFRC launched in March 2022 an Emergency appeal to cover the large-scale climate and complex setting-induced hunger crisis in Southern Ethiopia, in line with IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

As part of his responsibility, ERCS has 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. Thus, his main auxiliary role is to supplement the government in the fulfilment of its responsibility to address the vulnerabilities that exist in the country. ERCS coordinates with the Government its humanitarian operations and is a member of the National Operations Centre. ERCS is also part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). ERCS was represented in technical clusters and participates in inter-agency working group meetings for various sectors (Cash, Food Security, Nutrition, ES/NFI, Protection, and Education) at 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 were supporting the Food and Non-Food Security, ES/NFI clusters, and as part of the Cash Working Group.

ERCS has considerably strengthened its capacity in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programming as a response option over more than 2 years of operations (both DREFs and Emergency appeals). This experience has served in the successful completion of this operation which has the cash assistance as a response modality. ERCS has an appointed CVA focal and an established Financial Service Provider (FSP), the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, which has enabled it to reach populations across the country with CVA programming.

In the implementation of this operation, the NS delegated a focal officer at the HQ to coordinate with the branch. At the branch level, the branch head was responsible for the implementation together with the volunteers. This operation was implemented within its planned timeframe and did not suffer from any significant risks and optimally achieved its objectives.

ERCS achieved the following activities:

- Reached a total of 1,600 Households (8000 people) with unconditional cash assistance. Each household received a total of ETB 4,000 (or CHF 62) per month for two consecutive months, using the contracted Financial Service Provider Commercial Bank of Ethiopia.
- During the implementation period, the project trained 32 professional volunteers who were deployed to cascade the hygiene promotion. The training entailed topics on Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies which is a component of all sectors involved in the operation.
- The trained volunteers conducted mass sensitization and awareness creation sessions, particularly for Nutrition awareness and dissemination for 12,000 beneficiaries.
- 4 nutrition awareness and dissemination sessions were held.
- The trained volunteers reached a total of 12,000 people with hygiene promotion activities.
- The trained volunteers cascaded community-level awareness messaging on nutrition, proper use of cash referral mechanisms reaching 316 persons.
- 12 handwashing units were installed for demonstration and awareness, which were placed in the communal places of the project implementing areas.
- 320 IEC materials were produced and distributed including, leaflets, banners, and T shirts for community awareness. Printed messages were hygiene promotion in local Amharic language
- 800 women/ adolescent girls were supported with dignity kits

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

A Movement Coordination Framework by ERCS, ICRC, and IFRC has been ratified and is operational following the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) structure. ERCS continuously updated on the food security situation through various coordination forums. The IFRC Nairobi provided technical support and guidance in collaboration with the operations manager based in Addis Ababa through its regional office for Africa on the development of the DREF allocation to support food security in the country. There are three levels of movement coordination in Ethiopia: First, is the strategic level where ICRC, IFRC, and ERCS delegation's leadership meet as a Movement platform. The second level is operation coordination, and the third level is technical coordination. All have served during this DREF for information sharing, and decision making but the coordination for this operation was more with technical movement partners where the project was relating and internally with other ongoing operations; ensuring no duplication, ensuring there is synergy and complementarity in the targeted locations.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) through the country cluster delegation (CCD) team provides technical and financial support to ERCS during this operation.

Please refer to DREF EPoA for more details on Red Cross and Red Crescent movement partners' actions in the region, including the 7 Partner National societies present in the country.

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

There was no other food security program directly benefiting the targeted population. ERCS is a member of the country's humanitarian team coordination structures specifically, the cluster coordination and technical clusters. They are active in the cash working group, WASH cluster, shelter, and NFI cluster. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) is the lead government department for humanitarian coordination supported by OCHA. Most non-Movement humanitarian organizations have pivoted their resources to the situation inside the Tigray region and ERCS has entered a partnership with UN agencies including UNICEF and UNFPA; as well as Save the Children as international NGOs in their Emergency response to the Tigray crisis. Please refer to DREF EPoA for details on Red Cross and other partners' actions and coordination.

Needs analysis and scenario planning and risk assessment

Need analysis

The need analysis for this operation that informed its strategy was based on the needs covered in the EPoA including a detailed analysis on:

- Food needs
- Health and Nutrition needs

- WASH needs
- Protection, Gender, and Inclusion needs (PGI)

Food needs, health, and nutrition: A group of volunteers was deployed to sensitize the proper use of cash for purpose of food and safeguarding malnutrition as well as referral pathways for malnourished children. However, there were no cases of severe malnutrition and the volunteers only strengthened home-based care through sensitization and care for the mothers including young infant and child feeding behaviour change practices.
WASH needs assessment was done which informed the intervention strategy including messaging by the volunteers. IFRC WASH delegate conducted this assessment together with the NS. Volunteer trainings were also tailored to these needs.
PGI assessment was also conducted and PGI needs were mainstreamed and influenced targeting to ensure inclusivity and involvement of people with protection needs.

Risk Analysis
The operation did not experience any major risks that affected implementation, however, the foreseen mitigation was adequate. Below is a table with the level of mitigation measures that were applied.

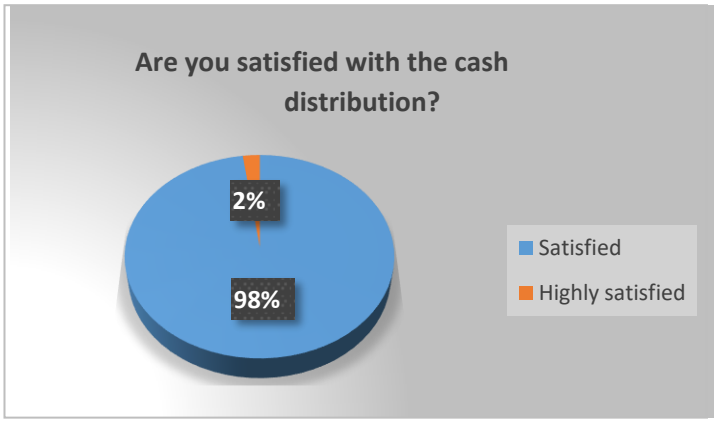
Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Security/conflict	Medium	Secondary displacement and increase in scale, and scope of the crisis	➢ The national societies strengthened the security SOPs in project implementation areas there was no major conflict depicted.
Reputational risks	Medium	High level of humanitarian needs and high communities' expectations vis-a-vis low funding	➢ Integrated community engagement and accountability in sector services delivery and continued humanitarian diplomacy and communication, and resource mobilization
COVID-19	Medium	Create depression and frustration among the implementor staffs, partners, and communities.	➢ Introduction measures are taken to keep a safe physical distance in accordance with national regulations between all people by regulating entrance to non-workers, keep physical distance. Mask wearying physical and social gatherings throughout the all-project implementation process. ➢ Teach and reinforce practicing hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall operational objective was to meet the immediate life-saving food insecurity needs of 8,000 people (1,600 households) in the North Shewa zone through the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance for food and integrated health/hygiene and nutritional awareness with consideration of CEA/PGI principles across sectors over a period of 4 months. This has been achieved with an implementation per sectors resume below and aligned with the strategy delayed in the EPoA here.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs



Cash Distribution PDM Results

Multipurpose cash transfers were the delivery approach used as a short-term safety net to act as a short-term buffer against the multiple shocks faced by affected populations. Cash was delivered using the ERCS' existing Financial Service Provider (FSP) - Commercial Bank of Ethiopia. The beneficiaries receive cash deposits directly to recipient bank accounts. ERCS volunteers provided sensitization on the account opening process to access cash assistance.

Targeted families received ETB 4,000 per month for two months based on the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) determined cash feasibility and market assessment carried out by ERCS and is harmonized with the transfer value used by ICRC in other Werodas in the same circumstance and zone and adjacent areas of Oromo Special Zones. ERCS conducted Post distribution monitoring (PDM) to assess the relevance, acceptance, and effects of the response and reported satisfactory feedback. The PDM report is annexed. ERCS volunteers carried out this nutritional awareness, discussions on the management of cash for example through

sensitization sessions with both women and men on the cash benefitting the entire household.

Branches Volunteers Emergency WASH Training

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH interventions were essential to reduce the exposures to both water bone and hygiene-related diseases including Covid 19, in a population whose nutrition status is at stake. ERCS provided refresher and reorientation to hygiene promotion in emergency tools to 30 volunteers who were cascaded to carry out hygiene promotion activities 3 days per week for 2 months. To reduce exposure to COVID-19, the volunteers integrated RCCE activities and placed 12 handwashing units equipped with soap in different community places where also demonstration sessions were held. Mass awareness sessions were also other approaches used through public address systems for wider reach.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The operation carried out a PGI assessment at its inception and implemented PGI specific targeting interventions that included:

- 32 trained volunteers 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)
- 316 people reached SGBV messages and awareness including safe referral pathways through community sensitization sessions
- The operation collected segregated data on Sex, age, and disability disaggregated
- 800 women received a dignity kit

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

CEA was integrated into the response interventions to ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the community members of the affected populations. Communities were consulted at all stages of the response and were given opportunities to participate in and influence operational and program decisions.

Two-way information sharing approaches were used to inform community members about the operation including the selection criteria, distribution processes, participation/dialogue platforms, etc.

Community feedback and response systems were set up where feedback and complaint volunteers were used to engage and collect feedback from communities and provide solutions and clarifications to their concerns at all levels of the operation. Complaints received were operational including targeting inclusions and exclusions and clarification of the criteria was reemphasized. there were no sensitive complaints registered.

ERCS CVA Coordinator Sensitize CEA Volunteers on Compliance and Feedback Mechanisms in CVA

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Livelihoods and basic needs
People reached:8,000
Male:3,680
Female:4,320

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
# of Households reached with Cash assistance (target: 1,600HH)	1600	1600
Output 1.4: Community awareness activities on livelihood strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.		
% Target people are participating in the program	60%	100%
# Assessments conducted	2	3
# Nutrition awareness and dissemination sessions held	2	4
# Volunteers involved in the targeting process	20	32
# PDMs carried out	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC program manager and disaster coordinator of ERCS facilitated project committees selected by the community and were provided one-day sensitization on the project concept, beneficiary targeting, beneficiary selection criteria, and bank linkage process.

This food security project under this strategy planned to provide short-term, immediate relief food through unconditional cash to vulnerable 1,600 (8000 people) households to enable the target households to meet their household food needs and decrease the use of negative coping mechanisms to gain income and increase their prospects for early recovery. The targeted beneficiaries were linked to the service provider, Commercial bank of Ethiopia which is a contractual financial service provider for the Ethiopia Red cross to process individual accounts to transfer the cash. Cash feasibility and Market assessment were conducted, and assessment revealed that cash intervention was feasible, and markets were functional and accessible with a balanced supply and demand curve to cushion the effects of inflation. The beneficiary interviews, market assessment, and comparative analysis with other organizations and studies on cash intervention in the region established ETB 4000 as the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) of basic stable food commodities and related household domestic expenditures for basic survival and well-being needs. Each household received a tranche of ETB 4,000 (or CHF 62) per month for two consecutive months.

During the implementation period, the project trained 32 professional volunteers which is 160% of the achievement of the target. Because of the need and availability of funds, this higher number of volunteers was trained and achieved which helped to conduct mass sensitization and awareness creation sessions, particularly for Nutrition awareness and dissemination for 12,000 beneficiaries.

Finally, to assess the satisfaction and quantity of the cash distribution, the headquarter team conducted post-distribution monitoring. Post-Distribution Monitoring the result was that the money transfer program has solved some of the target communities' problems and they believed that the distribution has been done properly. The report indicated that recipients were happy with the overall cash distribution process. It also ensures that beneficiaries receive the correct amount of money according to the information. According to the PDM report, most of the cash support beneficiaries improved their family's well-being through positive changes in their reduced feelings of stress, improved living conditions, and access to health care.
To conduct the PDM, 19 trained volunteers with the support of the PMER have participated using the kobo tool application in all the processes.

As part of the operation monitoring, the team has conducted Home to Home Visit to discuss with CVA beneficiaries and ensure the same delivery briefing on the project to the stakeholders and collect any insight for the implementation. Two-way discussion with branch staff and volunteers has also served to collect feedback on the distribution and the other activities.

Challenges

Many beneficiaries did not have ID and they had to get their Kebele ID before they are opening an account, and this prolonged the process of account opening and cash disbursement. However, Kebele administration were cooperative to support on time

Lessons Learned

Participatory approach in the project implementation process like beneficiary selection, criteria setting, Identifying the target beneficiaries, communication on the mechanism-FSP, feedback management, and implementation of the project activities helped to achieve the intended objective of the project.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene
People reached: 12,000
Male: 5,520
Female: 6,480

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
% of the target population reached with health and Hygiene promotion (Target: 100%)	100%	150%
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to the target population		
# WASH assessment conducted	1	1
# People reached with health and hygiene messaging	8000	12,000
# Hand washing units installed for demonstration and awareness	10	12
# Volunteers trained and conducted hygiene promotion	30	32
# IEC material with hygiene messaging produced and distributed	200	320

Narrative description of achievements

To identify the priority gaps of the community one round wash assessment was conducted and volunteers training was provided by the IFRC WASH delegate. Based on the gaps identified, interventions started with the engagement of trained professional volunteers.

A total of 32 volunteers were deployed to cascade the hygiene promotion and a total of 12,000 people were addressed by hygiene promotion activities, i.e., including distribution of handwashing equipment, dissemination and awareness creation via IEC materials, and mass sensitization via community mobilization. Because of the need and with the same planned budget funds, this higher number of people reached and achieved.

The WASH interventions including health and hygiene messaging were targeting the entire population who are affected, including the hosting communities in Ataye town and two surrounding Kebeles. Interventions in both access to clean and safe water and sanitation were crucial to prevent Cholera outbreaks and or other waterborne diseases like typhoid and dysentery as well as other infectious diseases/ illnesses like COVID-19. Community mobilization and hygiene education for adequate behaviour change – outreach was applied in both house to house and mass awareness approaches using concomitant social distancing norms, practicing handwashing /appropriate sanitization, and wearing masks at all public places/ gatherings.12 handwashing units were placed in the communal place of the project implementing areas like open markets, shopping moles, etc. for community demonstration, and utilization of handwashing practice to Prevent COVD-19 and other hygiene sanitation diseases. Produced and distributed 320 IEC materials for the project including, Leaflets, banners, and other materials for Education purposes.
WASH delegate for Tigray operation who supported technical field level activities.

Volunteers Training session on WASH

Volunteers demonstrating environment protection to community

Challenges

The targeted zones received IDP from Dessie, Qobo, Kombolcha which was affected by the effect of conflict with the North. This implies displaced population from other zones affected by conflict was received by the target community as host during the implementation stretching community capacity and

Lessons Learned

The community customised the generic guideline targeting criteria with detail to ensure specific vulnerabilities are reached as a priority. Therefore, where there is adequate information and participation by the community in the process, targeting was done right as it was in this operation.

Protection Gender and Inclusion
People reached: 900
Male: 100
Female: 800

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe, and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.		
% of target population reached with health and Hygiene promotion (Target: 100%)	100%	150%
Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
# of IFRC and NS staff and volunteers trained on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial training	50	32

# of IFRC and NS staff and volunteers trained on addressing child protection (or integrate a session on addressing child protection in standard/sectorial training)	50	32
# Of volunteers involved in the operation to support people's protection needs	10	32
% Men and women reached with SGBV awareness messaging	60%	100%
# of women/ adolescent girls supported with dignity kits	800	800
Narrative description of achievements		
The 32 volunteers who were trained on WASH were also separately trained on PGI and all trained volunteers carried out an integrated approach to all sectoral interventions. During the implementation period number of volunteers who were identified, fulfil the criteria, and were willing to implement specific activities was only 32 the ERCS branch and head offices cascade to implement the activities with the trained volunteers. These volunteers received training on Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies and were also included as a component of all sectors involved in the operation. These trained volunteers were cascaded community-level awareness messaging and reached 316 persons with messages on child protection and gender-based violence awareness messages during the sensitization campaign. As part of the distributions, 800 women and adolescent girls were provided with dignity kits to promote hygiene, dignity, and pride.		
Challenges		
People in same circumstance and needs were more than the available resources but this operation could only reach a portion limited to the planned funds		
Lessons Learned		
During the planning period, it's good to prioritize and allocate appropriate resources for specific community needs. And This helps to minimize the high demand and expectations of the community.		

Effective, Credible, and accountable IFRC		
Indicators:	**Target**	**Actual**
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
# Of volunteers insured (Target 70)	70	32
# Of Volunteer briefing sessions on roles and risks held (Target 2)	2	2
# Of volunteers trained for their function (Target: needs-based)	0	2
% Of community complaints received and responded (Target 100%)	100%	100%
# Exit stakeholder workshop (Target 1)	1	1
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
% Compliance with rules and procedures and policies (Target 100%)	100%	100%
Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
# of SMCC operational held (Target 4)	4	4
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses its unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable		
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian		
# of security briefing session held (target 8) issues	8	3
# of communication sessions handled (target 1)	1	1
# of financial spot check conducted by IFRC (target 2)	2	2
# of security briefing session held (target 8)	8	8
Narrative description of achievements		

This operation targeted to engage 70 volunteers, however a total of 32 volunteers received training by integrating multi thematic integrated approach. IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies and was also included as a component of all sectors (livelihood, WASH, and protection) training provided to volunteers involved in the food security project operation and implementation process. In each training session multi thematic integrated approach was implemented to ensure the volunteers capacity and the volunteers were briefed on their roles, risks, and functions.

In Ethiopia, 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.) 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. Currently, the National Society and its core participation with Movement Partners, including the IFRC are active in Shelter and NFI, WASH, Protection, and CWG clusters.

As part of Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC), the ERCS, IFRC, member National Societies, and ICRC are coordinated through structured mechanisms which include the Movement Platform at a strategic level, Movement Operations coordination, and Technical Committees, which have provided mechanisms for Red Cross and Red Crescent planning, coordination, and information sharing. Further sessions on SMCC are planned to further integrate these structures in Ethiopia.

Key messages and the development of communication packages have been done progressively to reflect the dynamics of the operations. There has also been increased engagement with partners and donors, which has realized additional contributions to the project. IFRC has also engaged a partnership and resource development consultant to support the development of resource mobilization plans and strategies.

Challenges

This operation targeted to engage 70 volunteers, however, a total of 32 volunteers received training by integrating multi-thematic integrated approach, and hence only the 32 engaged volunteers were insured.

Lessons Learned

The cooperation and relation of ERCS with government authorities were good and harmonious. This helped in the achievement of all targets.

D. Financial Report

The final financial report has been issued on April 2022 with an overall balance of CHF 6,570 which will be returned to the DREF pot. Total expenditure on this operation was CHF 301,242 of which CHF 281,892 was transferred to the NS as per the fund transfer modality. Based on the NS financial report shared below, there was an unspent balance of CHF 3,536.39 from ERCS that was returned to IFRC in P3.

Contact information

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 IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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

- IFRC 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.

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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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/08-2022/03	Operation	MDRET026
Budget Timeframe	2021/08-2022/03	Budget	APPROVED

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 28/Apr/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRET026 - Ethiopia - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**307,812**
DREF Allocations	307,812
Expenditure	**-301,242**
Closing Balance	**6,570**

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			**0**
AOF2 - Shelter			**0**
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	304,099	300,253	**3,846**
AOF4 - Health			**0**
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	948	192	**756**
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	297		**297**
AOF7 - Migration			**0**
Area of focus Total	**305,343**	**300,444**	**4,899**
SFI1 - Strenghten National Societies			**0**
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,241	797	**1,444**
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			**0**
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	228		**228**
Strategy for implementation Total	**2,469**	**797**	**1,671**
Grand Total	**307,812**	**301,242**	**6,570**

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/08-2022/03	Operation	MDRET026
Budget Timeframe	2021/08-2022/03	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRET026 - Ethiopia - Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 26 Aug 2021 to 31 Dec 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	**262,216**		**262,216**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,111		1,111
Medical & First Aid	2,545		2,545
Cash Disbursment	258,560		258,560
Logistics, Transport & Storage	**4,462**	**333**	**4,130**
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,462	333	4,130
Personnel	**12,064**	**360**	**11,704**
International Staff		360	-360
National Society Staff	3,624		3,624
Volunteers	8,440		8,440
Workshops & Training	**6,488**		**6,488**
Workshops & Training	6,488		6,488
General Expenditure	**3,795**	**272**	**3,523**
Travel	600	61	539
Information & Public Relations	1,495		1,495
Office Costs	500	8	492
Financial Charges	1,200	71	1,129
Other General Expenses		133	-133
Contributions & Transfers		**281,892**	**-281,892**
Cash Transfers National Societies		281,892	-281,892
Indirect Costs	**18,787**	**18,386**	**401**
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,787	18,386	401
Grand Total	**307,812**	**301,242**	**6,570**

3.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Ethiopia Red Cross Society				
PROJECT NAME	EBCS-IFRC FOOD SECURITY PROJECT				
IFRC PROJECT CODE					
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 1-Sep-21	To:	31-Dec-21	(Y1 Qtr 2-3)	
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 1-Sep-21	To:	31-Dec-21	(Y1 Qtr 4)	

3.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN LOCAL CURRENCY

	ETB	CHF
Exchange Rate Used	1	0.0203

		Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10%
	Output	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
AP081	Stakeholder engagement and launching the project		15,000.00	15,000		16,204.76	16,205	- 1,205	- 8.03	1,205	8.03	
AP081	Assesment (Need/Market/cash Feasibility (4 staff*3days (Perdium and accomodation)		89,400.00	89,400		56,675.22	56,675	32,725	36.60	- 32,725	- 36.60	Here the earlier planned budget is to conduct two assessments,but here due to time shortage and other prioritise needs we conduct only one Assessment and Feasibility
AP081	Community mobilisation targeting and registration and verification		105,000.00	105,000		98,000.00	98,000	7,000	6.67	- 7,000	- 6.67	
AP081	Cash disbursement to beneficiary (1600HH*4000ETB*2 months cycle)		12,800,000.00	12,800,000		12,792,000.00	12,792,000	8,000	0.06	- 8,000	- 0.06	
AP081	Nutrition awareness and proper use of the cash sensitisation sessions (20*2days per week *4 weeks)		56,000.00	56,000		51,880.00	51,880	4,120	7.36	- 4,120	- 7.36	
AP081	PDM		76,200.00	76,200		39,772.61	39,773	36,427	47.81	- 36,427	- 47.81	Here we conduct PDM with highly limited number of staffs and volunteers and to some extent the planned budget is higher than the actualy needed amount.
AP030	Sensitisation training of volunteers on Health and Hygiene promotion communication tools		18,000.00	18,000		18,650.00	18,650	- 650	- 3.61	650	3.61	
AP030	Demonstration Hand Washing Units and soap		55,000.00	55,000		99,600.00	99,600	- 44,600	- 81.09	44,600	81.09	Due to the growing needs of Handwashing unities and the need for facilities and soaps we add more amount of the facilies.
AP030	IEC and visibility material with Hygiene messaging		100,000.00	100,000		53,189.97	53,190	46,810	46.81	- 46,810	- 46.81	zonal branch uses IEC matterilas prior printed and distributed by other NGO and IEC Matterials gained from Government Health Institutions.
AP030	Recharging potable megaphines of public awareness address		20,000.00	20,000		-	-	20,000	100.00	- 20,000	- 100.00	Branch uses it's own megaphones for public awarness,so no need of any expense.
AP030	Hygiene promotion volunteers allownaces (30 Vol* 3days a week for 2 months or 8weeks)		252,000.00	252,000		216,100.00	216,100	35,900	14.25	- 35,900	- 14.25	Zonal Branch managed to deployed volunteers and multiple activities one's they are trained and they conduct many acvities with limmited number of volunteers.
AP031	Volunteers and staff sessitisation training SGBV and child protection (I day)		50,000.00	50,000		13,474.59	13,475	36,525	73.05	- 36,525	- 73.05	We cover this session by PGI and PSS trainings,i e this covered by other topic and sessions.
AP031	Community awareness sessions		50,000.00	50,000		48,179.60	48,180	1,820	3.64	- 1,820	- 3.64	

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AP031	Protection needs screening and support referal path ways (10 Vol*3 days per week times 12 weeks)		126,000.00	126,000		128,908.98	128,909	- 2,909	- 2.31	2,909	2.31	
AP048	Mileage		144,000.00	144,000		158,411.48	158,411	- 14,411	- 10.01	14,411	10.01	
AP048	Fuel		17,500.00	17,500		1,259.60	1,260	16,240	92.80	- 16,240	- 92.80	the cost of the fuel is coverd by mileage and no need of extra fuel here.i.e we planned to pay mileage at the branch as well as
AP048	Volunteer insurance		4,810.00	4,810		1,400.00	1,400	3,410	70.89	- 3,410	- 70.89	Here we can not pay any insurrance ,because no calamitie/hazard happen up on volunteers.
AP048	M&E /PMER by Branch,/ Region and HQ		90,000.00	90,000		23,426.69	23,427	66,573	73.97	- 66,573	- 73.97	Due to other work load some of the staffs can't Engeged on field mission and it supported by only projet coordinator alone
AP084	Lessons learnt and exit meeting		20,000.00	20,000			-	20,000	100.00	- 20,000	- 100.00	Due to shartage of time we can't conduct this workshop.
AP084	Feedback and complaint set up 5 vol * 2 days per week *6		42,000.00	42,000		6,600.00	6,600	35,400	84.29	- 35,400	- 84.29	The Zonal Branch has been working on other projects and so,we try to contextualise the earlier started CFM sysytem in place and we use the trained volunteers for this operation too.
AP084	Communication cost for compaint and feedback		4,000.00	4,000		3,000.00	3,000	1,000	25.00	- 1,000	- 25.00	The Zonal Branch has been working on other projects and so,we try to contextualise the earlier started CFM sysytem in place.
AP068	Monitoring IFRC		29,702.97	29,703			-	29,703	100.00	- 29,703	- 100.00	
AP068	Suport operation vehcile costs		59,405.94	59,406		60,837.63	60,838	- 1,432	- 2.41	1,432	2.41	
AP068	Bank charges		59,405.94	59,406			-	59,406	100.00	- 59,406	- 100.00	
AP068	Office supplies		24,752.47	24,752		21,017.34	21,017	3,735	15.09	- 3,735	- 15.09	Due to high work load and other priorities we can't buy office matterals,But we USE materials bought buy other projects.
	TOTAL	-	14,308,177.32	14,308,177	-	13,908,588	13,908,588	399,589	3%	- 399,589	-3%	

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

					Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Cost Categories	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
1	Personnel		-	-		-	-	-		-	
2	Relief supplies, transportation and storage		12,800,000.00	12,800,000		12,792,000	12,792,000	8,000	0.06	- 8,000	- 0.06
3	Contributions to other organisations			-			-	-		-	
4	Other direct costs		1,508,177.32	1,508,177		1,116,588.27	1,116,588	391,589	25.96	- 391,589	- 25.96
5	Indirect cost recovery		-	-		-	-	-		-	
	TOTAL	-	14,308,177.32	14,308,177	-	13,908,588	13,908,588	399,589	3%	- 399,589	(2.79)

3.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN CHF

*Exchange Rate	First In First Out (refer to sheet 3.4 Calculating Exc Rate)

	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
Output	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period*	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	%	Variance CHF	%
Overall	-	289,990.26	289,990	-	281,891.61	281,892	8,099	2.79	- 8,099	- 2.79

ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

CERTIFICATION

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

a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption

b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of error and mistake in this report. This includes, but is not limited to exercising the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff

c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditure included in this report and shall be made available for examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report

d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as approved by the IFRC

e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represents estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted DD/MM/YYYY

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager _____ Date

Validated by IFRC Finance officer _____ Date

ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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
10/9/2021	Fund Transfer 1	14,083,074.61	285,428.00	0.0203	24/06/19	Report 1	13,908,588.27	13,908,588.27	281,891.61	0.02
									-	
	Fund Transfer 2					Report 2			-	-
	Balance of Fund Transfer 2									
		14,083,074.61	285,428.00				13,908,588.27		281,891.61	

ETHIOPIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

REPORT NO. 1

3.3 FUND TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Ethiopia Red Cross Society			
PROJECT NAME	ERCS-IFRC FOOD SECURITY PROJECT			
IFRC PROJECT CODE				
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From:	1-Sep-21	To:	31-Dec-21
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From:	1-Sep-21	To:	31-Dec-21

This section is to be completed by the Project Partner and the IFRC together. It shall be agreed and signed by both parties. All figures are in CHF

3.3.1 FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE RECONCILIATION AND TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

		Project Partner Payment Administration	IFRC Payment Administration	Total (Project Partner + IFRC)	Planned Project Partner Procurement Activity
	Total Overall Budget per Project Funding	281,891.61	-	281,891.61	
(-)	Total Expenditure	281,891.61		281,891.61	
	Prior Period Expenditure Accepted			-	
	Current Period Expenditure	281,891.61		281,891.61	
	Prior Provisional Expenditure Under Review (if any)	-	-	-	
	Remaining Overall Budget	0.00	-	0.00	
(-)	Total Funds Received to date	281,891.61			

	Instalment date	Funds received CHF
1	10/9/2021	285,428.00
2	26/04/2022	- 3,536.39
3		
4		
5		
8		
9		
10		
	TOTAL	281,891.61

Remaining balance transferred to drought response project

Funds available with Project Partner 0.00

Is there sufficient existing funding for requested planned expenditure? SUFFICIENT

Funds Transfer Required -

Approved by IFRC Project Manager — Date 26/4/22

Validated by IFRC Finance officer — Date 26/04/22

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

26/04 2022